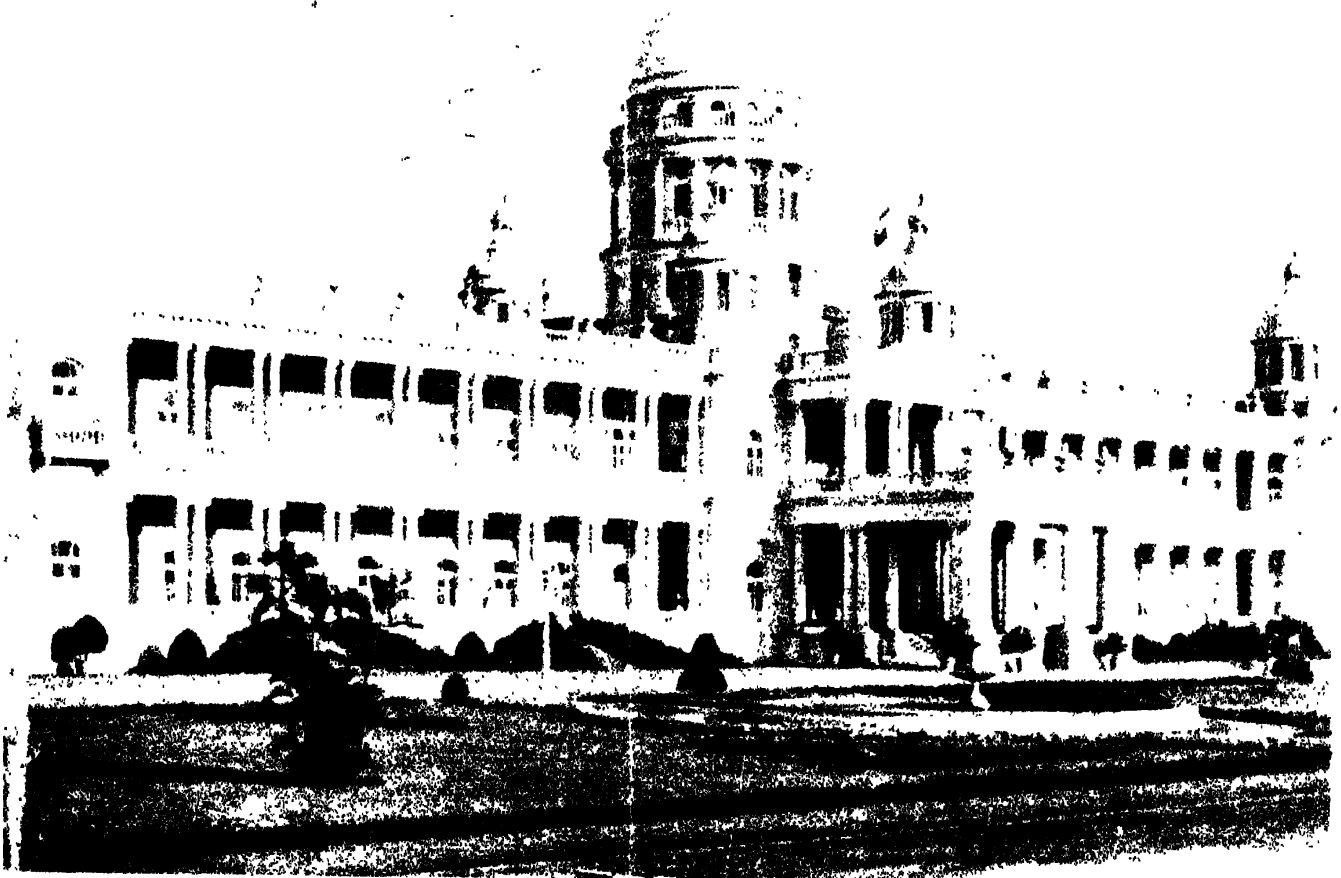


MYSORE *Information* BULLETIN



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DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION IN MYSORE

Unceasing Attempts to expand Educational Facilities

The Government of Mysore have been always making earnest efforts for expansion of education in Mysore and a huge amount is being spent for the purpose every year. The following paragraphs indicate the rapid development of education in the several grades and aspects of education and the schemes to be implemented for promotion of education in the Mysore State.

I. The activities of the Department during 1953-54 are as follows:—

High School Education

During 1952-53 there were 222 High Schools as noted below:—

	Govt.	District Board	Municipal	Aided	Unaided	Total
1 Boys ..	28	45	64	48	5	186
2 Girls .	11	...	2	28	1	37
Total ...	89	45	66	66	6	222

(i) A Government High School for Boys at Chikkanahalli, Sira Taluk and a private High School for Girls at Hassan, have been newly started this year.

(ii) The management of the Municipal High School at Sringeri and of the private High School at Ajjampura has been taken over by the District Board, Chikmagalur.

(iii) An aided Private High School i.e., Moti Veerappa's High School at Davangere has been taken over to the control of Government and proposal for taking over another private High School, i.e., Mahatma Gandhi High School,

Kunigal, has been submitted to Government.

(iv) The Vani Vilas Ursu Girls' High School at Mysore, which had been closed, has revived its working and recognition has been granted to it by the Department.

(v) Proposals have been submitted to Government for sanctioning payment of grants-in-aid to the following District Board High Schools started in the previous years:—

1. Ravandur, Mysore District
2. Devanur, do
3. Talkad, do
4. Kuderu, do
5. Malebannur, Chitaldrug District
6. Kulambi-Kandur, Shimoga District.

Middle School Education

(i) During 1952-53 there were 712 (603 for boys and 109 for girls) pukka middle schools. Two pukka middle schools, one at Ulavi and the other at Shakunavalli, have been newly started in the Community Project area in Sorab Taluk and one New Type Middle School has been converted into a pukka Middle School during the current year.

Besides, sanction has been accorded to the opening of 10 more new pukka Middle Schools at the following places:—

1. Kannada Middle School, Dhabbeghatta, Turuvekere Taluk.
2. Kannada Middle School, Maduvinakodu, Krishnarajpet Taluk.

3. Kannada Middle School, Mugalal, Hosakote Taluk.
4. Kannada Middle School, Chinniya, Mudigere Taluk.
5. Kannada Middle School, Balehole.
6. Urdu Middle School, Yelahanka, Bangalore District.
7. Kannada Middle School, Devangi, Tirthahalli Taluk.
8. Kannada Middle School, Hiriya, T.-Narasipur Taluk.
9. Kannada Middle School, Nagenahalli, Mysore Taluk.
10. Kannada Middle School, Palace Gutta-halli, Bangalore.

(ii) During 1952-53, there were 697 (617 for boys and 80 for girls) New Type Middle Schools. As a part of the annual expansion of Middle School education in rural parts of the State, the opening of 33 New Type Middle Schools has been sanctioned afresh to the whole State.

(iii) Each of the 53 New Type Middle Schools started during 1951-52 has been given a second English teacher.

(iv) Thirty additional teachers in the grade Rs. 40-2-50-E.B.-3-80 have been distributed as follows:—

- (a) Seven additional teachers to pukka Middle Schools.
- (b) Five additional teachers to Higher Elementary Schools.
- (c) Eight for giving fourth hands to New Type Middle Schools.
- (d) Ten for giving third hands to New Type Middle Schools.

Primary Education

(i) The scheme of compulsory education now in force in nine taluks of the State is being continued.

(ii) During 1952-53, there were 9821 (9,282 for boys and 539 for girls) Primary Schools. Fifty-nine Primary Schools, six in urban areas and 53 in rural areas have been newly sanctioned this year. In addition to these 59 schools, 20 primary

schools have been newly sanctioned for the Community Project Area under the Community Project programme.

(iii) Primary schools for the Scheduled Tribes have been newly started at the following places under the Development Scheme for the Scheduled Tribes:—

- (a) Budibadaga, Chamaraajanagar Taluk—A Primary School with a Boarding Home.
- (b) Penjahalli, Heggadadevankote Taluk—A Primary School with a Boarding Home.
- (c) Jodighatta, Magadi Taluk—A Primary School.
- (d) Kandagal, Hosanagar Taluk—A Primary School.
- (e) Megur, Mudigere Taluk—A Primary School.

(iv) Fifty additional teachers in grade Rs. 25-1-30-E.B.-1-45 have been sanctioned to the needy Primary Schools under the Five-Year Educational Development Plan. Besides these, 25 additional teachers have been given to needy primary schools in the Taluks of Sagar, Sorab and Shikaripur which come under the Community Project Scheme.

Nursery Schools

During the year 1952-53, the number of Nursery Schools was 60, 5 Government and 55 Aided. One private Nursery School has been newly admitted for grant-in-aid during the current year.

Basic Education

The number of Basic Schools in the State continues to be the same, i.e., three Senior Basic Schools and 101 Junior Basic Schools. The Basic Training Centre at Vidyanagar which trains a large number of primary school teachers in basic education every year is functioning very successfully. Eighty teachers

including 14 women are undergoing training in basic education at this Centre during the current year. The approved items under basic education of Scheme I of the Intensive Educational Development Schemes sponsored by the Government of India have been taken up for implementation and a post-graduate Training Centre and a Community Centre have been started at Vidyanagar. At present, 12 graduate-teachers are undergoing training in basic education at this Post-Graduate Training Centre.

Adult Education

The Mysore State Adult Education Council, which has been doing valuable work in this field, is continuing its normal activities. Literacy, library service and follow-up literacy, training of village leaders, general education through films and talks, revival of folk arts and crafts, publishing books for adults, organising Social Service Camps and Community Centres are the items of their work. Their Vidyapeetha Scheme for training village leaders is working successfully. During 1952-53, the Council conducted 1,809 (1,614 for men and 195 for women) literacy classes. They have proposed to conduct 2,020 literacy classes in all, during the current year. The approved items under Social Education of Scheme IV of the Intensive Educational Development Schemes sponsored by the Government of India have been taken up for implementation.

Visual Education Scheme

The normal activities under this Scheme continue. One serviceman in grade Rs. 80-5-150 has been appointed for work in the Visual Education Section of this office.

On 31st March 1953, the number of Educational Institutions in this State was as follows:—

Sl. No.	Kind of Institutions	No. of Institutions
1	Lower Primary Schools for boys including New Type Middle Schools	9,898
	Lower Primary Schools for girls	619
2	Middle Schools for boys	603
	Do girls	109
3	High Schools for boys	185
	Do girls	37
4	Sanskrita Schools	83
5	Sanskrita Colleges	4
6	Adult Literacy Classes	1,809
7	Commercial Schools	62
8	Industrial and Technical Schools	20
9	Agricultural Schools	3
10	Training Institutions	9
11	Special schools for handicapped	2
12	Nursery Schools	60
13	Basic Schools	104
14	Other Schools (including Engineering and Medical)	10
15	Military School	1
16	Colleges for Men and Women (including Professional Colleges and to Centrally administered Research Institution)	34
17	University	1
	Total	13,653

The following statement shows the classification of institutions by management as on 31st March 1953:—

Sl. No.	Management	Number of Institutions		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	Central Government	3	...	3
2	State	9,241	675	9,916
3	District Board	45	...	45
4	Municipal	68	3	71
5	Aided	3,263	283	3,546
6	Unaided	65	7	72
	Total	12,685	968	13,653

The following statement shows the total expenditure on education, according to sources during 1952-53:—

Sl. No.	Source	Expenditure on Education during 1952-53.
		Rs.
1	Central Government Funds	... 53,58,508
2	State Funds	... 3,12,08,798
3	District Board Funds	... 1,82,890
4	Municipal Funds	... 7,30,488
5	Fees	... 47,36,563
6	Endowments	... 2,75,739
7	Other Sources	... 24,26,117

During the year 1952-53, the average cost of general education per head of population was Rs. 4-11-8 (as against Rs. 3-12-4 in the previous year). Of this, a sum of Rs. 3-13-7 (as against Rs. 2-15-8 in the previous year) or 81.36 per cent was met from Government funds.

Educational Reforms

In order to remedy the defects in the existing system of education in the State, Government constituted an Expert Committee for the reform of education and the report of the Committee is under the active consideration of Government.

Re-organisation of the Education Department

Detailed proposals for the re-organisation of this Department, so as to decentralise the work of the Head Office and to make the inspection and supervisory work in the District more effective, have been submitted to Government and their orders thereon are awaited.

Setting up of an Academy of Fine Arts

Proposals for the establishment of an Academy of Fine Arts (Music, Dance and Drama) in the State in pursuance of the resolution of the National Academy at

New Delhi have been submitted to Government and their orders thereon are awaited.

Miscellaneous

With the transfer of 7 taluks of Bellary District to the Mysore State with effect from October 1953, the educational institutions (*vide* details noted below) in these taluks have been taken over to the administrative control of the education Department and an Officer of the Department has been posted as District Educational Officer to the District.

Lower Elementary Schools	472
Higher Elementary Schools	29
High Schools	16
Adult Literacy Schools	38

2. The revision of the rates of fees for admission to the several Public Examinations conducted by this Department is sanctioned with effect from the examinations of 1954.

3. The Middle School and the Upper Primary Public Examinations have been abolished with effect from this year. Consequently, annual class examinations will be conducted in all recognised Middle Schools and New Type Middle Schools (boys and girls) from the current year and onwards to determine their fitness or otherwise for admission to the High School I Year Class.

4. The new scheme of "EARN WHILE YOU LEARN" has been introduced in two Centres, *viz.*, Hessarghatta, Bangalore Taluk and the Horticultural Farm, Maddur.

5. The scheme sanctioned by the Government of India for the recruitment of 500 rural teachers and 50 social workers, under the educational programme to relieve educated unemployment, has been taken up for implementation and it is in progress.

Development Schemes under the Five-Year Plan

Primary Education.—According to the Plans, 100 Primary Schools were expected to be opened during this year. But as stated above, actually 59 schools, i.e., 6 in urban areas and 53 in rural areas have been sanctioned to be opened so far. As provided in the Plan, 50 additional teachers have been sanctioned to the various schools as stated above under “III PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION”.

Middle School Education.—According to the plans, it was proposed to convert 25 Primary Schools into New Type Middle Schools and to open 8 pukka Middle Schools. But actually, 33 Primary Schools have been converted into New Type Middle Schools and 12 New pukka Middle Schools (including the two Middle Schools in the Community Project Area) have been sanctioned as stated above under “II MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION”.

As stated above, 53 second English teachers have been sanctioned to the New Type Middle Schools started during 1951-52.

High School Education.—As already stated above under “V HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION” a Government High School has been newly started (cost Rs. 5,700 recurring and Rs. 5,000 non-recurring). An Aided High School at Davangere has been taken over to the control of Government at a cost of Rs. 25,000 and proposals for taking over another Aided Private High School and for sanctioning grants-in-aid to 6 District Board High Schools started in previous years, have been submitted to Government.

Basic Education.—In the field of Basic Education, no further expansion is proposed as no additional allotment has been provided in the Budget. The usual activities like training of teachers in

Basic Education are continued. The total number of trainees in Basic Education at the Basic Training Centre is 80 including 14 women. A lady graduate teacher trained in Basic Education has been posted to the above Centre. Budget allotment for the Centre is the same as in previous years. No new Basic Schools have been actually opened.

Social Education.—It has not been possible to take up additional activities in this field as the budget allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs is utilised for the normal activities of the Mysore State Adult Education Council in this field.

This is the third year of the First Five-Year Plan in progress. The following statement indicates the provision under the Plan of the Department and the Budget allotment for various items:—

Sl. No.	Item	Allotment under Plan (cumulative) 1953-54.	Budget allotment (cumulative) 1953-54.	Net additional amount for implementing the Plan during 1953-54.
IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.				
1	Primary School Education.	502.0	606.0	165.0
2	Middle School Education.	31.6.0	241.0	127.0
3	High School Education	173.0	256.0	59.0
4	Basic	528.0	391.0	...
5	Dr. C. R. Reddy's Scheme	200.0	...	...
6	Social Education	800.0	507.0	...
	Total	2,519.0	2,001.0	861.0

Development Schemes Sponsored By the Government of India.

The Educational Development Schemes sponsored by the Government of India consist of 6 Schemes of which Schemes I and IV, which have been approved by the Central Government, have been taken up for implementation during the current year.

The approved items of the Scheme I are the following :—

(1) Starting of a post-graduate Training Centre for Basic Education to train 12 graduate teachers.

(2) Training of Primary School teachers in basic education.

(3) Starting of Five Community Centres.

(4) Starting of a Janatha College at Vidyanagar.

(5) Integrated library service.

(6) Improvement of selected Basic Primary Schools by payment of lumpsum grants.

All these items are to be implemented in the selected area of Vidyanagar to study the impact of both basic and social education.

Of the above, the scheme of training of Primary School teachers in basic education is already in operation at the Basic Training Centre, Vidyanagar and as stated above, a Post-Graduate Training Centre and a Community Centre have also been started at Vidyanagar and they are working. The other items of this Scheme have also been taken up for implementation.

The approved items of the Scheme IV envisage the following items of work :—

1. Payment of equipment grant to 100 selected Primary Schools in Community Centres at Rs. 300 each.

2. Payment of grants to 80 Secondary Schools at Rs. 500 each for equipment, etc.

3. Training of 60 social education workers.

These items also have been taken up for implementation.

For the approved items, the Central Government have agreed to pay moiety in the ratio of 60 per cent recurring and 66 per cent non-recurring expenditure for the year.

Schemes in the Community Project Area— Sorab, Shikaripur and Sagar of Shimoga District.

Under this scheme, two new pukka Middle Schools, one at Ulavi and the other at Shakunavalli, 20 Lower Primary Schools and 6 Basic Schools have been sanctioned to be opened in the Community Project Area.

Rs. 12,500 to Primary Schools, Rs. 9,000 to 25 Middle Schools and Rs. 12,000 to 6 High Schools, have been sanctioned as equipment grants.

Under this scheme, 25 additional teachers to deserving Primary Schools and 20 additional teachers to deserving pukka Middle Schools in the Project Area have been sanctioned.

The total cost on the educational development schemes in the Community Project Area is to be met wholly by the Community Project Administration, New Delhi, and a sum of Rs. 2,27,000 has been provided by the Project Administration.

Educational Facilities for Scheduled Tribes

For the educational advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State, Primary Schools with hostel facilities have been opened as already stated under "III PRIMARY EDUCATION" and arrangements have also been made for the free distribution of books and slates and also for grant of scholarships, etc.

A scheme (Sanskriti Prachara) sponsored by the State Government for literary and cultural development in the State has been taken up by the Education Department.

During October 1953, a team of 8 Indian and foreign Educationists (4 Indian, 1 English, 1 Danish and 2 American) drawn mainly from the field of Secondary Education and Training Colleges, visited this State on a study tour, sponsored by the Government of

India¹ with the object of studying the problems relating to Teacher-Training and Secondary education as well as other problems connected with the reconstruction of Secondary Schools' curricula and methods and also to make a direct and practical contribution to the improvement of Secondary Education in India with special emphasis on training of teachers. They interviewed a number of eminent

educationists of this State and held formal discussions. They visited a number of institutions and organisations also and obtained first hand knowledge of their working.

A Scheme of conducting a Seminar for the Headmasters of High Schools has been sanctioned by Government and it will be conducted during the ensuing summer vacation.

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THE FOOD DEPARTMENT

Its history and what it has done for the people

The Food Supplies Department has now been in existence for nearly 12 years. It had to be created at a time of crisis caused by the outbreak of World War II in 1939, which gradually enveloped almost the entire surface of the earth, as a result of which the prices of several food articles shot up sharply and were accompanied by an acute scarcity of essential commodities. The condition of scarcity, which was partly due to causes like the cessation of imports of rice from Burma and other rice growing countries, was further aggravated by the unwholesome activities of certain unsocial classes.

The immediate measures undertaken by the Food Department were to restrict and prohibit wherever necessary the export of foodgrains from the State, and to conserve the essential foodgrains available within the State for its own consumption. The next step was to commandeer the surplus of foodgrains available with holders and hoarders. Even after all these measures were adopted in the latter part of 1943, the position of food supply still remained precarious and 40,000 tons of rice and a large quantity of pulses and grains were imported from various places within India to make up for the gross deficit. A series of Control Orders were promulgated by Government for licensing dealers in essential commodities and for the proper supervision over their activities. Advances were also made available to sound Co-operative Institutions to enable them to purchase and stock rice, ragi, jowar, turdhal, and other essential foodgrains in order to meet possible emergencies. The Government also took measures to purchase rice on State account and to build up a Central emergency stock in Bangalore and to

arrange for its equitable distribution to all the needy areas. Government Sales Depots were opened at all important centres in the State and adequate official machinery required for exercising control and check over the working of these Depots was also created. A system of distribution through Fair Price Depots was tried for some time and when it was found that it only led to more profiteering and concealment of stocks among the mercantile classes entrusted with the distribution, Government were compelled to take over the distribution themselves and to introduce a system of basic rationing of essential foodgrains in Bangalore City in 1943 in the first instance, and extended it gradually to other urban areas. A basic Plan for the movement of rice, ragi and other foodgrains from the surplus areas of the State to the deficit areas was also evolved and worked out by the Department to enable a flow of regular supplies to the deficit pockets.

It was soon realised that without a control of the entire surplus production of foodgrains in the State, it would not be possible to maintain the rationing system and to ensure equal distribution of foodgrains throughout the State. Hence, a scheme of compulsory acquisition of all the available surplus of foodgrains on a monopoly basis was evolved and promulgated at the end of 1943, and remained operative, except for a small break in 1948, up to the end of 1952.

A premature experiment to remove controls was tried in 1948 but was followed by undesirable results which necessitated a reversion to monopoly procurement. But this reversion had to be effected at some cost, and the procurement price had

to be materially enhanced with the result that the State had to heavily subsidise the cost of the foodgrains which ultimately amounted to over Rs. 8 crores by 1952, imposing an almost unbearable strain on the finances of the State. Therefore, Government had to take immediate steps to discontinue the self-defeating policy of subsidisation and to adopt the principle of 'service at cost' and, at the cost of some unpopularity and even of agitation on the part of some section, arrested the perilous denudation of the State's finances on this account.

The system of monopoly procurement and of distribution of foodgrains through the medium of about 2,000 licensees and Government Depots involved a most intricate machinery of administration, the cost of which averaged to about Rs. 37 lakhs until 1952-53, when by a series of measures of gradual decontrol and of drastic retrenchment, the cost was brought down to about Rs. 25 lakhs, which is being now further reduced to less than Rs. 20 lakhs.

The above system of monopoly procurement, though it was regarded as a most scientific and rational and theoretically the most equitable mode of procurement, and could not possibly have been avoided during the term of its duration, contained in itself several elements which rendered the essential of the surpluses exceedingly difficult and in some cases oppressive. It involved by its very nature and law, much petty harassment to the growers, and the record of the estimates of surpluses could never be made with any degree of exactitude. This mode of assessment whilst striving to reach a kind of academic perfection failed in its object in several instances owing to the nature of the human material that it had to deal with. The calculation of the surpluses had to be vested mainly in the hands of the village officers who, divided between their loyalty to the Government and their popularity

and standing in their respective villages, used to prepare a more or less approximate record which was satisfactory neither to the Government nor to the growers. The intricate network of permits afforded tempting opportunities to officials lacking in scruple. Hence, while people endured the system patiently for a number of years, they began gradually to become vexed with and weary of the many shackles involved and began to clamour for emancipation from the oppression and rigidity of the controls. All along Government had to work the scheme in the teeth of wide hostility and with much unpleasantness.

Hence, in the early part of 1952, in response to the wide popular demand, Government resolved to initiate successive measures for removing the more annoying parts of control. They removed the restrictions on the movement of foodgrains within the State in the first instance, and followed it up by abandoning the stringent system of monopoly procurement by introducing a less restrictive and more flexible system of levy, dispensing with the elaborate records of *pahanis* and yields and surpluses, and to limit the procurement to one foodgrain, i.e., paddy only, giving up the acquisition of other foodgrains.

These measures had a very beneficial effect on the people, as access and opportunities were afforded by these measures to them to find foodgrains in the open market in addition to what was being distributed through the Government Depots in all but the statutorily—rationed areas. The statutory rationing was given up in the City of Mysore in the first instance, and later was removed in Bangalore City, Kolar Gold Field, and Davangere also.

Throughout these years, in spite of monopoly procurement during the major part of the period, the total stocks of foodgrains within the State were inadequate

to meet the needs of the population, and hence, during every year Government had to import several foodgrains in varying proportions to make up the deficiencies. The following table embodies the figures of production, local procurement, imports and offtakes during the period 1944 to 1953 and indicates the size of the work that had to be managed by the Department.

Year	Production	Procurement	Import	Offtake
(Figures in Tons).				
1944	9,82,908	1,78,469	49,985	...
1945	8,42,001	1,70,849	69,617	2,12,000
1946	5,48,551	90,651	2,43,662	2,87,782
1947	7,85,861	1,36,870	76,841	2,16,423
1948	7,27,625	60,964*	80,987	1,80,628
1949	6,38,468	1,24,201	1,26,940	2,28,290
1950	7,37,181	1,31,711	89,090	2,47,941
1951	7,57,648	1,33,285	1,06,566	2,49,650
1952	5,28,016	93,906	1,31,547	2,19,887
1953	4,28,675	61,904	1,06,612	1,66,420
average	6,92,426	1,26,102	1,08,184	2,20,839
1954	9,01,402	* Year of (decontrol)		

During the peak period of the food operations, the Department owned a fleet of nearly 200 lorries and maintained the necessary establishment for their proper functioning and management. As a concomitant to the system of procurement and distribution, some other restrictive measures were also enforced with the object of reducing waste and extravagance, like the austerity measures and restrictions on the opening of new catering establishments and on the number to be served during social and religious functions. With the improvement in the general food situation since 1953, these measures were relaxed from time to time and have now been withdrawn altogether.

It may perhaps be claimed on behalf of the Department that it undertook a heavy responsibility and managed it for nearly a dozen years during the most crucial period facing the country in regard to food supplies. The gradual results of the Grow More Food Campaign and several other works of irrigation, power, etc., initiated by the Five-Year Plan, have since begun to yield results and the food situation in the country is becoming gradually

easier with the result that it has been possible to slacken the controls and to gradually withdraw from the field, leaving the work to the normal organisations that deal with it. The Department is now confining its activities to the minimum possible, and has removed all the restrictions that hampered the free movement of foodgrains within the State. The State has given up even the levy system of procurement and has now introduced a scheme of voluntary procurement of paddy only, at economic rates fixed by the Government. This has enabled the free market conditions to come into play again, and foodgrains have become available in plenty in the open market.

The Department, while it has reduced the scope of its operations materially, has still certain material responsibilities to discharge. It has still in stock a quantity of foodgrains and sugar of the value of approximately Rs. 2.5 crores and is still continuing its distribution of essential foodgrains mainly through the medium of Co-operative Societies and licensed shops with only a few controlled Government Depots in order to see to the free availability of foodgrains to the people and to smoothen the transition to free trade. It has also to attend to the work of audit of the thousands of Government Depots and of several Godowns storing foodgrains and to deal with several thousands of audit objections that are being raised in the course of the audit. These matters naturally take some time and the Department is now bending its exertions to dispose of these items of work.

Altogether, the volume and the value of the transactions dealt with by the Department amounted to the size of Rs. 90 crores during these years and the work that remains now is to resolve the problems arising from the above volume of transactions and to gradually disentangle itself and work towards a smooth dissolution in the course of a year or two.

VIDHANA SOUDHA BUILDING AT BANGALORE

The present Old Public Offices built in the year 1881 when Sir Mark Cubbon was the Commissioner for Mysore and Coorg, has become much too small to accommodate the Secretariat and several offices of Government. Many offices are now located in rented buildings scattered all over the City, involving heavy expenditure. Further, the rooms in the Secretariat are so congested that there is hardly enough space for the officials to sit and as a result, efficiency is very much impaired. The High Court which is located in the southern wing of the Old Public Offices is in urgent need of further accommodation. The need for a new building to accommodate the Secretariat and the Houses of Legislature has thus become imperative and it is hoped that this new construction will meet our requirements.

Vidhana Soudha, the foundation of which was laid by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on 13th July 1951, now under construction in the Residency Compound, opposite the Old Public Offices, will be the biggest building of its kind in the whole of South India. It will, in addition to housing the two Houses of Legislature of Mysore, accommodate the entire Secretariat. The plinth area of the building is 1,32,400 square feet and the total floor area for all the three floors including a cellar floor on the south is about 4,20,000 square feet. There is provision for a third floor also, which when constructed, will increase the floor space by about 80,000 square feet.

The building in general follows the Dravidian style of architecture which flourished in South India for several centuries. It will be a magnificent edifice in consonance with the importance of the present period. Advantage is taken of the modern materials of construction like cement, steel and glass and the advanced

methods of structural design, keeping in view the watch word of the modern architect "Functionalism" and, at the same time, not losing the artistic touch of the famous Dravidian style. The building will stand as a specimen of the "Dravidian Renaissance" by a harmonious blending of the old and the new styles of architecture.

The building is rectangular in plan, measuring 700 feet north and south, and 350 feet east and west with two open courtyards inside. The height of the building for three floors will be about 56 feet. There will be a tower in front at the centre of the building which will be 150 feet high supported on R.C.C. columns spaced at 60 feet diameter and crowned with a grand dome of about 45 feet diameter.

The entire structure will be constructed of selected Bangalore granite and decorated with Magadi porphyry and Thuruvekere black granite at select places. The central wing accommodates the dining hall in the ground floor, and the Legislative Assembly in the first and second floors, measuring 125 feet $\times$ 132 feet. The seating capacity of the hall is, for the present 200, with provision for expansion to accommodate 350 members, by readjustment of the seating arrangement. The Upper House located in the first and second floors of the southern wing measures 78 feet $\times$ 101 feet and the National Archives and records are accommodated in the cellar and ground floors, respectively. Corresponding to this in the northern wing, a hall measuring 43 feet $\times$ 101 feet accommodates the library in the ground floor and the Chief Minister's chambers and the cabinet room in the first floor, the party room being located in the second floor. The building will be served by four passenger lifts, one

records lift and six staircases located at proper intervals. Doors and windows will be out of selected Mysore Teak with the architraves round the main entrances being decorated with coloured polished stones and carved wood.

Ventilation for Assembly and Council halls will be by evaporative cooling method. Sound reinforcement system will be on up-to-date lines, each Member controlling his own mike, with master-control on the Speaker's table. Lighting will be so arranged that there will be uniform illumination all over the area free from shadows. Between the Vidhana Soudha Building and Old Public Offices there will be a 600 feet strip of terrace garden with a central 100 feet Boulevard road called "Vidhana Veedhi" with double pavement. This highway will be the main thoroughfare connecting the Mysore Bank with Cantonment Railway Station. The natural outcrops of rock round the building will be converted into rockeries and the whole area will be laid out into a beautiful park. The higher ground level in the north and the lower level in the south will be made use of for concealed parking. The building is estimated to cost Rs. 50'00 lakhs, excluding the cost of services and the work is being done departmentally under expert and careful supervision. It is programmed to complete the building by 1955.

Rapid progress has been achieved during these twelve months from February 1953 to March this year. The entire building has been brought to the roof level except in the Verandah portion all round where dressed stone pillars are coming up. Some parts of the cellar floor, the pantry room in the Central block and the Library Hall at the Northern Wing have already been roofed over. The centering work for roofing, the dining hall in the Central Block, the records hall at the cellar floor and the office rooms of the Northern wing are nearing completion. The

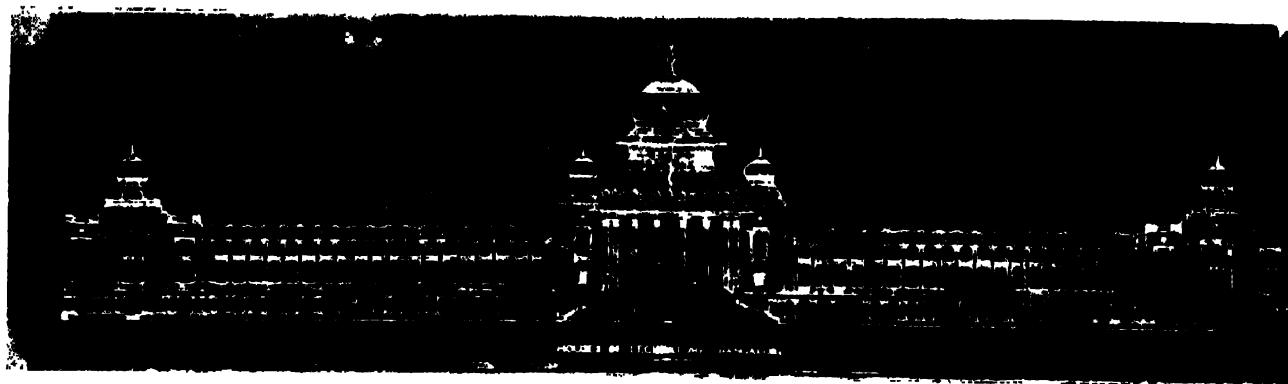
foundations for the dome have been opened out and bed concrete has been laid. The R.C.C. Raft for the foundation is getting ready for being concreted.

Quotations have been called for for the supply of electric lifts and for the manufacture and placing in position the steel trusses which are to take the roofing of the Assembly Hall. To cope with the large volume of dressed stone work involved in the construction of this huge structure, arrangements are made to recruit experienced chisellers and carvers from the south. It is estimated that about 1,000 chisellers will have to work continuously for over a year in order to complete this huge construction as per the programme.

The following figures indicate roughly the volume of work turned out during the twelve months since the commencement of the work:--

1. Earthwork excavation for foundation. 60,000 c.yds.
2. Earthwork excavation for forming roads all round the building and for forming Vidhana Veedhi and transporting the excavated stuff to the different parts of the Corporation by means of the Earthmoving machines. 70,000 c.yds.
3. Cement concrete for the foundations. 70,000 c.ft.
4. Reinforced cement concrete for the Raft Foundations. 25,000 c.ft.
5. Reinforced cement concrete for sills, lintels, columns, beams and roof. 55,000 c.ft.
6. Size stone masonry in cement mortar for foundation and basement. 1,60,000 c.ft.
7. Size stone masonry in cement mortar for superstructure. 1,00,000 c.ft.
8. Teakwood logs cut into the sizes required for doors and windows. 2,500 c.ft.

The strength of labour at present working on the project is about 2,000 inclusive of 200 convict labour. The outlay incurred so far on the work is about Rs. 16'00 lakhs.



The front view of "Vidhana Soudha" after completion.



Dusting the nursery with fungicides for prevention of diseases.



The method of selecting good seeds is being shown to the raiyats. The seeds that will sink to the bottom of the vessel, containing salt water, will be taken for sowing and those that will float will be rejected.



Transplanting of healthy seedlings in the fields.



Watering the seed beds after the seeds are sown and covered by thin layer of soil, mixed with manure and ash.

PLANT PROTECTION WORK IN MYSORE STATE

Pioneering work done by the Department of Agriculture

Since 1908 when Dr. L. C. Coleman was appointed as Entomologist and Mycologist, the Department of Agriculture has been carrying on Plant Protection work both in respect of research and development. The Entomology and Mycology Sections were among the earliest to be organised and equipped for sound research into problems of pests and diseases of plants and during the past 45 years they have pioneered in many directions. Quite a long time ago, the areca *Koleroga* was investigated and effective remedies evolved. *Koleroga* Control operations on large scale were undertaken and for this purpose a well organised *Koleroga* Unit with specially trained staff and *Koleroga* depots for stocking sprayers and Chemicals were formed and even to this day, during the appropriate season every year, temporary staff are engaged and temporary depots opened in the very heart of the Malnad.

It was in the Department of Agriculture that the organism causing *Koleroga* was discovered and its complete life history worked out. It was again this Department that organised the first plant Protection Service in the form of *Koleroga* Units. The one-gallon pneumatic sprayer popularly called the Holder Sprayer was first introduced into India by this Department.

The Department was among the earliest to investigate the Blackrot of Coffee. The rusting spores of the Coffee Leaf Disease or rust were independently discovered by the Mysore Department.

Starting from small beginnings, the protection of areca against *Koleroga* and of Blackrot against Coffee has increased to

over 12,000 acres and 25,000 acres (annually) respectively.

In regard to plant pests, Mysore has again been in the forefront. Almost all the important plant pests in Mysore have been studied and investigated and cheap and original remedies have been evolved. Effective methods of pest control have been developed. Mysore was perhaps the first to organise mass campaigns for control of plant pests. With the help of village panchayats and school children, the Department was organising annual campaigns for collection of *Kamblihulas* as early as three decades ago. The Kerosene film treatment against the rice case worm which is simple and cheap and which can be adopted by any raiyat was evolved by the Department.

The evolution of trash heap traps for the control of ground beetles and sugarcane borers was developed by this Department.

Perhaps the most important insect pest of Coffee is the white stem borer (*Xylotrechus quadripes chev*) and a regular and systematic study of the insect was first taken up by the Department of Agriculture as early as 1915. Mysore was again one of the earliest to frame a Diseases and Pests Act, (in 1917) and introduce it for the control of coffee stem borer in 1937. This introduction is perhaps one of the earliest attempts in India to ensure plant protection by legislation.

In the field of biological control of insect pests, Mysore was again a pioneer in India. The possibilities of mass production of parasites and their liberation, in the fields for control of sugarcane stem borer were first investigated as early as 1931. The first Parasite Laboratory for

mass production of parasites in India was established as early as 1935-36 at Mandya. As against 200 acres of young sugarcane protected by the release of parasites in 1937, nearly 3,000 acres were protected in 1953.

The insecticidal properties of hongey were, for the first time made use of in the development of a cheap insecticide, the Hongey oil Rosin Soap manufactured by the Mysore Government Soap Factory.

Credit for the first release of Cal Cochin insect pest for the control of pricklypear goes to the Department of Agriculture which imported the insect and multiplied it as early as 1927.

Mysore is again leading in the exploitation of the possibilities of pest control by predator insects and in 1951 the Department discovered the presence of the *Cryptolaemus* beetle which has proved of immense benefit to the Citrus industry.

In addition to these plant protection methods pioneered by the Department, Mysore was one of the earliest States in India to organise a Plant Protection Service. In August 1947, the Government sanctioned a nucleus scheme for the organisation of effective plant protection. In the beginning, a few Agricultural Inspectors were given a rapid refresher course in plant protection and posted to the District Headquarters.

Twenty-one Temporary Maistries were appointed and in the year 1947-48, four thousand villages were visited and 20,000 acres protected against pests and diseases. Subsequent to this year, the service was gradually being improved in scope and effectiveness.

Adequate stocks of fungicides and insecticides are being stocked. Equipment in the form of sprayers and dusters is being built up in all important centres. To meet unforeseen and extensive outbreaks of pests and diseases, 2 Power

Dusters and 3 Power Sprayers have been purchased. Four more Dusters and Power Sprayers are on order so that almost all the districts may have this equipment ready for emergencies.

The vegetable growers and many farmers carry on plant protection by themselves with the help of Plant Protection Assistants, the District Staff and Special Fieldmen. The chemicals are supplied at concessional rates and equipment like Sprayers and Dusters are lent temporarily. Large-scale operations are arranged wherever necessary as in the case of Jola Grasshoppers, Jola Ear-head Bugs, Webbing Caterpillars, Stem Borers, Paddy Beetle, Paddy Case-worm, Groundnut aphid, etc., with the co-operation of cultivators and their unpaid labour. For the past three years, insecticides are being issued to cultivators at a concession of 50 per cent.

The following statement shows the progress made in plant protection since the scheme was started in 1947-48:

1947-48

Removal of Borer infested Coffee	
Plants under the Pest Act ...	19'12 lakhs.
Protection against Paddy Beetle...	5,993 acres.
" " Jola Grasshopper.	3,500 "

1948-49

Removal of Borer infested Coffee	
Plants ...	11'7 lakhs.
Protection against Paddy Beetle.	2,115 acres.
" " Jola Grasshopper.	5,251 "
Other areas protected	20,000 "

1949-50

Total area protected	50,000 acres.
Insecticides used	90 tons.
Cost of Plant Protection to the Department ...	Rs. 80,668
Removal of borer infested coffee	
Plants ...	42,32,092
Protection against Paddy beetle.	3,631 acres.
" " Paddy Grasshopper.	6,600 "

1950-51			
Total area protected	...	63,000	acres.
No. of Demonstrations	...	2,000	"
Cost of Plant Protection	Rs.	70,420.	
Removal of borer infested coffee plants	...	15.8	lakhs.

1951-52			
Total area protected	...	80,000	acres.
Cost of Plant Protection	...	Rs. 1,00,000.	
Area surveyed	...	4½	lakhs acres.
Demonstrations held	...	2,500.	
Protection against Webbing Caterpillar of ragi	...	50,000	acres.
Protection against Jola Ear-head Bug	...	3,000	"
Removal of borer infested Coffee Plants	...	12.55	lakhs.

1952-53 year fairly free from Pests and Diseases.

Area protected			
Paddy	...	4,700	acres
Ragi	...	717	"
Jowar	...	807	"
Cocoanut and Arecanut	525	"	
Pulses	...	685	acres.
Oilseeds	...	110	"
Fibres	...	215	"
Vegetables	770	"	
Miscellaneous	11¼	"	
Total cost of protection	...	28,000.	
Removal of borer infested plants.	9.56	lakhs.	

Thus, it will be seen that the Plant Protection service in Mysore State is not only older than that in other parts of the country but has to its credit achievements which not many Departments can boast of.

DEMONSTRATION OF AMMONIA APPLICATOR

The use of artificial fertilizers for crops has become very popular amongst the raiyats of Mysore State. The Department of Agriculture has been recommending suitable manures for various crops, which readily respond to such manuring.

Amongst manures that are being commonly used, ammonium sulphate, which supplies nitrogen to the crops, is very popular and largely used. The preparation of ammonium sulphate involves the preparation of ammonia and sulphuric acid. As such, the cost of ammonium sulphate is naturally high. Further, sulphur is also to be imported. As ammonia is being prepared by the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd., at Belagula, it was thought that liquid ammonia itself could be applied directly to the soil, replacing ammonium sulphate, as it would be cheaper than ammonium sulphate. The application of liquid ammonia direct to the soil is in vogue in America.

To achieve this object, a proper and suitable applicator to suit the Mysore conditions had to be designed and the Department of Agriculture has taken up this work and a few applicators have been designed and prepared in the Agricultural College Workshop at Hebbal.

A demonstration of the use of these applicators was held at the Central Farm, Agricultural College, Hebbal, in the presence of the Minister for Agriculture and also the Members of the Mysore Legislative Assembly on the 5th March 1954. The design and the use of the applicators was explained to the distinguished visitors by the Minister for Agriculture.

On the 7th of March 1954, the Chief Minister and the Minister for Revenue and Public Works, the Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government and the Minister for Agriculture were pleased to visit the Central Farm to study the implements and their use. The Minister for

Home and Industries was also kind enough to visit the College and study the implements on the 26th February 1954. The following is a brief description of the various applicators.

In the first applicator designed, the cylinder is carried on an under-carriage and is drawn by a pair of bullocks, and there is only one injector attached.

As one injector naturally takes a very long time to cover large areas and further as the wheel base is fixed, it was not possible to use it for large areas and for different spaces of crops. Another applicator was therefore designed to obviate the above disadvantage. In the second applicator the wheel is adjustable to suit the various crops in the State. There are four injectors and as such in one trip four times an area as compared to the first applicator could be covered. The distance between the injectors and also the depth of working could be changed according to the crops to be fertilized.

The two applicators referred to above are suitable for use only before sowing, or after planting and when the height of crops is very low. As sugarcane

top dressing is to be done when the crop is fairly high, it was thought desirable to design another applicator. The fittings are all easily removable and can also be refitted very easily, so that the ordinary raiyat can keep the cart both for normal use and also use it as an applicator in which there is only one injector. Arrangements can be easily made to have additional injectors also.

Paddy is also a crop that is largely manured and the three applicators described above cannot be used on paddy lands. As such, a device had to be thought of and the idea of bubbling liquid ammonia into the irrigation water at the inlet itself was considered suitable.

The bubbler is made out of an ordinary kerosene tin, in which any one side is cut from the bottom to the middle of the side. The tin is buried at the inlet to half of its height, so that the irrigation water enters the tin through the opening and flows out to the field through the top. The liquid ammonia cylinder is kept on the bund of the paddy field and the ammonia is drawn and bubbled through the opening of the tin by means of a long hose pipe.



The Minister for Home and Industries is seen observing at the Agricultural Farm, Hebbal, the first applicator of ammonia liquid, having only one injector attached and drawn by a pair of bullocks.



The Cylinder is provided with four injectors of ammonia liquid to cover a large area. Distance between injectors can be changed and the wheel base is adjustable to suit different crops.



The Principal of the Agricultural College, Hebbal, is seen explaining the operation of the cylinder with one injector



Working of the bubbler in the paddy field at the Agricultural Farm, Hebbal.

USE OF AMMONIA GAS AS A FERTILIZER TO CROPS

Nitrogen is an essential element required for the normal growth and production of crops. It is taken up by plants in the form of ammonia or else as nitrate and as such nitrogen can be supplied to soils in these forms as fertilizers to replenish nitrogen lost through cropping or leaching away from soils. The Common nitrogenous fertilizer available in our country is ammonium sulphate of which a large quantity is manufactured locally. The other types of nitrogen fertilizers made available through importation are ammonium phosphate, urea, calcium nitrate, ammonium sulphate ammonium, nitrate, etc. For the manufacture of ammonium sulphate, large quantities of sulphuric acid are needed and the sulphur needed for the sulphuric acid has to be imported at great expense from abroad. Every ton of ammonium sulphate manufactured in the country requires nearly half a ton of sulphuric acid, which can very well be used in other industries. Since it is only the ammonia portion that is effective as a nitrogen fertiliser, investigations have been carried out in America, France and other countries as to the utility of ammonia gas as a fertilizer. When Ammonia is compressed, it liquifies at a pressure of about 130 atmospheric pressure and in this form it is compact and can be stored in steel cylinders.

When liquid ammonia is released from the steel cylinders, through suitable pipes, it becomes gas and escapes into the air. If however, the liquid is injected into the soil at suitable depths, the gas produced is found to be retained very largely in the soil. Experiments show that injecting liquid ammonia at depths of 4 to 6 inches in a good pulverulent well-tilled soil of medium texture, over 90 per cent of the gas is retained in the capillary space in the soil particles and that this ammonia is

ultimately fixed in a stable form in the soil clay colloids. This is a great advantage because such fixed ammonia is not washed out from soil through leaching. This fixed ammonia is gradually converted into nitrate, in which form the plants readily absorb the nitrogen.

Field trials have been conducted by the Department of Agriculture during the past few weeks with different types of simple equipment on the best method of injecting liquid ammonia into the soil. The equipment that have been evolved are portable and are capable of being attached to small hand carts or to bullock carts and enable ammonia to be injected into the soil in plough furrows. This method of application is found to be capable of adoption for the preplanting and after planting applications to sugarcane. There is no reason why this cannot be adopted to other row crops like irrigated ragi and potatoes.

Another method of application of liquid ammonia is to let it into irrigation waters, whereby ammonia is circulated over the fields in the form of dilute solution. This method is suitable for application to paddy after planting.

Liquid ammonia holds out a great future in our country because of the low cost and freedom for its use from imported materials like sulphur. Liquid ammonia on unit basis of nitrogen costs only about half that of ammonium sulphate. It is four times more concentrated in nitrogen content than ammonium sulphate and as such the weight of ammonia required to be applied over a unit area is only a fourth of ammonium sulphate. Even in its application it is bound to be labour saving and economical because, mounted on a bullock cart, the material can be applied more expeditiously and with less labour than ammonium sulphate supplying the same amount of nitrogen.

THE MYSORE GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Origin, Development and Organisation

The Mysore Geological Department, which is one of the oldest scientific Departments in the State, was started in the year 1894, with the object of conducting systematic geological and mineral surveys. During this period of sixty years, the Department has achieved a reputation all over the world for unravelling the intricate geology of the complex rock formations of Mysore State. A geological map of Mysore has been published.

During the course of geological survey, several deposits of metalliferous and non-metalliferous minerals were located. Till the commencement of the present century, gold was the only mineral explored in the State. Deposits of manganese and chromite ores were the next to be explored, and the public evinced great interest in mining them for over twenty years. To a lesser degree, non-metallic minerals like asbestos, mica, corundum, kyanite, kaolin and ochre were prospected and mined.

Contribution to Industries

In the year 1915, in addition to the geological survey, greater attention was bestowed on exploring the regions consisting of economic mineral deposits. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works and the Cement Factory at Bhadravathi, the Dichromate Factory at Belagula, the Government Porcelain Factory at Bangalore, the Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries Ltd., the Bellara Gold Mines and the Bageshpur Kaolin Works are some of the industrial concerns which owe their origin primarily to the mineral investigations conducted by the Geological Department.

Mining Operations

Till the year 1925, excepting for the exploration of mineral deposits primarily required by the Iron and Steel Industry in Mysore, the rest of the mining works were all carried out by private persons and companies. The Geological Department entered the field of mining in order to carry the mining operations on systematic lines and its very first undertaking in the year 1926 was to carry on large-scale mining for chromite at Byrapur in the Hassan district. This was followed up by mining for graphite, kaolin, felspar, quartz and also for chromite in a number of centres. The most recent of these enterprises are the Bageshpur Kaolin Works and the Bellara Gold Mines.

Geo-Physical Survey

In the year 1939, a new section of the Department—Geo-physical Survey—was organised in order to explore mineral-bearing zones by means of electrical instruments for locating hidden ore-bodies. This survey work was the first of its kind in India. In the year 1949, this section was integrated with the Geological Survey of India.

The Administrative Section

The Administrative Section deals with the grant of mineral concessions to the public, inspection of areas granted under licences and leases, assessment and collection of mining revenue, rents and cesses, royalty, and compilation of statistics of mineral production.

Up to the end of March 1951, the State had its own set of rules for regulating the issue of mineral concessions to the public. The Mineral Concession Rules, 1949, of the Government of India, became operative in the State with effect from 1st April 1951.

A *Certificate of approval*, which alone authorises a person to enter into the mining field, is granted to persons who are financially sound to invest sufficient fluid capital in mining and also who are experienced in mining or who are capable of employing efficient mining agency.

A *prospecting licence* for any mineral is granted to those who hold a valid certificate of approval, to prospect and locate mineral deposits.

A *mining lease* is granted to persons holding certificate of approval in order to mine the mineral, and carry it away for commercial purposes.

Licences for quarrying ordinary and ornamental building stones are also granted to the public over various quarries near Bangalore and other places.

Technical Investigations

1. *Geological Survey*.—As the preliminary geological survey of the State has been completed, selected areas of special importance are taken for detailed stratigraphic and petrological studies.

2. *Mineral Survey*.—This is now an important item of work done by the Department. The mineral survey is being carried out taluk by taluk.

3. *Water Supply and Engineering Problems*.—Technical opinion is furnished by the Department on matters relating to selection of sites for sinking wells and bore wells. Sites for construction of dams and such other major works undertaken by the Public Works Department are inspected and geological reports furnished.

4. *Geological Laboratory*.—Rocks and minerals sent to this Department by the public are identified and described, charging a small fee for the work.

5. *Chemical Laboratory*.—Chemical analysis of rocks and minerals is being conducted by the Department. The public can get their specimens or samples analysed on payment of prescribed fees.

6. *Metallurgical Laboratory*.—The Department has a set of mechanical appliances for carrying out experiments on the beneficiation of low grade ores. Steps are being taken to equip this Laboratory with additional machinery.

7. *Library*.—The departmental library contains nearly 12,000 volumes, comprising several journals devoted to geology and mining. The library is open to the public for consultation during office hours.

8. *Museum*.—There is a museum attached to the Department. The Chief ores, minerals and rocks occurring in Mysore State have been classified and arranged in a number of show cases. The Museum is open to visitors on all working days.

9. *Drawing Branch*.—This section prepares geological maps and sketches for technical reports of the officers. Plans and sketches required for the issue of licences and leases are also drawn.

10. *Publications*.—The administration reports of the Department and the technical reports by officers are published annually in the form of records, memoirs, bulletins and they are also issued periodically. The publications are sent to geological surveys and institutions all over the world, which are on the exchange list, and also sold to the public.

Special Schemes.

1. *Bellara Gold Mines*.—The working of the Gold Mines at Bellara in Tumkur district, was taken up by the Department

in July 1944. This Scheme is now included in the Five-Year Plan of Mysore Government and the work carried out under a programme drawn by an Advisory Committee appointed by Government. The total outlay on the mine is about Rs. 24 lakhs.

2. *Bureau of Mineral Development.*—The Bureau of Mineral Development was started in April 1952 as a wing of the Department with a view to develop large scale mining and marketing of minerals.

The mines where mining operations conducted by the Bureau and the different raw materials produced are given below:—

(i) *Mines worked.*—The kaolin mines at Bageshpura and Thirthahalli, the chromite mines at Byrapur and Goblihalli, the asbestos mines at Idegon-danahalli, the manganese mine at Kumsi, the felspar mine at Thondebavi, and the graphite mine, Ganacharpur.

(ii) *Minerals produced.*—Kaolin (raw and washed), aluminous clay, washed sand vermiculite, chromite, felspar, asbestos, graphite, manganese and clay.

The aggregate value of the various minerals produced during the year 1952-53 was Rs. 3,09,202.

The revenue realised by sale of minerals by the Bureau amounted to Rs. 1,42,619-10-3.

The total sale value of mineral raw materials held in stock at the end of the year 1952-53 amounted to Rs. 5,23,699.

3. *Gomateswara Research Committee.*—This Department, with the co-operation of a body of experts, has undertaken investigations regarding the measures to be taken to preserve the statue of Sri Gomateswara at Sravana-belgola. Several stone preservatives are being tried and further experimental work is in progress.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

IMPORTANCE OF FORESTS

" Forests mean Rain—Rain Means Water—and Water Means Food"

The role of forests in the national economy, both productive and protective, entitle forests to lay claim to an adequate share of the land area of the State. The importance of forests in the uplift of the villages in the State where agriculture constitutes the mainstay of the vast bulk of population can scarcely be overemphasised. The Forest Department continues to satisfy two apparently opposite demands—releasing lands for cultivation whenever they can be spared without prejudice to the long range policy of the Department and increasing the area of forests to reach the standard of 25 per cent of the total land area. At present it is only 15.9 per cent.

"Forests mean trees, trees mean rain, rain means water, water means more food", is the slogan of the great "Vanamahotsava" and aptly describes the part played by forests in national economy. The forests conserve the moisture, protect denudation of the soil and enrich the soil fertility. It is the forests that supply firewood for the hearth, plough for the field, timber for the house, bamboos for the cattle sheds and fencing the fields, and last but not least, fodder for the cattle. In fact, next to land, the forest is the mainstay of agriculturists. In addition to these benefits derived by the raiyats, the department provides healthy outdoor employment to the raiyats during their off seasons. Almost the entire amount of Rs. 20 to 25 lakhs spent annually by the Department goes to the people of the State in the shape of wages for labour engaged in raising plantations and timber operations; also in the forests are grown large varieties of fruits like tamarind, *sege*,

seethaphal and other products like *than-gadi* bark, all of which are useful and remunerative.

The forests in Mysore are exploited on a systematic plan to ensure a steady yield. But for this principle of working, it would not have been possible to supply for over three decades the huge quantities of firewood and charcoal consumed by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and several other large industries in the State. For this reason also, the State is almost sufficient in respect of its timber, fuel and bamboo requirements on which the major industries of the State are dependent.

On the basis of figures for the year 1952-53, 6,99,469 Cft. of timber, 2,54,000 tons of firewood, 32,40,673 bamboos, 14,859 cartloads of seebu, 1,867 cartloads of thorns to mention only a few important items of produce were removed by consumers and purchasers, right holders and concessionists. Of this, removal of timber under the special concessions granted in Malnad parts, a huge quantity of 1,28,395 C.ft. of timber is granted almost free of cost and the amount of revenue foregone by the Department under this concession alone is more than two lakhs of rupees annually. Grazing is now free in all State Forest areas excepting in a few reserved areas.

In addition to assisting the raiyats, the Department plays an important role in maintaining large and small industries in the State. The Sandal Oil Factory, the Mysore Paper Mills, the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Mysore Match Factory, Plywood Factories and numerous Saw Mills depend on the Forests for their very existence; also the numerous tile Factories,

bricks and lime kilns entirely depend on firewood for their fuel. The Department exploited 7,61,874 Cft., of logs, 29,202 C.ft. of poles for supplies to various Departments of Government and disposal to the public in auction sale. Six thousand three hundred and forty-seven balagi poles were supplied to the Electrical Department for transmission lines, 20,000 C.ft. of props to the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Co., 90,000 tons of firewood and 4,20,427 bags of charcoal were supplied to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. The Mysore Paper Mills, Bhadravati, drew 10,144 tons of bamboos.

Side by side with the exploitation, regeneration of forests, both by natural and artificial means is kept up. 'To plant a tree where you remove one is the motto of the Department. Under this scheme every year 3,000 acres are planted up artificially in addition to vast areas that are brought under natural regeneration.

In addition to the Department itself raising plantations, the Department is also encouraging the public to plant more and more trees by supplying them more than three lakhs of seedlings annually at a very nominal cost of Rs. 2 to 4 per 1,000 seedlings. The amelioration of the conditions of the depressed classes has received constant attention of the Department. In addition to the release of large areas of forest lands for cultivation where possible, building materials including doors and windows are being supplied to the Revenue Department for construction of houses for the Depressed Classes at concession rates. During this year, over 1,000 doors, 2,000 windows, 1,000 C.ft. of rafters and 45,000 R. Ft. of reapers were supplied.

Government have since raised the money limit of free grant of timber for construction of houses for poor people up to 50 each.

The Forest Department also runs a small but useful Research Station. In this station all practical difficulties improving our knowledge on the soil, timber, and raising plantations are examined and overcome.

The Department is keenly interested in the protection of wild life and thus maintains the balance of nature. We have Game Sanctuaries at Bandipur and Hebhe where visitors can see game in their natural state.

No part of the world, not even advanced countries like the U. S. A. can survive without forests. The present deserts in Egypt, Persia, and Rajaputana (India) are all due to man and goats, the two chief enemies of forests. There are evidences to prove that civilisation was at its highest in these parts, but due to indiscriminate hacking of trees, entire populations have either fled or died due to famine. Before it is too late in our State, especially in the maidan areas, steps should be taken to conserve and improve our land. This is a gigantic task for which we must have the co-operation of one and all and should not be left to the Forest Department alone to face it. A beginning may be made by raising topes near each village. In these topes economic species like *hunase*, *mango*, *hippe* can be raised which in a few years will yield substantial revenue to the Village. These, in turn, can benefit the Community as a whole.

JAPANESE METHOD OF RICE CULTIVATION IN MYSORE

Among the rice growing countries of the East, Japan leads in average production of rice per acre. The yield in Japan is three times the yield we obtain from our lands, in spite of the fact that the fertility of soil in Japan is poor. The success of this large yield is to be found in the practice of a most intensive system of agriculture, employing the latest techniques of scientific production. The use of improved varieties of seeds and the heavy application of fertilizers have been the contributing factors in the high production of rice in Japan.

The campaign for adopting the Japanese method of cultivation was first taken up after preliminary trials at the Agricultural Research Station, Karjat and Kora Gramodyog Kendra, Bombay. The results of the experiment conducted were so encouraging that a decision was taken to start a country-wide campaign for demonstrating the improved method of cultivation. The features of the new method were to adopt lower seed rate after selection of viable and disease-free seeds, attention to the raising of the nursery to produce strong and healthy seedlings, preparation of the field plots, heavy applications of organic and inorganic fertilizers, planting in rows and intercultivation and attention to the control of diseases and pests.

The method of cultivation in Mysore is not far different from the method adopted in Japan but yet, all those factors that contribute to the increased production in Japan are not followed systematically with the fervour and attention of the Japanese farmer. The campaign for Japanese method of cultivation may be regarded as a campaign for re-educating our raiyats to practise their method more

scientifically. The Japanese method underwent a number of changes to suit local conditions and all the results in rice research carried in our experimental stations were included and recommended for adoption.

In Mysore, it was decided to start a campaign for the adoption of the Japanese method of cultivation and fixed a modest target of 20,000 acres for demonstration of the method confining attention to areas of assured supply of water. The first attention paid was to the training of workers in the new method of raising nurseries and planting in rows, etc. A demonstration-cum-training centre was opened at Arsinkunte near Nelaman-gala and all the Agricultural Inspectors and Fieldmen, who were to carry the message of the Japanese method, assembled there and practised the new method. A number of similar demonstrations were arranged in all the Experimental stations. Sri Kapadia of the Kora Gramodyog Kendra conducted the demonstration at Hassan and at Jugve in Sagar taluk. These demonstrations were largely attended by the raiyats.

A scheme for demonstrating the Japanese method of cultivation was sanctioned by Government. This scheme, besides providing additional staff for intensive demonstrations, also provided various concessions for those who undertook to cultivate by the Japanese method. Rs. 200 worth of manure and Rs. 50 worth of seeds were granted as short term loan. Compost was offered at concessional rates and a transport subsidy of Rs. 2 per ton was granted to the intending growers. Fifty per cent concession on insecticides was also granted. The limiting factor in

the campaign was the availability of improved seeds and chemical fertilizers and the Department stocked 3,500 pallas of improved seed paddy and 20,000 tons of ammonium sulphate in additional sub-depots newly opened for the purpose in the programmed areas. A scheme of Crop Competitions to provide the necessary incentive for greater effort by awarding prizes for the growers was also sanctioned.

Effective publicity being a pre-requisite of a State-wide campaign, the Department arranged for wide publicity for the new method of paddy cultivation through press, posters, films and pamphlets. Every agricultural inspector was provided with posters, flannel graphs, and flip book to use in his propaganda work in the villages. Pamphlets for the literate raiyats explaining the Japanese method were freely distributed. Special pamphlets explaining the method of manuring and controlling pest and diseases were also distributed. Films were shown to large audience in important centres and in every cattle show and exhibition, a practical demonstration of the Japanese method of raising nurseries was conducted.

The Departmental staff at the taluks and hoblis rapidly covered the area, showing the new method of raising nurseries, themselves giving a hand in demonstrating all the operations like manuring with chemical fertilizers, planting in rows, dusting with insecticides, etc. The nursery raised under the Japanese method was in marked contrast to the nurseries raised under the local method. The seedlings were green, healthy and robust. The reduction in seed rate to as low as 10 lbs. as against 40 lbs. used previously offered proof of the wasteful methods generally employed. Thin transplanting and wider spacing which resulted in luxurious growth of the crop with profuse tillering was revelation of a new method which had come to stay. When the earheads matured, the growers forecast a bumper crop and

the conspicuous difference between the two methods was a visual demonstration of the superiority of the Japanese method.

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation in Mysore has been a great success. Against a target of 20,000 acres, the total area brought under this method was 27,620 acres and it was also significant that the consumption of fertiliser recorded the highest for the year and it stood at 10,709 tons as against the previous year's consumption of 4,271 tons. Eight thousand two hundred and sixty-three tons of ammonium sulphate and 1,666 tons of super phosphate as against 3,306 and 865 tons in the previous year were consumed. The following are some of the raiyats who have recorded high yields :

		Lbs.
Bangalore ...	Patel Sidde Gowda, Chik- klahalli, Sathanur Hobli, Kanakapur ...	9,175
Shimoga ...	Sri Devaraja Mudaliyar, Bhadravathi ...	8,550
Mysore ...	Sri Y. T. Thimmalaiah, K. R. Nagar ...	8,400
Mandya ...	Sri Sidde Gowda, Akki- hebbal ...	8,315
Kolar ...	Sri A. V. Muniswamy, Araleri, Malur Taluk ...	7,952

A survey to estimate the actual additional production of paddy obtained by the Japanese method of cultivation was conducted by random sampling over an area of 3,000 acres. This survey had shown that the actual additional yield of paddy per acre is 46 per cent over the local method of cultivation of paddy. The average yield in the area under the Japanese method covered by the survey is $4\frac{1}{2}$ pallas more than the State average of $9\frac{1}{2}$ pallas (1,762 lbs.) per acre.

A study into the economics of cultivation under the Japanese method reveals an additional return of 30 to 45 per cent per acre for the grower over and above the income from the local method of paddy cultivation. The following is a comparison

of the cost of cultivation under the two methods :

	<i>Japanese method</i>			<i>Local method</i>		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Total expenditure ...	191	0	0	139	0	0
Income—						
(i) By grains, 336						
(ii) By straw, 44	440	0	0	264	0	0
Total expenditure ...	191	0	0	139	0	0
Net Profit ...	249	0	0	155	0	0

On a very conservative estimate, the increased income of a raiyat who grows paddy under the Japanese method could be estimated at Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per acre.

The campaign for the Japanese method of cultivation became in a sense a national movement, aiming through increased production, at the improvement of the economic condition of the raiyats. The success of the campaign is due to the widespread enthusiasm it evoked in all sections of the people and the significant part the raiyats played in giving a trial to the new method. Even though such improved methods had been demonstrated by the Department it had not entered into permanent agricultural practice but the

Japanese method of cultivation has helped to establish improved methods in rice cultivation into permanent cultivation routine. The raised seed bed and growing of strong seedlings, selection and treatment of seeds, adoption of reduced seed rate, adequate manuring by green manures and fertilizers, spacing and timely inter-cultivation have all shown the method of doubling the yield per acre. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation in 27,620 acres has shown that, even assuming an average of four pallas per acre of increased yield in the area covered by the Japanese method, the net additional production to the State estimated to be in the order of 1·10 lakhs of pallas or Rs. 24·20 lakhs when stated in terms of value at current rates.

The preliminary success of the scheme points out the unharnessed potential of our irrigated land and the wealth that can be made available for human welfare. If the Japanese method of cultivation is extended to 1·2 lakhs of acres of the total of 8 lakhs of acres of land under assured supply of water, we should be able to wipe out the State's deficit of six lakhs pallas.

Our efforts of the next few years will be to plan and fulfil this objective.

ROAD TRANSPORT IN THE STATE

The foremost concern or object of any business undertaking by Government is not profit, but public service and utility at minimum cost, while private enterprise aims at maximum profit at any cost. The Mysore Government Road Transport Department was formally inaugurated in September 1948, on a modest scale. With a nucleus of about 150 buses, the Department has been able to run buses to all important Taluks and all District Head-quarters in the State, except Shimoga, within a short span of its existence. When it is said that the buses on lines at present cover an average 10,600 miles daily, the magnitude of the undertaking could well be gauged.

Amenities to the public

The buses are built according to standard specification, providing well-cushioned seats and affording maximum comfort. In Bangalore, Booking Offices at the Kalasipalyam Bus Stand and Majestic Junction, are provided with telephones. In Mysore, there are two booking Offices, one at the Bus Stand and the other at the Gandhi Square. In all important traffic points throughout the State, there are booking offices and booking agents to help the passengers for booking tickets and luggage. There is a "Lost Property Section" at the Head Office, where any personal property lost or forgotten in the buses are returned to the claimant after his executing an indemnity bond, if necessary. The Department runs special trips on important occasions like Dasara and Jattras. Concessional monthly passes are being issued to non-gazetted officers and students living in mofussil areas for to and fro journeys at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the scheduled fare for two journeys. Monthly

passes at concession rates are also issued to those who regularly convey flower baskets, milk cans, butter tins etc.

Each bus is provided with a complaint box and a complaint book. Complaints against the staff or the services entered in the said book are being enquired into and action taken wherever necessary. The importance of showing courtesy to the passengers is always impressed on the traffic staff.

Amenities to the Staff

A dispensary is run by the Department and a part-time Medical Officer is giving medical aid to the employees. A proposal is under consideration for constituting a Staff Benefit Fund and a Provident Fund Scheme. The employees are spared buses for their holiday trips to places of interest. The workshop staff are given free conveyance to go to the workshop. Free passes are being given to the employees for travel to their places. The Workers' Association has now managing the Canteen which was originally run by the Department. Question of opening of a Recreation Club and a Co-operative Stores is being examined. Keenly alive to the welfare of its employees, the Department hopes to constitute shortly a Works Committee to deal with matters relating to the progress and welfare of their employees.

Finance

The gross revenue, which was about Rs. 13 lakhs in 1948-49, has practically trebled itself in 1952-53. During 1953-54 a still better revenue is expected. The provisional account prepared to the end of December 1953 has revealed

a net surplus of Rs. 4,06,378. Side by side with the increase in revenue, expenditure too has increased, due to various reasons such as increased cost of petrol, spare parts etc. It must be said to the credit of the Department that in spite of the increase in working costs and although the Department has paid all taxes like any other private concern, in addition to paying interest at 4 per cent on the mean capital invested by Government, it has been able to maintain the basic rate in fares and at the same time show profit. In order to bring down the cost of operation, the Department has purchased 50 Diesel Buses. Every effort is being made to effect economy in the consumption of petrol, spare parts, tyres and tubes and to improve the mechanical efficiency of the buses. The revenue would have been greater but for the keen competition of private operators on all roads. After three years of costly experiment, Government took up the first step of monopoly that was badly needed to give a fillip to the growth and financial stability of the Department and thereby ensured comfortable travel to the public.

A proposal to revise the luggage rates with a view to increase the revenue is under the consideration of Government. Another source of revenue that is to be tapped is with regard to advertisement on Government Buses and a proposal on this question is also before Government. Recently, Government have sanctioned a concession rate of hire of buses to Educational Institutions. Wide publicity has been given to this and it is hoped that if large number of Educational Institutions will avail themselves of this concession, that would indirectly contribute towards the revenue of the Department. The Department has spared no pains to minimise the leakage of revenue. Surprise checks by the executive staff of the running buses and detailed checks of the tripsheets and ticket books by the Accounts Staff prevent leakage of revenue.

The Accounts of the Department are maintained on commercial lines as in other industrial concerns. Profit and Loss Accounts and Balance Sheets are prepared once a year and they are audited and certified by the Accountant-General.

MEASURE TO IMPROVE MYSORE PRODUCTS

The Government of Mysore have been always adopting measures to encourage industries and also to improve production both qualitatively and quantitatively in the several Government owned factories. The following paragraphs briefly indicate the efforts made by Government in this direction in some of the industrial establishments:—

The quality of Sandal Soap and toilet products of the Government Soap Factory have been improved and they have been gaining increasing popularity in the market. During 1952-53, the amount realised by sale of the products exceeded Rs. 20,00,000.

The Scheme for the expansion of the Factory, which has been approved by Government, will enable the factory to increase its out-put and sales by more than hundred per cent. This will also help to stabilise demand for Mysore Sandalwood Oil and give increased employment to labour.

The Factory has been carrying on investigations for the manufacture of a new Soap of good quality which can be marketed at a cheaper price so as to be within the reach of the masses. This measure will indirectly make the masses become indirect consumers of the famous Mysore Sandalwood Oil which is a monopoly of the Mysore Government.

In recent months, intensive efforts have been made by the management of the Government Implements Factory, Hassan to improve the production technique and also to utilise only high grade and tested raw materials from Bhadravathi and

Jamshedpur. The products of the Factory are appreciated for their quality and are becoming more popular. Another factor which has contributed to the increased demand of the products is the higher price of steel at present. Proposals for expanding the operations in the Factory by mechanisation of work are under consideration.

The Government of India have granted a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs to the State Government by adjustments in the Five-Year Plan for encouragement and development of small scale and cottage industries in the State. The following schemes have been proposed for the approval of Government:

- 1 Manufacture of alkali and insecticides.
- 2 Manufacture of spark-plug insulators.
- 3 Manufacture of Vegetable Oil and Oil Cakes etc.
- 4 Installing a Central Wood Seasoning Kiln in Bangalore.
- 5 Expansion of the existing transport organisation for providing facilities for additional employment.
- 6 Establishing a steel re-rolling mill and manufacture of refractories at K.G.F.
- 7 Formation of the Mysore Export Trading Corporation.
- 8 Financing Cottage industries for increased production. These Schemes, when given effect to, will provide employment to about 500 skilled and un-skilled persons.



New buses of the Mysore Government Road Transport Department.



A school at Dugganahalli is being constructed by community labour
(Photo by : Mr. Hans E. Kardel).



A well constructed by voluntary labour in a village included in the Community Project.



Constructing a road at Kadenandy, Shimoga District, by community labour
(Photo by . Mr. Hans E. Kardel).

WORKING OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

During January—February 1954

The Department is ever vigilant to the needs of the suffering public and its activities are being expanded from time to time. And today the total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the State (as at the end of February 1954) is 529. This includes 25 Medical Institutions in Bellary District and the two new dispensaries opened since the commencement of the year, one at Channarayapatna and the other at Meerasabihalli, Challakere Taluk. In addition to these 529 Institutions, during 1954-55, Government propose to open Medical Institutions in the rural parts of each of the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Kolar.

Surgical Block for Victoria Hospital.—The construction of the Surgical Block in the premises of the Victoria Hospital as part of the works to be undertaken in commemoration of the Victoria Hospital Golden Jubilee, has already been taken up.

Overhead Water-Tank.—With a view to mitigate the hardship caused to the patients of the combined Hospitals at Bangalore in securing adequate supply of water, Government have sanctioned the proposal for construction of an overhead tank of one lakh gallon capacity at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,50,000. The work is expected to be taken up by the Water Supply Division shortly.

Renovation of Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals.—Government have sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 58,200 for undertaking the renovation of the above Hospitals which were built 50 years ago. The first stage of the work at a cost of Rs. 20,000 is to be taken up shortly.

Improvement to Headquarters Hospital, Bellary.—Proposals for the improvement of water supply and for providing flush-out latrines to this hospital, are under formulation.

Special Ward Block to the Crawford Memorial Hospital, Saklespur. Government have sanctioned the proposal to construct a Special Ward Block to the Crawford Memorial Hospital, Saklespur, out of the donation of the late Col. W.L. Crawford.

Medical Staff

According to Government Order, dated 12th January 1954, the strength of Surgeons was increased from 21 to 29. Four candidates with I.M.P. qualifications were appointed as Assistant Surgeons Grade II. Seven Dispensaries in rural areas were provided with doctors, five nurses, two midwives and four compounders were appointed during January—February 1954. One Medical Officer was granted study leave to proceed to the United Kingdom for higher studies on ear, nose and throat diseases.

The Director of Medical Services attended the second meeting of the Central Council of Health held at Rajkot from 8th to 11th February 1954, which was inaugurated by the Union Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

The several important resolutions which would accelerate the many-sided development and growth of the Medical Department throughout the State, were passed at the meeting.

The resolutions among other things, adumbrated the needs for—

(1) the appointment of a committee for the control of leprosy, particularly in

respect of the vagrant and destitute sufferers ;

(2) continuance of the existing Medical Stores Organisation of the Government of India and prompt supply of indents placed by State Governments and reducing overhead charges ;

(3) creation of a course of training for a new type of Auxiliary Medical and Health worker ;

(4) the State Governments to allocate separate funds for medical research ; and

(5) preparation of suitable draft legislation regulating medical practice.

SAHITYA AKADEMI

Programme for Next Year

Among the decisions taken by the General Council of the Sahitya Akademi (National Academy of Letters) which met on March 12th and 13th under the chairmanship of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the most important from the point of view of their interest to general public were those relating to the programme of work which the Akademi proposes to undertake during the next year. Instead of laying down an ambitious long-term programme, the General Council thought it advisable to take in hand a modest programme of such activities as were immediately practicable and were likely to lay a foundation for a more comprehensive programme in future which would evolve as the Akademi increased its resources and gathered more experience. The immediate programme consists of the following items :—

1. The Akademi will publish or will sponsor the publication of a national bibliography of contemporary works of literary merit in Indian languages. By contemporary works is meant the published work of writers who are alive or were alive in the 20th century.

2. The Akademi will sponsor the publication of anthologies of select contemporary writings in the various Indian languages.

3. The Akademi will sponsor the publication of standard works in English and Hindi on the history and development of modern Indian literatures.

4. The Akademi will sponsor a scheme by which books of real merit and wide appeal in any Indian language are made available in translation in other Indian languages as well.

5. The Akademi will select ten best books in each Indian language with a view to their being ultimately sponsored for translation in other Indian languages.

6. The Akademi will publish a Quarterly Bulletin giving factual record of the Akademi's activities as well as a factual survey of works of literary merit in the various Indian languages published during the period under review.

7. The Akademi will inquire into the difficulties experienced by Indian writers in getting their books published or translated and will suggest measures for helping them.

8. The Akademi will co-operate with the Indian National Commission for UNESCO in furtherance of the UNESCO scheme for translating and publishing selected Indian classics into foreign languages and foreign classics into Indian languages.

9. The Akademi will advise the Government of India in the selection of the best book published in each Indian language during the last three years for the purpose of Prizes already announced by the Ministry of Education.

10. The Akademi will set up Advisory Boards consisting of eminent writers and experts in each Indian language so that their advice may be constantly available to the Akademi in the execution of the above programme.

A decision of considerable significance arrived at unanimously by the General Council was that the Akademi will be concerned not only with the languages mentioned in the Indian Constitution but also with other Indian languages, as well as with literary productions in English by Indian nationals.

The General Council also decided that the word Akademi in the name of Sahitya Akademi should be written as Akademi

in Roman script and as Akademi in *Devanagari*.

In the list of Members of the General Council of the Sahitya Akademi which was published in the press on the eve of the last session, there were certain omissions. Of the names of eight persons nominated by the Government of India for their eminence in the field of letters, only seven were published. The eighth is Shri K. M. Munshi, the Governor of Uttara Pradesh and a distinguished writer in Gujarati.

The representative of the Kannada language has not been mentioned, as the writer selected had unfortunately died before the General Council met. In his place the General Council elected Shri Masti Venkatesa Iyengar, President of Kannada Sahitya, Bangalore.

The representative of Bihar Government on the General Council is Shri R. S. Dinkar, M.P., a well-known poet in Hindi.

NURSING IN INDIA

The Country's Needs and Programmes

The story of India's nursing needs is one where the figures are dramatic enough to tell their tale without any commentary.

Denmark has nearly 18,000 nurses for a population of less than 4 millions. Great Britain has about 130,000 for a population of 40 millions. In India we have about 7,000 sanctioned nursing posts. There are 5,000 student nurses and about 12,000 graduate nurses in all for a population of 360 millions.

It has been said that nursing is an old activity but a young profession and that is certainly true of nursing in India. Old medical books, compiled about 200 B.C. or earlier by Indian doctors, make a mention of nurses and nursing was recognised as an important factor in the cure of the sick. Modern nursing, however, may be said to have spread to India from the West in the eighteen-eighties. The first training school for nurses was opened in the Cama Hospital in Bombay in 1886. As early as 1911, registration of nurses was undertaken by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, though State registration came into force much later.

It took the Second World war to bring about the recognition of the value of nursing services with a force sufficient to lead to the establishment of three centres for Post-Certificate Education for nurses. A second and perhaps greater advance was the institution, in 1946, of a course leading to a B.Sc. degree in nursing. The duration of the course is 4 years and it prepares the nurse to work in an institution or in the public health field. Two schools give this course: the College of

Nursing, Delhi, and the School of Nursing of the Christian Medical College Hospital, Vellore.

Training Programmes

In the Community Projects programme, provision has been made for one lady health visitor and 4 midwives in each primary health centre. The total requirements for the 600 blocks is, therefore, 600 lady health visitors and 2,400 midwives. At present, there are 9 Health Schools which have lately been training only 70 health visitors against their total capacity of about 150 a year. It has, therefore, been decided to expand training facilities by conducting two courses at each of these 9 schools. One course of 18 months will train candidates who possess necessary school education and midwifery training. The other is a regular, integrated 2½ years' course which will provide midwifery and health visitor's training for candidates recruited directly after matriculation. Financial assistance will be given for additions and alterations to the existing buildings, additional staff and equipment and stipends to the trainees. The total expenditure during the period of the Plan for each school would be about Rs. 1.92 lakhs. The total liability for the Centre during the Plan period would be about Rs. 11.88 lakhs and that of the States Rs. 2.72 lakhs.

The number of midwives at present being trained in the various States is about 1600. It is proposed to give assistance to certain States for training about 300 midwives during the period of the Plan. The assistance would be in

the form of stipends to the trainees and provision of additional equipment, furniture and training facilities. The total liability of the Centre during the Plan period would be about Rs. 4,77,000 and that of the States Rs. 2,13,000.

In addition, it is also proposed to take up a programme for training about 400 nurse-midwives who will be auxiliary personnel, who could be placed in charge of the Maternity and Child Welfare centres which are to be opened in the Community Project areas. It is proposed to make a block provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for this programme for two years. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 4.8 lakhs would be spent in the form of stipends to the trainees. This will leave a little over Rs. 5 lakhs for assistance to the institutions.

Voluntary Organisations

Due to the persistence of certain outmoded social outlooks, nursing is yet to become a popular profession and even today there is the tendency to regard nursing as the refuge of the widow and the orphan. This was the case a hundred years ago in England. The work of Florence Nightingale, to commemorate the centenary of the commencement of whose work nursing has been adopted as the key theme for the World Health Day

celebrations this year, helped considerably to remove these prejudices in England. Enlightened public opinion can accomplish the same in India. Besides, there is the fact that nursing offers attractive opportunities as a career. It is not confined to hospital nursing, but also offers opportunities for teaching work in Nursing Schools as well as administrative posts of the higher cadre.

The organisation of nurses has done a lot of work for the nursing profession. The first organisation, the Association of Nursing Superintendents, was founded in Lucknow in 1905. In 1908, this body established the 'Trained Nurses' Association of India. Both the associations are now merged under the title. As early as 1912, the T.N.A.I. became affiliated to the International Council of Nurses and since then, Indian nurses have been associated with the interests and aims and ideals of nurses of all nationalities. These international contacts have made it possible for Indian nurses to enjoy hospitality in many foreign countries and have ready facilities for observation and study. One of the main activities of the T.N.A.I. is an annual conference followed by a short refresher course. This conference is a welcome occasion for nurses as it gives opportunities for discussion of matters of professional interest and for exchange of ideas.

TRAINING OF GRAM SEVAKS FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

About 2,000 young men—and a few women—are today training themselves for careers as *gram sevaks* (village level workers). Later, they will go to community project villages to help people improve their conditions of life and increase the output of their crops.

The training is given at 34 centres—organised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The centres are spread out in the entire country, 2 in Punjab, 2 in Bihar, 2 in Madras, 3 in Bombay, 2 in Madhya Pradesh, 6 in Uttar Pradesh, 4 in West Bengal, and one each in Mysore, Assam, Bhopal, Himachal Pradesh, PEPSU, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Andhra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, and Vindhya Pradesh.

At these centres, the entrants—usually with some agricultural background—are trained for six months in the problems of agriculture, health, education, housing, village industries and village self-help group activities, including building roads and deepening ponds. Since agriculture is the mainstay of the village, the trainees are given intensive grounding in the methods to stimulate agricultural production, livestock improvement, fishery development and vegetable cultivation. A year's stay at the agricultural basic school is being added to the training of *gram sevaks*.

The training has two aspects: class room theory and learning by doing. Lessons taught in the class room are put to practice in the field under guided supervision. For instance, when the trainees are told about the use of chemical fertilizers they are taken to the farms to make use of their knowledge.

Similarly, when there is a lecture on the advantages of an improved mould-board plough—which upturns the soil—the trainees are given the plough which they drive with their own hands to judge the results.

Divided in two groups—'A' and 'B' they learn about all aspects of rural life. When the 'A' group is working in a field, the 'B' group is studying in the class room. At the end of two weeks the groups change places. Eventually, both the groups have gained practical knowledge and learnt class room theory.

After the trainees have gained sufficient theoretical and practical knowledge they are posted in small batches to adjoining villages. There they stay for two weeks, mix with villagers to understand them, collect data relating to population, literacy, health conditions and cattle population, pool the knowledge of village problems and attempt to solve them with the help of the permanent *gram sevak* assigned to that village.

Returning to the class, they discuss the situations and the problems they faced in the village and devise methods how best to solve them. The instructors help them in analysing the difficulties and suggest them ways of overcoming them.

The purpose of class room instruction and field training is to provide the trainees with first-hand experience to enable them, tackle village problems better, when they are posted in their respective regions. This background helps *gram sevaks* to mobilize village thinking and interest and become the channel for spread of scientific knowledge of agriculture, health and education.

Apart from training in the centre, there is special attention paid on how trainees spend their leisure hours. They are encouraged to imbibe the spirit of simplicity in the Indian way of life and culture. They lead an active and regular life. Their day stretches from 5-30 A.M.—when they attend a prayer meeting—to 9-30 P.M. when they return from an adjoining village after attending a co-operative meeting or a literacy class.

But life in the training centres is not all work and study. The centres offer an excellent extra-curricular programme of athletics, drama and singing. Some trainees have their volley ball teams,

some work on the centre's wall newspaper, and some organise weekly entertainment programmes.

Thus, the training in and out of the centre has prepared them for the job—how to secure maximum development of material and human resources of villages. No one will contend that a few months' training has made these young people specialists in all fields. But it has certainly fitted them reasonably well for their role in the development programme as multi-purpose village workers—dedicated to the service of the village people and the nation.

IMPORTANT EVENTS—

The Budget Session of the Mysore Legislative Assembly commenced on 1st March 1954. The Chief Minister presented the Budget Estimates for 1954-55 to the Legislative Assembly on 6th March 1954.

* * *

Sri Meher Chand Mahajan, Chief Justice of India, arrived in Bangalore on 2nd March 1954. A Tea Party was arranged in his honour by the Bar Association. The Chief Justice inaugurated the conference of the Judicial Officers in Mysore on 3rd March 1954.

* * *

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, delivered the valedictory address at the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute Association on 1st March 1954.

* * *

The first All-India Handloom Week was inaugurated in Bangalore, by Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home Affairs and Industries, on 7th March 1954.

* * *

Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Law and Education, delivered the valedictory address of the Natural Science Association of the First Grade College, Mysore, on 7th March 1954.

* * *

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, presided on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at the Cattle fair at Nandi on 7th March 1954.

* * *

Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home and Industries, addressed the

gathering at the Cattle Show held at Siddaganga Kshetra on 8th March 1954.

* * *

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore inaugurated the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the *Dharmaprakasa Rao Bahadur* D. Banumiah's High School and laid the foundation stone of the D. Subbanna Science Block at Mysore, on 13th March 1954.

* * *

Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, visited Bhutan Hosur and laid the foundation-stone of the Primary School, donated by Sri Dodda Sidde Gowda and performed the opening ceremony of the Rice Mill of Sri Dodda Sidde Gowda, on 13th March 1954.

The Chief Minister delivered the valedictory address of the Mysore University Journalism Association at Mysore on 13th March 1954.

The Chief Minister addressed the gathering on the occasion of the closing ceremony of the Handloom Saptaha at Mysore on 13th March 1954.

The Chief Minister presided over the Sharada Vilas College Day Celebrations on 13th March 1954 at Mysore.

* * *

Sri Kadidal Manjappa, Minister for Revenue and Public Works, delivered the valedictory address at the Intermediate College, Mandya, on 14th March 1954.

* * *

The Chief Minister distributed prizes on the occasion of the Cattle Show held at Agara on 16th March 1954.

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His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore inaugurated the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of the Historical Association of the Maharaja's College, Mysore, on 17th March 1954.

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The Chief Minister inaugurated the Mysore Forest Officers' Conference 1954, at the Forest Research Laboratory, Bangalore, on 19th March 1954.

The Chief Minister inaugurated the 25th Annual Meeting of the Mysore Civil Services Association in the Legislative Council Hall, Government Secretariat, Bangalore, on 20th March 1954.

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Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Law and Education, presided over the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Sree Rama Institute of Commerce, Bangalore, on 20th March 1954.

* * *

Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, presided over the first anniversary celebrations of the Sai Rama Mandir, Bangalore, on 21st March 1954.

* * *

The Minister for Agriculture inaugurated the Aircraft Employees' Co-operative Society at Bangalore on 21st March 1954.

* * *

Sri Kadidal Manjappa, Minister for Revenue and Public Works, presided on the occasion of the Cattle Show held at Suggenahalli, Kudur Hobli, Magadi Taluk, on 21st March 1954, and distributed prizes.

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The Minister for Agriculture visited Banneraghatta and presided on the Harijan Conference on 25th March 1954.

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The Chief Minister inaugurated the Raffle in aid of the Kolar District Tuberculosis Sanatorium Building Fund on 27th March 1954 at the Jubilee Hall, Kolar. He also laid the foundation-stone of the Depressed Classes Hostel at Kolar. The Chief Minister laid the foundation-stone of the Municipal Library and Reading Room at Bangarpet on 27th March 1954.

* * *

The Chief Minister presided on the occasion of the Harijans Day Celebrations on 30th March 1954.

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Sri T. Channiah, Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government, presided over the Harijan Conference at Krishnarajapura on 31st March 1954.

PRESS NOTES AND NOTIFICATIONS—

GRANT OF LICENSES FOR HULLERS

The attention of the public is invited to the Government Press Note, dated 19th February 1952, laying down certain restrictions on the grant of licenses for running hullers, on the advice of the Government of India. With the concurrence of the Government of India, this Government have now relaxed the restrictions that had been imposed with regard to issue of fresh licenses and for renewing existing licenses without insisting on the improvements referred to in the Press Note of 19th February 1952. This does not however dispense with obtaining licenses from the Director of Food Supplies.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS

A committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Justice Sri T. N. Mallappa, Judge, High Court of Mysore, with two non-official members, to go into the question of redistribution of territorial and pecuniary jurisdiction of Courts in the State. The Committee has started its deliberations and is undertaking tours in the districts to obtain information regarding the difficulties experienced by the litigant public regarding the jurisdiction of courts as they exist at present.

THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

The Employment Exchanges in the State registered 1,522 persons during the month of February 1954, of whom 176 were ex-service personnel, 49 women and 1,297 others. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Department and State Government Departments was 89 and from Private Employers 24 thus bringing the total to 113.

Three Hundred and Thirty-eight persons (126 ex-service personnel and 212 others) were referred to Employers against the reported vacancies.

Fifty three persons were placed in employment during the month as against 81 in the previous month. Of those placed, 17 were ex-service personnel and 36 other applicants.

The registrations of 170 ex-service personnel and 1,236 civilians lapsed during the month. Nine hundred and thirteen ex-service personnel and

9,236 civilians were on the Live Register of the Exchange at the end of the month for employment assistance. From the inception of the Organisation up to the end of February 1954, 1,03,564 persons were registered, 34,023 were submitted against reported vacancies and 6,887 were placed in employment.

HEALTH OF LIVE-STOCK

During February 1954, altogether 191 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the several contagious and infectious diseases as against 142 villages affected during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Mysore, Tumkur and Chickmagalur Districts, while Hassan, Chitaldrug and Bellary districts were least affected. These diseases accounted for 1,627 attacks of which 338 succumbed, as against 1,080 attacks and 338 deaths during the previous month. The departmental staff conducted 7,027 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except foot and mouth disease. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention, other prophylactic measures were adopted against foot and mouth disease.

Disenses caused by internal parasites were reported from 196 villages accounting for 111 deaths. The special staff attached to the parasitic diseases control units of the Department dosed 12,620 animals. Fodder and water were generally available throughout the State.

UTILISATION OF BAMBOO SHOOTS

A process for the preservation and canning of bamboo shoots for edible purposes has been perfected at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

There are vast stretches of bamboo forests in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Travancore. In many of the bamboo clumps, curved or misshaped shoots are formed. They do not grow well and are wasted. The tender parts of these shoots can be preserved in brine for conversion into bamboo pickles or curried vegetable. The curried vegetables can be used locally or can be sent to distant markets.

One and a half to two feet long shoots are taken. The leafy sheaths are removed with a sharp knife and the tender portion is cut into suitable pieces. These pieces are bitter. The bitterness is removed by boiling them in water for about half an hour. These are now ready for canning.

The pieces are placed in a suitable can and the brine or a specially prepared liquid canning medium is poured in. The cans are kept in boiling water for same time and are immediately sealed. They are then subjected to a steam treatment at 10 lb. pressure and are ready for storage after about an hour.

EXPORT OF H. P. S. GROUNDNUT

The Government of India have reviewed the policy with regard to the export of H. P. S. groundnut and have decided to allow the export of a small quantity of H. P. S. groundnut kernel to dollar area countries by established shippers.

Allotments for export will be made by the licensing authorities at the ports to established shippers for quantities equal to one half of the total shipments of H. P. S. groundnuts effected by them during any one of the calendar years 1951, 1952 or 1953.

COFFEE ESTATE TO BE ALLOTTED TO DISPLACED PERSONS

The Central Rehabilitation Ministry has decided to allot a big coffee estate situated in the Chikmagalur District of Mysore to displaced persons or groups of displaced persons having verified claims for property in West Pakistan, who have not been allotted land in the Punjab or elsewhere.

The estate is evacuee property and will be allotted with effect from April 1st 1954 on a quasi-permanent basis.

The estate comprises about 150 acres of which approximately 125 acres are under coffee and the remainder is wet and dry land.

FURTHER LOANS AND GRANTS TO STATES

The Government of India has sanctioned further grants and loans amounting to about Rs. 1,31,000 to various States for the development of the handloom industry.

The Government of India have also sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 48,000 by the All-India Handloom Board for the purchase of 16 sets of representative designs of handloom fabrics for mobile exhibition in Community Project Areas.

Out of Rs. 50,000 given to Madhya Pradesh Government, for putting up a calendering plant for handloom industry, Rs. 25,000 is to be treated as interest-free loan and the other half as a grant.

A sum of Rs. 33,600 has been granted to Bihar for implementing the State's scheme for opening 17 sales emporia for handloom goods.

Hyderabad has been given a grant of Rs. 14,862 to meet the running cost of two mobile vans.

Madhya Bharat gets a grant of Rs. 14,096 and a loan of Rs. 3,600. Out of the grant a sum of Rs. 10,200 is to be utilised by the State Government for the appointment of 12 salesmen and Rs. 3,896 for the conversion of 100 throw-shuttle looms into fly-shuttle ones and also for organisational expenses. The loan is to be utilised to provide share capital and working capital to weavers for joining co-operatives.

A grant of Rs. 7,868 and a loan of Rs. 2,000 has been given to PEPUSU. The grant is to be utilised for opening a sales depot, rebate on sales of handloom cloth, production of samples of new designs, etc., and organisational expenses. The loan is meant to provide working capital to 40 new weavers in the State.

Out of the grant of Rs. 5,000 to Mysore, Rs. 3,000 is towards the recurring expenses on mobile vans and Rs. 2,000 for purchase of equipment for standardisation of handloom fabrics.

NEW UNION EXCISE DUTIES

With the introduction of the Finance Bill, 1954, in Parliament on February 27th, 1954, the following commodities produced in India become subject to Central Excise duties noted against them, with effect from February 28, 1954 :—

(1) Rayon or Artificial Silk fabrics	One anna and six pies per yard
(2) Cement	Rs. 5 per ton
(3) Footwear	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
(4) Soap.	...
(i) Household and laundry soap :—	Rs. n.
(a) in plain bars of not less than one pound in weight	5 4 per cwt.
(b) other sorts	6 2 per cwt.
(ii) Toilet soap and soapnut otherwise specified	14 0 per cwt.

Stocks of the foregoing commodities in existence on February 28, 1954, at the manufacturing premises or in any premises appurtenant thereto, are also liable to the new duties.

Manufacturers of these commodities are advised to contact the Central Excise Officers of their jurisdiction immediately for full particulars of the tariff and of the procedure which has been prescribed for the administration of the new duties. These officers have been instructed to render every possible assistance to manufacturers

in this connection and manufacturers are requested to extend full co-operation to the Officers.

EXPORT OF IRON AND MANGANESE ORES

The Government of India have further reviewed the procedure for licensing the export of iron and manganese ores through Madras port, and have decided that any consignment of iron and manganese ores offered for loading at the broad-gauge stations will be accepted by the Railways without insisting upon export allotments. Such consignments on reaching Madras Port will be licensed on shipping bills.

With regard to the movement between the Bellary-Hospet-Guntakal (metre gauge) and the metre gauge section upto Bangalore, the Railways will provide wagons *pro rata* taking into consideration the total allotments made to established shippers and mine-owners and the availability of wagons.

SALE PRICES OF RICE

The Government of Mysore have revised and fixed the following sale prices of rice in the Mysore State including Bellary District, *with effect from 22nd March 1954* :

Rice	First variety ...	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ (One and three-fourths) seers per rupee.
Rice	Second variety ... (Red)	Re. 0-6-9 (six annas nine pies) per seer.
Rice	Second variety ... other than Red	Re. 0-7-6 (seven annas six pies per seer)

It is further directed that the issue prices of other foodgrains as in force in the rest of the Mysore State, will also become effective in Bellary District from 22nd March 1954.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION CIRCULAR.

Aden-Export of Malabar Cances :

It is reported that an Aden firm is interested in importing Malabar cances from India. Intending exporters may contact the Indian Government Commissioner in Aden for further details.

Reduction of Import Duty on Tea by the Belgian Government.

The Government of Belgium, by a decree issued on the 17th December 1953, have reduced the

import duty on tea from 957 Belgian francs per 100 kilograms weight net, to 654 Belgian Francs per 100 kilograms weight net.

(1 Rupee-10.5 B. Frs.)

West Pakistan-Market for Mathematical, Drawing and Survey Instruments :

Mathematical, survey and drawing instruments are allowed to be imported into Pakistan under licence from non-dollar area including India during the current shipping period. If prices and quality of Indian manufactures are competitive, India has a fair chance of finding a market there for instruments like mathematical instrument, box (all qualities) for schools, levels and all other surveying instruments, theodolites, protectors of sorts, slide rules and other drawing instruments, Indian manufacturers and exporters may contact the First Secretary (Commercial), Indian High Commission, Karachi, with information on complete c.i.f. prices and quality of the instruments and forward to him samples and catalogues.

Open General Licence No. 7 (Export) :

The Government of Pakistan have notified on 5th January 1954 the addition of the following items to their Export Open General Licence No. 7.

1. Brass Cocks and Valves.
2. Benzoin.
3. Henna Leaves (Mehndi).
4. Chased Brassware (Moradabadi-ware).
5. Dried Blood of animals.

Demand for Hurricane Lanterns in Pakistan :

At present the import of Hurricane lanterns is restricted by the Government of Pakistan but it appears that the local production is able to meet only 50 per cent of the demands. It is, therefore, hoped that the Government of Pakistan may relax the restrictions on import of Hurricane lanterns soon.

Egypt-Market for Indian Films :

It has been reported that two Indian Films "AAN" and "AALADIN" and the "MAGIC LAMP" produced by Mahboob and Homi Wadia respectively, were on show recently in Alexandria and Cairo. Both the films received the approbation and applause of the public. More Indian films may, therefore, find a market in Egypt. The

names of a few films distributors in Egypt are given below :—

1. Egyptian Trading Distribution, P. O. Box No. 1061, Cairo.
2. Ste Misr pour le Theatre et le cinema, Rue Ahram, Gulzeh, Cairo.
3. Victor Harari, 7, Rue Colucci Pacha Alexandria.
4. Thomas Shatto, "United Film Service" 9, Borsah St., Cairo.
5. G. N. Nahas & Co., 12, Rue de L'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria.
6. Les Selections Behna Films, Behna Freres, P. O. Box. 1919, Alexandria.
7. Matabdin & Son, 93, Rue Rouad, Alexandria.

CHANGES IN THE TREASURY ARRANGMENTS IN CHICKMAGALUR, CHITALDRUG, HASSAN AND TUMKUR TOWNS.

It is hereby notified for general information that from 1st April 1954, the cash work of Treasuries functioning in Chickmagalur, Chitaldrug, Hassan and Tumkur Towns will be taken over by the Local Branches of the Bank of Mysore as the agents of the Reserve Bank. The Treasury procedure to be followed in those places on and after 1st April 1954 will be as under :—

(a) Persons having to pay money on Government account to the District Treasury will hand over the chalan at the District Treasury in the usual way and obtain a direction of the District Treasury Officer thereon to the Bank to receive the money. They will then proceed to the Bank pay the money and obtain the Bank's acknowledgment. The transaction is completed. Those having to draw money from the District Treasury will likewise obtain an authorisation of the District Treasury Officer on the bill or cheque and receive payment at the Bank.

(b) In a number of cases, however, the public having to pay or draw money need not obtain the authorisation of the District Treasury Officer, and may complete their transactions at the Bank direct. The following are the cases of the kind :—

Payments into the Bank.—Remittances of Sales-tax, Forest Revenue, Civil and Criminal Court Deposits, Income-tax, Union Excise Duties, amounts due to the Government Insurance Department, Vehicle Taxes and Fees payable under the Motor Vehicles Act, and other amounts on chalans scrutinised by the Departmental Officers or on special chalan forms prescribed for the purpose.

Drawals from the Bank.—All kinds of cheques drawn by the Government Officers and payable at

these places, Refund Orders of the Income-tax Department, Refund Orders of the Union Excise Department and cheques of the Government Insurance Department.

NOTE 1.—Collections of Land and Excise Revenue re-payments of Land Improvement and Takavi Loans, receipts and payments of Revenue Deposits Muzrai Funds, Village Panchayat Funds, General Stamp Refunds, etc., closely connected with the taluk accounts will be transacted at the respective Headquarters Taluk Treasury finally. The public need not go to the District Treasury or the Bank in such cases.

NOTE 2.—Savings Bank transactions, issue and repayment of Treasury Savings Certificates and fixed deposits will be centralised and attended to at the District Treasury only from 1st April 1954. As such transactions will have to be registered at the Treasury invariably, arrangements have been made to receive or pay cash in these cases at the District Treasury itself. The public need not go to the Bank except at their option to finalise such transactions.

NOTE 3.—Motor Vehicle taxes and fees payable at the four places will be collected at the Bank itself from 1st April 1954. They will not be received either at the District or the Taluk Treasury. The amounts may be remitted to the Bank direct on chalan forms in duplicate which will be supplied at the Bank. One copy of chalan duly receipted by the Bank for credit of the amounts should be presented along with the application forms and other relevant records to the authorities concerned for issue of licences, etc.

2. In the case of transactions to be finalised at the Bank, whether previous authorisation of the District Treasury Officer is required or not, public do not have to wait at the District Treasury or the Bank longer than is absolutely necessary as the accounting work will be done afterwards and not before receipt or payment as at present. In case of documents which can be presented direct at the Bank, the transactions will be completed expeditiously as at any Bank.

3. Before payments are claimed at the Bank on cheques, Refund Orders, etc., the payees should in order to avoid inconvenience to them at the Bank, get their signatures on the cheques, orders, etc., previously attested either by the cheque drawing Officer, or by any other Government Officer drawing bills or cheques on the District Treasury or the Bank. As the Bank has to satisfy itself as to the identity of the claimants before payment, strict adherence to the above instructions will save time and inconvenience to the payees.

4. Cheques drawn by the Government Officers on the Bank are negotiable.

RATES FOR HEATING CIRCUITS

It has been brought to notice that there is an impression prevailing in Bangalore City and elsewhere that the charges for power supply to heating installations in the State are being increased. It is also stated that in pursuance of such an impression, some disconnections of heating units have been latterly effected in the Corporation area. Government wish to make it known that there is no proposal at present to increase the rates for heating circuits. It is proposed on the other hand to continue the exemption, at present in force from the payment of tax under the Mysore Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act in respect of heating installations.

PADDY CROP COMPETITION

Under the auspices of the State Grow More Food Campaign, a Paddy Yield Competition was

The following are the winners of the Crop Competition at State and District levels :—

State Prize Winner:—

Sri B. H. Javare Gowda, Rudrapatna, Ramanathapur Hobli, Arkalgud Taluk, Hassan District	...	...	Highest Yield obtained.	(about)
		11,140 lbs.		(55½ Pallas)

District Prize Winners:—

1 Sri V. N. Javarappa, Bettagalale, Konanur Hobli, Arakalgud Taluk, Hassan District	...	...	10,000 lbs.	(49 ..)
2 Sri Patel Sidde Gowda, Chikkalahalli, Satnur Hobli, Kanakapura Taluk, Bangalore District	...	...	9,175 lbs.	(48½ ..)
3 Sri Devaraja Modaliar, Bhadravati, Shimoga District	...	...	8,550 lbs.	(43½ ..)
4 Sri Y. T. Thirumaliah, K. R. Nagar, Taluk, Mysore District	...	...	8,400 lbs.	(43 ..)
5 Sri A. V. Muniawamy, Araleri, Malur Taluk, Kolar District	...	...	7,952 lbs.	(42½ ..)
6 Sri P. Puttegowda, Pannedoddi, Maddur Taluk, Manjya District	...	...	7,670 lbs.	(42 ..)
7 Sri Srikantaiah, Huchaveeraiyanapalya, Koratagere Taluk Tumkur District	...	...	7,502 lbs.	(40 ..)
8 Sri Ajjappa, Alur, Hiriya Taluk, Chitaldrug District.	...	...	6,908 lbs.	(37 ..)
9 Sri K. V. Dyavappa Gowda, Kelagur Estate, Chickmagalur Taluk, Chickmagalur District	...	...	6,840 lbs.	(37 ..)

In addition to the State and District Prizes, 53 Taluk Prizes and 15 Hobli Prizes have been awarded to the winners at Taluk and Hobli levels.

The competition will also be conducted during 1954-55 and it is expected that a large number of ryots will come forward to enrol themselves for the competition and help to increase the food production in the State

STEEL SELLING PRICES INCREASED

The Government of India decided to increase the selling prices of steel with effect from March 29, 1954. In the case of bars and structurals, the increase is from Rs. 7 to Rs. 14 per ton in the case

organised for the year 1953-54 and prizes were offered at State, District, Taluk and Hobli levels as noted below :—

State Prize	...	1,000
District Prize	...	200 per District
Taluk Prize	...	50 per Taluk
Hobli Prize	...	25 per Hobli

About 2000 competitors enrolled themselves, bringing an area of about 2,000 acres under competition.

The harvests were conducted on scheduled dates under departmental supervision in the presence of the Committees constituted for the purpose at each level, and yields were recorded in terms of weight. The method of estimating the yield was based on the Random Sample technique. Most of the competitors adopted the Japanese Method to cultivate their competition plots.

of plates, rails and fishplates Rs. 25 per ton and in the case of sheets Rs. 20 per ton. The difference between the price of tested and untested materials has been increased by Rs. 5 per ton. The revised selling prices have been published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary dated March 27, 1954.

This increase has been necessitated by the increases which have been made in the retention prices of the steel producers since 1953 on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

OPENING OF PUBLIC TELEPHONE CALL OFFICE AT SHIMOGA

A public Telephone Call Office at Shimoga connected with Arsikere Public Call Office was

opened on March 29th, 1954, for the use of the public.

PACKING CHARGES FOR CEMENT

The packing charges for cement for the quarter, commencing from 1st April, 1954, shall be Rs. 11-15-0 per ton of cement packed in new bags only. Packing charges for cement packed in old bags would be a matter for settlement between the buyer and the seller, subject to the maximum indicated above.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

I. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, BANGALORE

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|---|
| 1. Chief Minister | ... | ... | Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, B.A., LL.B. |
| 2. Minister for Law and Education... | ... | ... | Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., LL.B. |
| 3. Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government. | ... | ... | Sri T. Channiah, B.Sc. |
| 4. Minister for Revenue and Public Works | ... | ... | Sri Kadidal Manjappa, B.A., LL.B. |
| 5. Minister for Home Affairs and Industries | ... | ... | Sri H. Siddaveerappa, B.A., LL.B. |
| 6. Minister for Agriculture | ... | ... | Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, M.Sc., Ph.D. (U.S.A.) |

II. THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------|
| 1. Speaker | ... | ... | Sri H. Siddaiya, B.A., LL.B. |
| 2. Deputy Speaker | ... | ... | Sri B. Chennigaramiah. |

III. THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

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|--------------------|-----|-----|--|
| 1. Chairman | ... | ... | Sri K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L. |
| 2. Deputy Chairman | ... | ... | Sri P. Gopalakrishna Setty, B.A., B.L. |

IV. HIGH COURT OF MYSORE, BANGALORE

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|---------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|
| Chief Justice | ... | ... | Sri P. Medapa, B.A., B.L. |
| 1. Judge | ... | ... | Sri B. Venkataramaia, M.A., LL.B. |
| 2. Judge | ... | ... | Sri N. Balakrishnaia, B.A., LL.B. |
| 3. Judge | ... | ... | Sri T. N. Mallappa, B.A., LL.B. |
| 4. Judge | ... | ... | Sri B. Vasudeva Murthy, B.A., LL.B. |

V. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BANGALORE

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|-----------|-----|-----|--|
| Chairman | ... | ... | Sri H. B.Gundappa Gowda, B.A., B.L. |
| 1. Member | ... | ... | Sri George Matthan, B.Sc. |
| 2. Member | ... | ... | Sri H. M. Mallikarjunappa, B.A., LL.B. |

VI. THE PALACE, MYSORE

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|--|---|
| 1. Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. | Sri Safi Darashah, B.A., I.A.S. |
| 2. Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. | Sri H. N. Pallogar, M.A., LL.B., I.A.S. |

VII. SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT, BANGALORE

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|--|--------|--|
| 1. Chief Secretary to Government | ... | Sri N. Puttarangaswamy, B.Sc., I.A.S. |
| 2. Financial Secretary to Government | ... | Sri N. Madhava Rao, B.A., I.A.S. |
| 3. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. | | Sri K. Mohamed Ahmed, B.A., I.A.S. |
| 4. Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electrical Departments. | | Sri D. K. Srinivasachar, B.Sc. (Hons.), I.A.S. |
| 5. Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government and Planning Departments. | | Sri G. Venkatakrishna Rao, B.Sc. (Hons.), I.A.S. |
| 6. Secretary to Government, Home, Agriculture and Forest Departments. | | Sri D. J. Balaraj, B.Sc., I.A.S. |
| 7. Secretary to Government, Development Department. | | Sri R. J. Rego, M.A., I.A.S. |
| 8. Law Secretary to Government | ... | Sri C. V. Channappa, B.A., B.L. |
| 9. Secretary to Government, Education Department. | | Sri B. M. Krishnan, B.A., I.A.S. |
| 10. Additional Secretary | ... .. | Sri M. Sadasivayya, B.A., B.L. |
| 11. Secretary, Mysore Legislature | ... .. | Sri G. S. Venkataramana Iyer, B.Sc., M.L. |
| 12. Chief Electoral Officer and <i>Ex-officio</i> Joint Secretary to Government. | | Sri M. K. Varadarajan, M.A., B.L. |

VIII. UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE, MYSORE

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|--------------------|--------|--|
| 1. Vice-Chancellor | | Dr. B. L. Manjunath, B.A., M.Sc. (Lond.), D.Phil. (Oxon.). |
| 2. Registrar | | Sri F. J. Noronha, M.A. (Lond.) |

IX. LIST OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

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|---|--|
| 1. Revenue Commissioner, New Public Offices, Bangalore. | Sri G. N. Nagaraja Rao, M.Sc., I.A.S. |
| 2. Director of Industries and Commerce and Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri E. V. Ganapati Iyer, B.Sc., I.A.S. |
| 3. Excise Commissioner in Mysore, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri A. C. Nirvani Gowda, B.A., I.A.S. |
| 4. Director of Food Supplies and Commissioner for Distress Relief in Mysore, and <i>Ex-officio</i> Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri K. P. Ramanathaiya, M.A., I.A.S. |
| 5. Commissioner for Local Self-Government and Chairman, Mysore Labour Housing Corporation, Bangalore. | Sri N. S. Hirannayya, M.A., I.A.S. |
| 6. Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri J. B. Mallaradhya, M.A., I.A.S. |
| 7. Commissioner for Food Production, Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri M. K. Appajappa, B.A., I.A.S. |

8. Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri N. V. Babu Reddy, B.A., I.P.S.
9. Special Officer, Efficiency Audit, and General Manager, Government Insurance Department, Bangalore.	Sri J. Appaji Gowda, B.A. (Hons.).
10. Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore	Sri B. S. Puttaswamy, B.A., B.L.
11. Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri M. A. Muthanna, B.Sc., I.F.S. (Dip.).
12. Commissioner for Depressed Classes, Bangalore.	Sri B. Rachappa, B.A.
13. Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Chief Marketing Officer in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri K. R. Marudeva Gowda, B.A., LL.B.
14. Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri George Chandy, M.S.E.E.
15. Director of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore, Bangalore.	Dr. P. M. Narainswamy Naidu, B.Sc., L.V.P., Sc.D. (Ger.), F.F.A.S. (Fr.).
16. Director of Geology in Mysore, Bangalore ...	Sri Charles S. Pichamuthu, D.Sc. (Glas.), Ph.D., etc.
17. Director of Public Health in Mysore, Bangalore.	Dr. T. Chandrasekhariah, B.A., M.B.B.S., M.P.H.
18. Chief Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore ...	Sri K. S. Gangadhara, B.E.
19. Director of Medical Services in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri B. R. Ramalinga Reddy, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., etc.
20. Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications, Bangalore.	Sri D. S. Gurubasavappa, B.Sc.
21. Director of Archaeology in Mysore, Mysore.	Sri K. Narayan Iyengar, M.A. (Acting).
22. Director of Literary and Cultural Development in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri C. K. Venkataramaiah, M.A., LL.B.
23. General Manager, Government Road Transport Services, Bangalore.	Sri A. Visvanath, B.Sc., B.L.
24. Controller, State Accounts Department, Bangalore.	Sri Mohamed Rahmathulla, M.A., LL.B.
25. Director, Department of Sericulture, Bangalore.	Sri H. S. Venkata Rao, B.Sc.
26. Superintendent of Horticulture, Bangalore ...	Sri M. H. Mari Gowda, B.Sc. (Mys.), M.Sc. (Lucknow), Ph.D. (Harvard).
27. Secretary, the Mysore Government Insurance Department.	Sri C. Narasimha Moorthy, M.A., I.A.S.
28. Joint Secretary, the Mysore Government Insurance Department.	Sri C. B. Shankara Iyer, B.Sc.
29. Special Chief Engineer ...	Sri H. Ananthachar, B.E., A.M.I.E.
30. Special Officer, Rural Industrialisation Scheme, Bangalore.	Sri K. Thipperudraiah, B.A., I.A.S.
31. Principal Information Officer to Government, Bangalore.	Sri B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons.).

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VITTALASWAMY TEMPLE AT HAMPI.

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XVIII]

Bangalore, April 1954

[No. 1

MYSORE'S FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

Important Development Plans in Progress

The Five-Year Plan of Mysore as approved by the Planning Commission had envisaged an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 36.60 crores for the Five-year period from 1951-56. The Government of India have recently been pleased to afford for the rest of the Plan period additional financial assistance of Rs. 3 crores for stepping up the pace of progress of the Bhadra Reservoir and Rs. 50 lakhs for completing the Nugu Reservoir. They have also agreed to provide financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs for the development of cottage and small-scale industries. Consequent on the merger of the seven taluks of Bellary District with Mysore, the development schemes of these seven taluks, which were under the Five-Year Plan of Madras, have now come under the Five-Year Plan of Mysore and Mysore's share of expenditure on that account is estimated to be Rs. 554 lakhs. Thus, the total magnitude of the Five-Year Plan of Mysore increases from Rs. 36.60 crores to Rs. 45.74 crores; but this figure does not include certain essential adjustments to be made in respect of the Bellary Plan. Proposals have been made to adjust Bellary Plan to include the

following important schemes among others:—

(Rupees in lakhs).

1	Formation of roads including minor bridges and culverts.	14.60
2	Construction of bridge between Kottur and Harapanahalli costing Rs. 10 lakhs.	15.00
3	Bridge across Narihalla between Thornagal and Sandur costing Rs. 5 lakhs.	
4	Extension of Rural Industrialisation Scheme.	4.00
5	Cottage Industries...	5.00
6	Tile Factory at Hospet	3.00
7	Vegetable Oil Factory at Hagara-bommanahalli.	1.50
8	Power Supply to towns and villages	7.00
9	Power Supply to Irrigation Pumps	7.00
10	Construction of tanks at Sivapuram, Hadagali Taluk.	10.00
11	Restoring the breached tank above Rayapuram.	10.00
12	Other small tanks...	18.00
13	Improvements to Headquarters Hospital, Bellary and to Taluk Headquarters Hospitals (Maternity Wards).	6.50
14	Extension of Public Health activities	9.00
15	Schemes under other heads of development.	9.28

Total ... 118.88

When these are approved the overall Mysore State's Five-Year Plan will stand at Rs. 46.93 crores.

Among the several development schemes envisaged under the Five-Year Plan of Mysore the highest priority has been given to agriculture, irrigation and power development, as they form the back-bone of economic development of the State. The programme of these schemes has been drawn up keeping in view the relative importance of various projects in the light of the State's economic needs and the extent to which the State could take positive steps to develop further resources during the Plan period.

During the first two years of the Plan, viz., 1951-53, it was not possible to implement the planned programme of expenditure to the fullest extent due chiefly to the fall in the realisation of funds from several sources contemplated in the Plan. Against the planned expenditure of Rs. 1,511.83 lakhs for the first two years of the Plan period 1951-53, a sum of Rs. 1,091.12 lakhs has been spent. During the year 1953-54 a sum of Rs. 580.68 lakhs had been provided in the budget as against the sum of Rs. 752.86 lakhs allotted in the Plan. Now, in the revised estimates a sum of Rs. 774.51 lakhs has been made in the budget for development schemes.

The several schemes programmed in the Five-Year Plan of the State under the several heads of development are under implementation and an expenditure of Rs. 406.71 lakhs has been incurred to end of December 1953 as per progress reports received from the several Heads of Development Departments. All the schemes will be continued to end of August 1954, and even thereafter till they are completed during the present Plan period 1951-56. A brief account of the most important development plans which are in progress since August 1953 and which will be continued to end of August 1954 also is given below :—

Multi-Purpose Projects

1. *The Bhadra Reservoir.*—This project is estimated to cost Rs. 20 crores and on completion it is expected to irrigate 2,24,200 acres in the arid tracts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts. 13,500 K. W. of electric power will also be generated by this project. This will also facilitate the establishment of a sugar mill in the area.

2. *The Tungabhadra Project.*—This project is located in Hospet Taluk and was taken up as a joint venture of Madras and Hyderabad States. With the merger of the seven taluks of Bellary District in the Mysore State after the formation of the Andhra State, the Mysore State will get the benefit of irrigation under the low level reservoir to an extent of 92,344 acres, out of 2,50,000 acres. The canal runs in Mysore State up to 96/6th mile and major and minor distributaries have also been constructed. Water was let down in the main canal to a distance of 50 miles and field channels have been dug up to a length of 25 miles. An expenditure of Rs. 420 lakhs has been apportioned so far to Mysore for this project. A special Irrigation Division has been constituted for the development of irrigation under the low level reservoir. A provision of Rs. 49.50 lakhs has been provided for this work during 1954-55. Besides irrigation, power development is also provided for under this project. Provision has been made to develop 25,000 to 30,000 K.W. of power. A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been provided in the State budget as contribution to Tungabhadra—Hydro-Electric Schemes.

It is proposed to start a sugar mill and a textile mill as irrigation develops under this Project. Proposals are under way for reclamation of large tracts of lands for irrigation purposes. It is also proposed to develop fisheries in this Reservoir.

Irrigation

Under the Plan, 35 major irrigation schemes have been programmed at a cost of Rs. 716.00 lakhs and the most important schemes of magnitude are the Bhadra Reservoir, the Tunga Anicut and the Nugu Reservoir.

(1) *The Bhadra Reservoir*.—A sum of Rs. 134.26 lakhs has been spent to end of December 1953. The Central Government has extended a special assistance of Rs. 300 lakhs for completing the first stage of the Project by the end of 1955-56 and 20,000 acres will then get irrigation facilities. The budget provision of Rs. 40 lakhs for 1953-54 is since revised to Rs. 80 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 150 lakhs has been provided for 1954-55 to step up the pace of progress in the execution of this project.

2. *The Tunga Anicut*.—The Anicut near Sakrebyle which is estimated to cost Rs. 2.5 crores has been completed and channels have been opened for a length of 20 miles on the left bank and five miles on the right bank. Water has been allowed in the left bank channel to develop irrigation over an extent of 5,000 acres. A sum of Rs. 109.73 lakhs has been spent to end of December 1953. An aggregate area of 21,000 acres will be benefited by this Project when completed. The revised budget provision for this work for 1953-54 is Rs. 32.00 lakhs which is expected to be fully utilised and a provision of Rs. 32.00 lakhs has been made for 1954-55.

3. *The Nugu Reservoir*.—This Reservoir, which is near Birwal, Heggadadevan-kotetaluk, is estimated to cost Rs. 220 lakhs and expected to irrigate 20,000 acres. A sum of Rs. 110.81 lakhs has been spent to end of December 1953 and budget provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for 1953-54 is revised to Rs. 40.00 lakhs after receipt of the Central assistance of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for this project to step up the pace of progress.

A provision of Rs. 45.00 lakhs had been made for this work during the year 1953-54.

Out of the 35 irrigation projects, eight projects have been completed and the remaining 27 projects including the three major projects will be under progress during the period.

Irrigation Pumping Sets.—A special feature of the activities under the Five-Year Plan has been the supply of power to irrigation pumping sets. While the number of irrigation pumps was 1,283 in 1947-48 and 3,387 in 1951-52 they now stand at 5,166 by the end of January 1954. Central assistance to an extent of Rs. 155 lakhs has been received so far on this account and further assistance for the current year has been sought. Power supply is being extended in distress areas of the State to 1,600 pumps at an estimated cost of Rs. 50 lakhs and in the remaining areas to 240 pump sets at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs.

Electric Power

The Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works with an installed capacity of 120,000 K.W. utilising the water of Sharavati River was inaugurated in the year 1939. The project is now almost completed and a sum of Rs. 825.50 lakhs is the estimated cost of this work. The Station with all the eight units installed are ready to go into service and the maximum peak on the Station is 72,000 K.W. and there is every possibility that the Station will be fully loaded in the near future.

Shimsha Extension Scheme.—This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 320.00 lakhs and will generate 51,000 K.W. on completion. This project was not taken up so far for want of finances and the Planning Commission has intimated that aid to an extent of Rs. one crore would be recommended for the plant and equipment required for this scheme under one of the

T.C.A. Aid Schemes and the Government of Mysore have, therefore, decided to take up the scheme on hand. A token provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made in the budget for 1954-55 for this work.

Besides these, the other schemes of extension of transmission lines and distribution of power supply, etc., as per Plan, will be continued during the period. A provision of Rs. 256.00 lakhs has been made for Power Schemes during the year 1953-54, and Rs. 220 lakhs for 1954-55.

Sharavati Valley Project (Honnamaradu):—This project is estimated to cost about Rs. 40 crores and is estimated to develop 3,40,000 K.W. Since this project is the only project of adequate capacity with a large scope for expansion which can satisfactorily meet all the load demands in the State, preliminary investigation work has been done and estimates of the project are also ready. The Central Government is being urged to finance this project so that it could be taken up immediately.

Industries

The Planning Commission have agreed to the inclusion of the expansion of the Government Porcelain Factory for the manufacture of high voltage insulators at a cost of Rs. 63 lakhs in the present Plan and this work has been taken up on hand. The Commission have also agreed to provide financial assistance to an extent of Rs. 10 lakhs for the scheme for grant of loans to educated unemployed for starting cottage and small-scale industries with a view to relieve unemployment of the educated persons. The Rural Industrialisation Scheme, which is in operation in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Mandya, will be extended to all the other districts of the State and a provision of Rs. 16 lakhs has been made for this purpose. This scheme is expected to make the people of the rural parts

industrial minded and inculcate in them a sense of thrift and thus add to their incomes. It will also relieve unemployment to some extent.

Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati:—The development schemes of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, which are financed entirely from the Central Sector of the All-India Plan, were originally estimated to cost Rs. 283.00 lakhs. The Planning Commission provided an assistance of Rs. 63.67 lakhs during the first two years. During 1953-54, an additional financial assistance of Rs. 45.48 lakhs was given for starting a Spun Cast Iron Pipe Plant. Another scheme for starting a Sintering Plant has been sanctioned and a loan of Rs. 35.80 lakhs has been granted by the Government of India. A scheme for starting an Alloy and Tools Steel Plant at a cost of Rs. 30 lakhs is under consideration. All these schemes will be in operation during the period.

Education

The several development schemes for expansion of education in the State under the Plan will be continued during the period, and the revised provision for 1953-54 is Rs. 32.95 lakhs and for 1954-55 is Rs. 46.16 lakhs. The State Government has decided to participate in the All-India Scheme under which employment is to be afforded to 550 S.S.L.C. qualified candidates by absorption in Primary Schools. Two hundred New Primary Schools and 50 Social Educational Centres are to be opened during the period in the rural area and 300 persons will be employed as additional teachers in the existing single-teacher schools.

Medical

Besides the implementation of the schemes under the Plan for starting more dispensaries and better equipment to



Opening of the Exhibition held in connection with the All-India Malnad Conference at Shimoga.



Arecanut plantation near Thirthahalli.



River Bhadra as seen at the dam site, Lakkavalli.



The river Bhadra is led between embankments in the centre while the construction of the dam goes on on either side.

the existing dispensaries and hospitals, the State Government has agreed to the proposals of the Government of India to upgrade the Mental Hospital at Bangalore, to serve as an All-India Post-graduate training centre and research institute in mental and nervous diseases. The Government of India will bear the entire recurring expenditure on the Institute of Mental Health amounting to Rs. 1.50 lakhs per annum. A provision of Rs. one lakh has been made in the budget for 1954-55 for this scheme under the Plan.

Public Health

Government have agreed to participate in the National Malaria Control Scheme, sponsored by the Government of India in co-operation with the T.A.A. and the programme was launched in the State on 4th November 1953. This is expected to afford protection against malaria to five million people in a period of 3½ years at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs per annum to the State exchequer. D.D.T. spraying has been undertaken in the rural areas and municipalities at the cost of Government. Forty-four Health Units started recently will continue to function also.

Road Development

Programme for road development aims at cement concreting of 50 miles and tarring 90 miles of roads, besides the normal programme of special repairs of roads and construction of bridges. The revised estimates for 1953-54 provide Rs. 101.95 lakhs and the provision for 1954-55 is Rs. 113.19 lakhs for the development of the roads under the Plan.

Amelioration of Scheduled Castes and Tribes

A provision of Rs. 19.36 lakhs had been made in the budget for 1953-54 for construction of houses for use of the Depressed Classes and for other

ameliorative schemes under Education, medical relief, public health measures and cottage industries. For 1954-55 a sum of Rs. 27.35 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the welfare of the Harijans, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in the State.

Housing

Under the Government of India Industrial Housing Scheme, under which 50 per cent of the cost is being given as subsidy and 50 per cent as loan, the construction of 1,588 houses in Bhadravati, Mandya, Davangere, Mysore and T.-Narsipur at a total cost of Rs. 42.00 lakhs has been taken up and it is in progress. The middle class is in need of Government help in the matter of housing accommodation. Government, therefore, propose to constitute a Housing Board for the purpose of providing houses to the middle classes as well.

Bellary District Plan.

As a result of the formation of the new Andhra State recently, seven taluks of the Bellary District have been transferred to the Mysore State. According to the break-up of the schemes included in the composite Madras State's Plan pertaining to Bellary District transferred to Mysore, there are in all 58 schemes which are estimated to cost Rs. 554.00 lakhs, during the Five-Year period, of which the expenditure of the Tungabhadra Reservoir Project alone is estimated to cost Rs. 420.00 lakhs. As the other schemes costing Rs. 134.00 lakhs only were considered too meagre and did not come up to the level of development activities which had been approved and undertaken by the several departments in the other districts of the State under the State's Five-Year Plan, it was considered necessary that for the development of this comparatively backward area additional schemes had to be

undertaken urgently during the remaining period of the Plan to provide irrigation, roads and bridges, medical relief, education and industries for providing employment opportunities. A programme of additional development schemes as ascertained from the several Heads of Development Departments for inclusion in the Bellary District plans at a cost of Rs. 44.24 lakhs for 1954-55 and Rs. 74.64 lakhs for 1955-56 or in all, Rs. 118.88 lakhs has been recommended to the Planning Commission for sanctioning additional grants.

Educational Reforms

The report of the Mysore Educational Reforms Committee was considered by both the Houses of Legislature. To begin with, Government propose to proceed with the qualitative rather than the quantitative implementation of the recommendations. The two recommendations of the Committee, *viz.*, the abolition of Middle School and Upper Primary Public Examinations and the creation of the post of Director of Technical Education have already been implemented. A committee has been appointed for the implementation of other schemes.

Cultural Development

A comprehensive scheme for literary and cultural development was inaugurated all over the State in November 1952. The purpose behind the scheme is the revival and dissemination of Indian culture which is our invaluable heritage of the hoary past. Indian culture has had always great potentialities for raising the moral, ethical and spiritual standards of our life. A Director of Literary and Cultural Development has been appointed to implement the scheme.

Bharat Sevak Samaj

The Bharat Sevak Samaj has for its object the organisation and development

of voluntary effort of the people to quicken the pace of economic and social progress and to secure the fullest participation of the people in carrying out the Five-Year Plan. Local branches of the Samaj have also been working in the State. This organisation has been entrusted with the work of educating the people regarding the Plan and of local surveys for planning from below. Increased attention to student camps, local works and work in the Community Projects is being given by this organisation.

Unemployment

Government have been giving special attention to solve the unemployment problem in the State and to provide as much relief as possible in respect of educated unemployed and other unemployed people. The State's Five-Year Plan includes a number of development schemes which are calculated to provide employment to the large number of people and nearly all these schemes are under various stages of progress. The Planning Commission have been helping the State with finance for taking up schemes to meet the unemployment situation. A sum of Rs. 3½ crores has been granted as loan for increasing the pace of progress of the Bhadra and Nugu reservoir Projects which has given much scope for employing both educated, and technically qualified personnel, as also large number of skilled and unskilled labour. On the industries side, the Planning Commission have agreed to grant financial assistance to an extent of Rs. 10 lakhs for starting cottage and small-scale industries and for grant of loans to educated unemployed for starting industries of their own. A scheme for the expansion of the Government Porcelain Factory at an estimated cost of Rs. 63 lakhs has been agreed to by the Commission. Proposals for starting a raw film industry, a sugar mill at Shimoga and

a textile mill in Bellary District are also on hand. It is proposed to set up a State Industrial Financial Corporation in Mysore, to help for starting of new industries and expansion of existing industries and the State Government has requested the Central Government for assistance. These industries are expected to absorb a good number of technical and educated personnel as also skilled and unskilled labour. A provision of Rs. 16 lakhs is made in the Budget for 1954-55 to extend the Rural Industrialisation Scheme to the remaining seven districts of the State, which will relieve unemployment in the rural areas to a great extent. A joint-stock organisation known as Bangalore Ex-service Men's Transport Company, Ltd., has been started by Government, providing employment to 100 Ex-service men. Government has also participated in the All-India Scheme under which employment is to be afforded to 550 S.S.T.C qualified candidates by absorption in primary schools of the State. 200 New Primary Schools and 50 Social Education Centres are to be opened in the rural areas and 300 persons will be employed as additional teachers in the existing single teacher schools. A sum of Rs. 1.60 lakhs was provided in the revised estimates for 1953-54 for this purpose and a sum of Rs. 4.28 lakhs is provided during the current year.

The Shimsha Extension Scheme included in the Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 320 lakhs, which was not taken up for want of finances, is now proposed to be implemented immediately as the Government of India have promised an aid of Rs. one crore.

A housing programme for constructing 2,475 houses of four different types estimated to cost Rs. 98.56 lakhs for housing low-paid Government and municipal employees in the State is under the consideration of Government. This

scheme is expected to provide employment to eight Assistant Engineers, 25 Sub-Overseers 20 clerks, 1,300 skilled and unskilled workers, besides 100 lorry drivers, 100 cleaners and 400 bullock-carts for transport purposes. Another scheme for appointing 400 additional clerks in the Taluk and District Offices at an annual cost of Rs. 4.8 lakhs for the work connected with the Tenancy and Cultivation of Fallow Lands Act, furnishing of statistics under Grow More Food Scheme at Taluk level and for revision of Survey and Settlement, is before the Government.

Government are making a survey of unemployment in the State, and hope to adopt all possible measures to arrest its growth and provide relief to the unemployed.

Hassan-Mangalore Railway

On the representation made by Government and the District Board, the Central Government have ordered survey for the construction of Railway line connecting Hassan with Mangalore.

The other development schemes under Veterinary, Rural Development, Co-operation, Forests and Sericulture under the Plan will be in operation during the period according to the programme. An abstract statement showing the provisions made in the State budget for development schemes under the Five-Year-Plan as per revised estimates for 1953-54 and budget estimates for 1954-55 is shown below. It will be seen therefrom that the expenditure on the State Plans for 1953 will be Rs. 774.51 lakhs and Rs. 908.71 lakhs have been provided for implementing the development schemes under the Five-Year Plan during 1954-55.

The following statement shows the provisions made in the State Budget for Development Schemes under the

Five-Year Plan as per revised estimates for 1953-54 and budget estimates for 1954-55:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Heads of Development Schemes				Revised estimates 1953-54	Budget estimates 1954-55
1.	Agriculture including				
	Food Production	...	...	30'30	32'62
2.	Minor Irrigation	...	...	41'68	33'33
3.	Veterinary	...	..	11'17	14'13
4.	Fisheries	...	...	0'57	0'91
5.	Forests	...	...	1'66	2'04
6.	Co-operation	...	...	1'36	1'54
7.	Rural Development	...	...	14'88	21'80
8.	Irrigation-Major Works	...	..	232'53	311'86
9.	Electric Power	...	...	256'00	220'00
10.	Sericulture	...	...	0'96	3'94
11.	Cottage Industries	...	...	11'23	20'00
12.	Other Industries	...	...	3'00	37'00
13.	Mining	...	...	2'76	2'00
14.	Roads	...	...	101'95	113'19
15.	Education including				
	Technical Education	...	...	32'95	46'16
16.	Medical	...	...	5'64	8'94
17.	Public Health	...	...	6'51	11'90
18.	Welfare of Harijans,				
	Scheduled Tribes and				
	Backward Classes	..	..	19'36	27'35
				774'51	908'71
	Mysore Iron and Steel				
	Works	...	...	41'74	125'00
	Community Project	...	...	10'00	22'11

CONCEPTION OF GREATER BANGALORE

Plan of Greater Bangalore in Outline

The City of Bangalore has grown very fast during the last two decades. With housing and other facilities available or planned for a population of about 4 lakhs, the City has had to accommodate nearly a million people. The result has been over-crowding and sporadic construction of houses which has produced slum conditions in some parts of the City. Planning both for the present and the future has become very urgent. Considering the situation in all its aspects, the Government of Mysore appointed a Committee designated "Bangalore Development Committee" under the Chairmanship of *Pradhana Siromani* Sri N. Madhava Rau, retired Dewan of Mysore, to examine all connected problems and to draw up a comprehensive general plan of development both for the City of Bangalore and some of the adjoining rural areas which may be expected to become parts of greater Bangalore.

This Committee has completed its labours and has submitted its valuable report to the Government which is now under their consideration. In the earlier chapters of the Report, the Committee has traced the history of the growth of the City from 1537 when the nucleus of the Town was laid by Kempe Gowda, Polyagar of Magadi, and has examined the causes of its growth into its dimensions and has come to the conclusion that under the present set-up the population of the City is bound to increase to a million within the next 10 or 15 years and that it may reach 2 millions in about 40 to 50 years. The Committee has, therefore, proposed a development plan taking a population of one million for immediate City Planning and 2 millions for long-range purposes.

With regard to the City Boundaries the Committee's suggestions are as follows:—

(i) The area of Rajajinagar, Jayanagar Extension and a few other contiguous areas may be included within the limits of Bangalore Municipal Corporation. Area of the City thus increased will be about 40 square miles and the population target in this area may be one million.

(ii) A belt of land, about a mile wide, all round this limit may be preserved as a green belt.

(iii) Satellite towns are to be laid out beyond this green belt to provide for growth of the City beyond one million population.

Such towns in immediate contemplation are:—

(1) A town between Madras and Dommalur Roads in the vicinity of Hindustan Aircraft Factory for employees of that factory and other industries that may be started in the vicinity.

(2) A town near Krishnarajapuram for employees of Telephone Factory.

(3) One on Western side of Bangalore-Bellary Road, north of Hebbal (for employees of Machine Tools Factory).

(4 and 5) Two towns between Banswadi and Tannery Roads, north of Jalahalli Railway line for the employees of future large-scale industries that may be started.

These satellite towns are to be independent towns with all facilities and are to have their own municipal administration.

The area of about 3 miles wide beyond the green belt which may be described as Greater Bangalore Area is proposed to be brought under the Planning Jurisdiction of the City Improvement Trust Board.

The existing pattern of the City in the Corporation limits may be broadly divided into :—

- (1) Administrative Zone.
- (2) Commercial Zone.
- (3) Residential Zone.
- (4) Industrial Zone.
- (5) Agricultural Zone.

Taking a bird's eye-view of Greater Bangalore as contemplated, neighbourhoods and townships in Greater Bangalore area will be surrounded by large stretches of open agricultural and forest lands, while in the City itself there will be green patches scattered, as at present, over the whole area.

A brief summary of recommendations of the Committee is given below under various heads :—

Location of Industries

(1) In future, no permission should be given for industrial concerns to be started or materially expanded in the residential Zones.

(2) All new industrial development should be guided into the new industrial Suburb (Rajajinagar), laid out by the City Improvement Trust Board and a lead may be given by Government by shifting here the Soap Factory and the Central Industrial Workshop from the area near Cubbon Park.

(3) Area to the east and north of Broad Gauge Railway lines to Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., and Jalahalli is to be preserved for new large-scale industries.

(4) Policy of dispersal of industries (already approved by Government) should be consistently followed and wherever possible, new industries should be diverted to District headquarters and other towns.

Housing Development-Industrial Labour

(1) Housing shortage for industrial labour is estimated to be about 30,000.

(2) It is not desirable to segregate industrial workers in separate and

exclusive colonies. They should be housed in small neighbourhoods or townships where all civic amenities are provided and a part of accommodation is made available for others also.

(3) Some of the largest factories are owned by the Central Government or State Government. It is natural to expect in a welfare state that these Governments would set an example to provide employers by providing housing for their own industrial employees. The Indian Telephone Industries and the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., should arrange to expedite their schemes of housing, so that the bulk of their labour are provided with houses in, say, five years. The Mysore Government has to take early action in regard to the housing of the employees of the Government Electric Factory and the Government Porcelain Factory.

(4) The Mysore Labour Housing Act should suitably be amended so as to enable the Mysore Labour Housing Corporation to take advantage of the funds provided by the Central Government to carry out housing schemes for labour according to a co-ordinated programme.

Housing Development (General)

(1) Apart from the needs of industrial workers, it is estimated that the general housing shortage would be about 20,000.

(2) The most effective way of promoting general housing is by making sites available for sale or lease to the public as and when needed. Assistance should be given to private builders on the lines recommended by the National Planning Commission in the shape of :—

(i) Simplification of procedure regarding land acquisition in favour of Co-operative Housing Boards;

(ii) Provision of finance on easy terms for house building ;

(iii) Tax remissions for low income group housing for a fixed number of years;

(iv) Provision of free technical advice with regard to suitable designs, building materials, etc.

(3) The proposal of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce that a big Housing Corporation be set up with powers to take loans from Government or issue debentures deserves earnest consideration by Government.

(4) Jayanagar and other extensions which are being laid out by the City Improvement Trust Board should be rapidly developed by providing water supply and other conveniences.

Slums

(1) It is found that there are 92 slum places containing about 10,900 huts with a population of 58,870. Powers even under the existing law to check this evil are not effectively enforced.

(2) Improvement or clearance of slums should be given high priority. In many cases, it may be sufficient to realign or widen some of the streets and remove only those buildings which project into reformed streets. With such adjustments and with the provision of water supply, flush-out latrines and surface drains, people may be allowed to remain in their present dwellings. Slum improvement rather than slum clearance should be the rule.

(3) Preparation of schemes of slum improvement may be undertaken by the Trust Board and execution may be entrusted to the Trust Board or Corporation as may be convenient. Cost of improvement of these slums on private lands should be recovered from their owners. In the case of public lands, sites should be leased to occupants on condition of their paying a moderate ground rent.

4 Effective arrangements must be made for promptly checking unauthorised

constructions in the future and enforcement of building bye-laws.

Improvement and Maintenance of Residential Areas

1. Concurrently with new housing, development steps should be taken to relieve congestion in the older parts of the City and to ensure that the existing extensions are maintained properly.

2 Density of population in the more congested area which varies from 150 to over 500 per acre should be brought down to 140 per acre by encouraging inhabitants to move into extensions and effecting feasible improvements by a process of "Conservative surgery". Houses which are insanitary or unsafe should be demolished and over-crowding abated under powers vested in the Corporation.

3 Appropriate regulatory and precautionary action should be taken to prevent the extensions (new and old) deteriorating in appearance and comfort owing to pressure on housing accommodation.

4 Alignment of all important roads should be defined and building lines prescribed.

5 Suitable conditions and restrictions in regard to the character, number and architectural features, height of buildings, purposes for which the buildings should be used, open spaces should all be prescribed.

6 It is not proposed for the present to plan or replan villages beyond the Corporation limits, but comprehensive development should be kept in view as a long-range possibility. Immediate problem in respect of these villages is the prevention of unlawful buildings.

Educational Institutions

1 In all newly-laid out areas, sites should be provided for schools as per scale noted below :—

For a population of 10,000 persons—

Primary Schools, each school ... 3	containing 500 children
Junior Secondary Schools ... 2	(each school containing 450 children)
Intermediate College ... 1	
Dimensions of sites recommended are—Primary School 150' x 150'.	
Junior Secondary and College ... 300' x 300'	
(Two storeys are envisaged).	

In addition, adequate space for play-grounds should be provided.

2 University Institutions.—

Shifting of the Central Jail elsewhere and placing the area at the disposal of the University, its requirements could be met for years to come.

3 The requirements of University Medical Institutions may be considered in co-ordination with those of the major hospitals and possible adjustment made.

Open Spaces and Recreational Facilities

Care should be taken to preserve the existing open spaces belonging to Government or Corporation and to prevent their conversion for building purposes.

Military Lands

A detailed investigation may be made by a small Committee of the areas that are really required for military purposes and of those that could without inconvenience to military interests be released for civilian use. There is urgent need of space for location of public buildings, schools and play-grounds in Civil Station area.

In any case, the land in Agaram plains which is absolutely necessary for making satisfactory arrangements for disposal of sewage should be got released in the interest of health and sanitation of the City.

Transport Facilities

1 The long-range solution of the problem of transport to meet the changed condition of motor traffic would be to

provide new roads and remodel existing roads to serve the purpose.

2 It is suggested that a by-pass road of required width skirting the City and intersecting all the Trunk Roads be constructed. This would be a Trunk Road running from Yeswanthapur to Nayandahalli, Jayanagar, Madivala, Belandur, Krishnarajapur and on to Tumkur *via* Jalahalli. No building development should be permitted within 100 feet on either side of Trunk Roads.

3 Within the City itself a few new roads should be formed and roads in business parts of the City improved.

4 Traffic Circusses may be constructed at all junctions of important roads.

5 Public garages should be constructed in busy centres for parking of vehicles, thus removing congestion on roads.

6 Question of developing an Air port at Jakkur as the Central Air-port for Bangalore should be investigated.

7 The Central City Station should be improved to provide more facilities.

8. If traffic surveys justify, a circular Railway round the City will be eventually a great help to develop the area round about Greater Bangalore.

9 A central Goods-Yard near Yesavanthapur may be provided as the Bangalore City Goods Yard is in a congested locality and its present extent is insufficient to meet the mercantile needs of the City.

Water Supply

1 Present supply of water to the City is about 12 million gallons which works out to about 14 gallons *per capita*. Immediate action is called for to instal new pumps and stand-byes and to carry out the second stage works to ensure a supply of at least 16 million gallons which will give an average supply of 20 gallons *per capita* for the present population.

2 The Corporation Engineer has prepared a 3-year programme of improve-

ments costing Rs. 26.80 lakhs for urgent works to improve the distribution system of the City. The carrying out of these improvements is urgently necessary.

3 Population target for Greater Bangalore is 2 million people. Rate of supply for both residential and industrial purposes is estimated to be 30 gallons per head. On this basis, total requirement of the City when fully developed is estimated to be 60 million gallons per day.

4 The present source of supply is not capable of being developed to this capacity. Therefore the question of implementing supply from the Cauvery basin may be taken up immediately. Otherwise water supply of Bangalore is likely to become precarious within the next 10 or 15 years.

5 One statutory authority which may be designated "Bangalore Water Board" or "Bangalore Water Supply Corporation" charged with the responsibility of supplying an adequate quantity of water and arranging for its proper distribution in the City is recommended to be set up.

Underground Drainage and Sewage Disposal

1 The whole question of sewage disposal in Bangalore was thoroughly examined recently by a special Committee. They have proposed that the underground drainage of the remaining areas of the City and Sewage Disposal works be completed on a 15-year programme.

2 Treatment and disposal of sewage in Bangalore is an urgent problem and it is recommended that the proposals of the Sewage Disposal Committee be accepted and the work taken up as early as possible in the interest of Public Health of the City.

Planning Legislation

The City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, the City of Bangalore Improvement Act, and certain provisions of the Village Panchayets and District Boards Act, Land Revenue Code and Land Acquisition Act may be suitably

amended keeping in view the following objects:—

1 Improvement schemes with detailed plans should be prepared for the whole area within the Corporation limits and some of the adjoining areas to enable the exercise of proper planning control.

2 Checking of unauthorised constructions.

3 To regulate hutting grounds or cheris.

4. So as to permit the acquisition of land needed for building purposes on the basis of existing value on the date of notification without reference to its potential value.

In the concluding observations, the Committee has observed (1) that so to speak the City Improvement Trust Board has been the planning wing of the Municipal Administration while the Corporation constitutes the administrative wing. The Committee has suggested that the City Improvement Trust Board should not only be the planning authority but to a limited extent, also be the administering authority for greater Bangalore; (2) it is desirable to prepare and make arrangements to maintain up-to-date record of rights for all house properties and open spaces in the City; (3) to enable the Trust Board to prepare plans of development within a reasonable time, adequate staff should be provided; (4) to ensure continuity of work, the Board should be given suitable annual grant for the next 4 or 5 years as in the case of Madras City Improvement Trust Board in addition to grants for special schemes; (5) The Commissioner of the Corporation should have unfettered control in such matters as grant of building licenses, regulation in streets, prevention of over-crowding etc. (6) The efforts of voluntary organisations such as Rate-payers Associations taking a keen interest in the municipal administration should be encouraged as informed public opinion and co-operation is essential for success of town planning.

FACETS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Philosophy of the Dirty hand.

With a view to increasing food production, the Grow More Food Campaign was launched in the State 10 years ago folding within itself several constructive schemes such as reclamation of virgin lands, providing greater irrigation facilities, distribution of improved seeds and chemical manures at concessional rates or even free of cost in certain cases, liberal grant of loans to farmers and a vigorous drive for the conversion of rural and urban waste into useful compost. But even after sustained efforts, this campaign did not bear fruit to the desired extent and the Grow More Food Enquiry Committee, which reviewed the situation, expressed the opinion that the depressing results, *inter-alia*, were due mainly to the lack of whole-hearted participation of the people in these efforts for whose betterment these schemes were envisaged. This lack of participation of the people in these efforts is due to various factors such as illiteracy, lack of rural leadership, low economical and social standards and customs.

After a very careful consideration of the recommendation of the G.M.F. Enquiry Committee, and the Central Planning Commission, it was proposed to approach this vital problem through a specially organised and intensive programme. The striking success achieved by the United States in this respect and the results obtained at Etawah in India, encouraged the quick implementation of this programme on the basis of experience gained so far. The method of approach was to be through an individual body—a development organisation whose members,

especially the Village Level Workers, should be multi-purpose men, capable of gaining the confidence of villagers, understanding their problems, and applying the philosophy of the "Dirty hand" helping the villagers to help themselves in all aspects of their life.

This brought up the question of trained personnel well qualified for the purpose. It was at this time that with the help of the American Ford Foundation grant and the technical personnel under the Point Four Programme, and with the close co-operation between the Central and State Governments, these Training-cum-Development Projects were launched.

According to the recommendations and objectives set forth above, a Pilot Training-cum-Development Project, with a Training and Extension Centre, was started in the State in 1952, at the Visveswaraya Canal Farm, Mandya District. The total cost of the Project for a period of 3 years in the case of the Training Centre and 5 years in the case of the Extension Centre, is Rs. 85,25,00. It is financed by (a) The Ford Foundation Trust (Rs. 6,64,400); (b) The Government of India (Rs. 94,050) and the Government of Mysore (Rs. 94,050).

Training Centre, Visveswaraya Canal Farm, Mandya.

This was inaugurated by Sri K. M. Munshi, then Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, on the 28th April 1952, and the training of candidates actually commenced from 12th May 1952. It has been almost fully equipped with the required men and material. 61 candidates

in 3 batches have been successfully trained so far, besides four Supervising Officers. All these are either graduates or diploma-holders in agriculture, and have been already posted for Extension work in the Project area, Malavalli, and Community Project, Shikaripur. Five of these men have since been posted as Agricultural Supervisors in the National Extension Service Blocks. The Training Centre has attached to it 20 villages for providing village work experience to the trainees.

Training of the fourth batch comprising of 54 candidates is nearing completion. This batch includes, besides pre-service men already qualified in agriculture and veterinary science, ex-army men with secondary qualification.

The training period is 6 months, but owing to the urgent need for trained personnel, the first two batches were given a four to eight week training. Details of the training programme are given below :—

Batch No.	Place of training	Period of training	No. of candidates	Remarks
1	V. C. Farm, Mandya and Hebbal Farm.	12th May 1952 to 7th July 1952.	15	All in service candidates, posted for work in the Extension Centre, Malavalli.
2	Shiralkeppa Community Project Centre.	18th October 1952 to 18th November 1952.	16	All in service candidates, posted to the Community Project Centre.
3	Visveswaraya Canal Farm, Mandya.	20th February 1953 to 23rd August 1953	30	One in service and 29 pre-service men posted to Community Project.
4	Do ..	21st September 1953.	54	All pre-service men nearing completion.

Extension Centre, Malavalli.

The extension Centre, Malavalli (Mandya District) comprises 100 villages. It is here that intensive efforts

are made in all aspects of rural development to achieve the objectives set forth in the preceding lines. One village level worker—multi-purpose man is in charge of every 5 or 6 villages. These village level workers are supervised by two Assistant Extension Officers stationed at the Project head quarters—Malavalli; and also guided by the subject specialists of the Training Centre.

The Extension Centre commenced its regular work in August 1952. The first 2-3 months were occupied in the preliminary and organisational work. Nevertheless, the results achieved during these 18 months are very encouraging.

The Project has the advice and assistance of two American Specialists Mr. Dick V. Fagan (Training) and Mr. Hans E. Kardel (Extension) who have been assigned by the Technical Cooperation Administration under the Point Four Programme.

It is proposed that the results of such endeavour in these villages will be translated to other selected areas in the State as a routine programme of Agricultural Development. With the advent of this reoriented programme where a multi-purpose worker is to act as a friend always, philosopher at sometimes and a guide to the rural people, it is hoped that the agricultural production and prosperity may once again be restored.

General Demonstration and Propaganda

The Development of Rural Reconstruction activities in one form or other emphasised the necessity for carrying out simplified experiments on cultivators' holdings and intensifying practical demonstrations of improved implements, cultural practices and plant protection methods to bridge the gap between the research worker and the cultivator. This has resulted in the laying out, under improved seeds, manures and cultural

practices, a large number of demonstration plots which in 1952-53 amounted to about 4,000, involving an expense of about Rs. 50,000; similarly the number of field demonstrations of improved ploughs and other items has gone up to about 12,000 in the current year.

Multiplication and Distribution of Improved seeds

As an effective step towards increasing food production and also to meet heavy demands for supply of good seed material, action was taken to lay out about 2,000 "A" Farms and "Subsidised" or seed multiplication plots over an area of about 5,000 acres and also to layout a number of subvention farms for seed trail-cum-multiplication purposes. Under this scheme, a special subsidy equal to Rs. 10 per acre (in the case of multiplication blocks) is payable to the farmer, besides a 10 per cent premium over the market rate towards the cost of seed purchased from him. These amounts together with cost of transport, storage and handling of the seed estimated to cost Rs. 8,00,000 annually are subsidised by the Central and State Governments equally. The farmers are thus supplied with good seeds at cost price. In the year 1952-53 nearly 2,000 tons of good seeds was procured through these channels and distributed to cover an area of about 80,000 acres. This is calculated to increase the production by 8,000 tons of paddy valued at Rs. 16,000,00. The departmental varieties are reported to give not only an average higher yield of one palla (nearly 0.1 ton) per acre but also to give a high hulling percentage (56 to 57) of rice out of one palla of paddy.

Agricultural Colonies

With a view to encouraging young men to join in a team work and undertake

farming on improved lines, and also to develop the newly irrigated tracts, four agricultural colonies, with a total membership of 46, and embracing a total cultivable area of over 600 acres, were established. One set of three 10-member colonies in the Visvesvaraya Canal area in Malavalli, Mandya District, was opened in 1940, and the other 16-member colony under the Markonahalli Reservoir in Tumkur District, was opened about 4 years later. It is expressly stated that these colonists should be resident farmers and that they should cultivate the land on a planned basis with the assistance of the Department. All possible help by way of loans, supply of materials, medical and technical aid is extended to them. These lands were first granted on a six-year tenure basis subject to confirmation of proprietary rights on fulfilling the required conditions. These colonies are working satisfactorily and the question of granting proprietary rights to the Visvesvaraya Canal Colonists, is under active consideration.

Agricultural Farms

The growth of research activities and the increasing demand for good seeds and materials have given rise to the establishment of farms in representative crop and soil regions not only to test the results—under field conditions obtained in the laboratories, but also for multiplication of good pedigree seed for distribution to farmers. There are at present seven farms of varying magnitude in different parts of the State.

Agricultural Education.

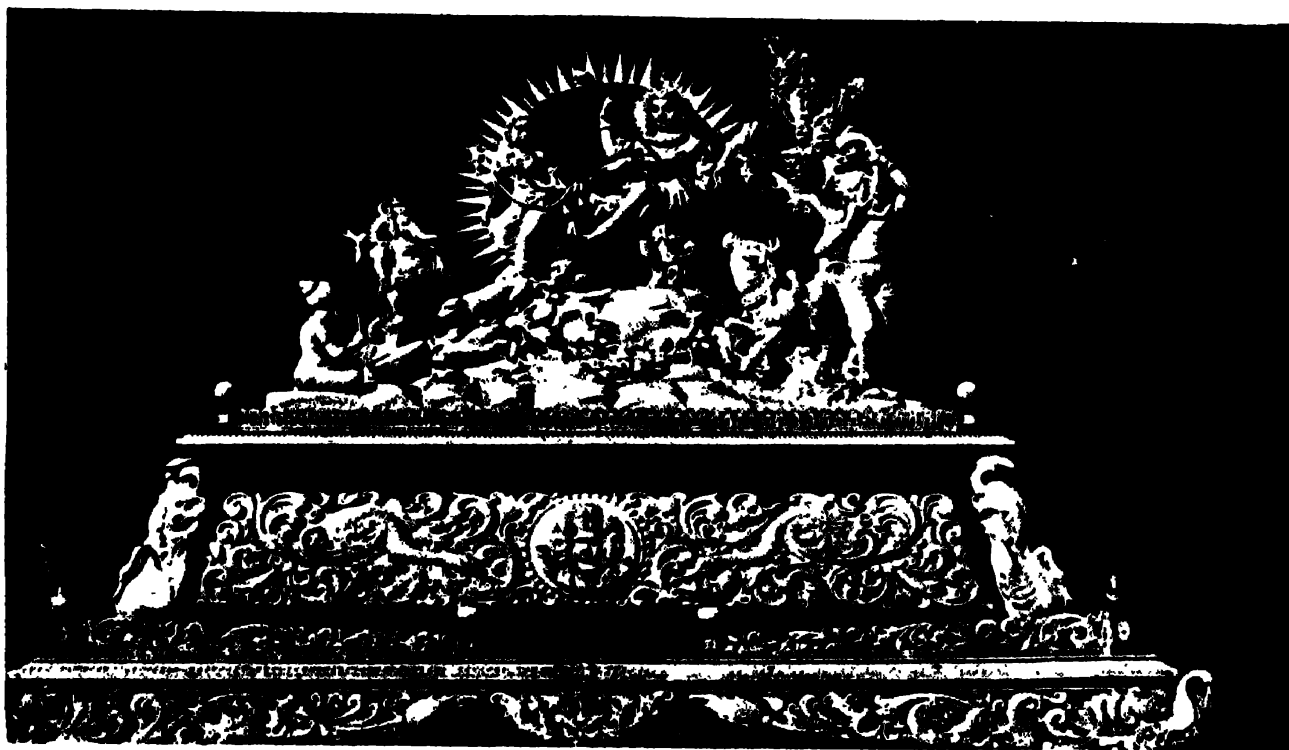
Kannnda Agricultural Schools.—With a view to affording training to farmers' sons, three schools, one each at Bangalore, Tumkur and Mandya Districts are organised. Each school has accom-



Diesel pump demonstration at Gowdagere near Malavalli.
(Photo : Mr. Hans E. Kardel).



"CARE" tools presented to Young Farmers Club, Kandagala.
(Photo : Mr. Hans E. Kardel).



Sandalwood casket of exquisite workmanship exhibited at the Exhibition held in connection with the All-India Malnad Conference, Shimoga.



An extension of postal services to the rural parts is one of the high lights of the activities of the Post and Telegraph Department. The picture shows a group of villagers in queue at a Post Office.

modation for 25 students. The course is of 10 months' duration and a stipend of Rs. 15 is paid to each student. These are residential schools with hostels attached. Farms are also attached to the schools for giving practical instructions. Now the S.K.V.D. Patasala building is utilised for running a High School and only two schools, R. K. Sala and Somanahalli School, are working with a strength of 35 students each.

The Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union

Started nearly 35 years ago as a liaison organisation between Research work of the Department of Agriculture and the rural people, the Union is making considerable progress in all its activities. The number of members of the three rupees group has stepped up to an average of 3,000 during the last 5 years. The enrolment of live members each paying Rs. 100 has reached over 300, the 4 anna group of membership, introduced recently, is having good response.

Following the increase in the number of members, District, Taluk and Hobli Committees of the Union have been formed. These regional branches are helping to realise the objectives of bridging the research and practice of agriculture. Several activities are carried on through these branches. It is contemplated to organise village associations also.

Field Days.—An attempt has been made in recent years to hold field days in villages in addition to those held on the Government Farms with a view to have discussions on agricultural topics in the proper atmosphere, so that mutual contact could be secured among the farmers. In the last two years, local field days have been held on a number of private holdings all over the State. These field days have suggested several details in regard to such

events being made more useful and attractive.

Formation of Student 'Farmers' Clubs. Over 100 clubs (including the Extension Centre) have been started all over the State. The Union issues three grades of badges as the students make progress in their work. It is also under consideration to give prizes to the members. It is envisaged that with the help promised by the Director of Public Instruction, the movement will gain great force in the years to come.

In addition to these activities, the Union publishes journals in Kannada and English as well.

Further Programme.—The Union has been receiving from the State Government generous grants which during the present year amount to Rs. 5,000 apart from the salary of the Secretary which is met by the Department. According to the suggestions received and discussed, certain items of work have been contemplated as noted below :—

1. To chalk out a programme for increasing the membership.
2. To see that Regional Committees function as study groups.
3. To procure funds and put up a building for the Union at its headquarters.
4. To review and co-operate with the programmes contemplated by the branches to have buildings at District places.
5. To sponsor regional exhibitions of articles produced by members in their places.
6. To organise an Agricultural Museum.
7. To publish small books on different agricultural subjects.
8. To co-operate in schemes of crop competition by way of giving prizes etc.
9. To arrange for film shows relating to agriculture.
10. To widen the activities of field days and student farmer's clubs with a view to enhancing variety and utility.

Cotton Extension Scheme

The continuance of the Cotton Extension Scheme during 1953-54 was sanctioned by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, with a budget grant of Rs. 52,748 to defray the cost on establishment, contingencies and allowances etc.

The Cotton Commodity Committee fixed the target of 1,34,000 acres for cotton cultivation and 41,000 bales of lint for the year 1953-54 under the Five Year Plan for Mysore State (10 Districts).

The sowing of long staple cotton was started in the red soil tract in the last week of April with the receipt of timely rains, but due to the weakness in the monsoon during May and June, the sowings were hampered and the growth of the crops was affected. The sowings in the black soil tract, the major cotton growing area were done in July and August. The continuous rains during September and October resulted in heavy shedding of flowers and *bolls* in the red soil tract which reduced the productive capacity of the soil and hampered cultural operations in the black soil tract.

The sowings of Hingari cotton in 4 Taluks of Bellary District, merged in Mysore State recently, were done in August 1953. The crop was badly affect-

ed due to the subsequent heavy rains and the attack of Jassids and Thrips. The progress of the crop was satisfactory with the receipt of rains in September-October and normal yields are expected.

8,295 Bengal Mds. of improved cotton seeds distributed in Mysore State against a target of 10,998 mds. and 8210 Bengal Mds. of improved cotton seeds were distributed in 7 Taluks of Bellary District against a target of 9280 mds. of seeds.

From this cotton extension scheme it is estimated that there will be an additional production of 15,497 bales against a target of 17,281 bales for Mysore State including the seven Taluks of Bellary District.

The total area under cotton cultivation in the State (including the merged area of Bellary District) during the season is estimated at 3,86,139 acres as against 3,49,080 acres of last year, thus showing an increase of 37,059 acres. The production is expected to be 89,000 bales against 62,530 bales last year showing an increase of nearly 27,000 bales.

The total area under improved varieties of cotton in the State during the season is estimated to be at 3,40,541 acres which is about 88% of the total Cotton acreage, practically replacing inferior indigenous cotton both in red soil tract and black soil tract in Mysore State.

LABOUR WELFARE

Methods to Minimise Conflicts

The Labour Department was re-organised on a defined basis in the year 1948. Before that, for a long time the work relating to this Department was being done by the Director of Industries and Commerce as part of his other work. A full-time Labour Commissioner was appointed in the year 1947. The Department is now administering 26 Acts relating to Labour. The Commissioner of Labour is now also the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers as well as Provident Fund Commissioner for the State of Mysore, and he is also the Registrar of Trade Unions, and the Certifying Officer in respect of standing orders and the Conciliation Officer for the whole State in respect of industrial disputes.

There are 581 factories registered so far under the Indian Factories Act in Mysore. The approximate number of workers employed therein is 83,082 as on 15th February 1954. The Indian Factories Act came into force on 1st April 1951, and the State rules under the Central Act were framed and promulgated with effect from 1st September 1952 when it became incumbent on all factory owners to get their factories registered on payment of a license fee depending on the highest number of employees engaged on work, and on the installed horse power.

There was much difficulty and effort in getting all the factories registered according to the provisions of the Central Act, because of the location of the factories in interior parts of the State, where information could not readily reach and secondly, to the illiteracy of many of the factory owners in other localities. There was hence much uphill task to be

done to make all owners of factories to get their factories registered under the Act and the Rules by written and personal instructions to the owners.

There are 178 Trade Unions registered under the Trade Unions Act as on 10th February 1954 of which 111 Associations had been registered under the Mysore Labour Act, 1942, which has since been repealed. There are 31 Industrial Canteens and 16 Creches in the State. The Department of Labour is maintaining two Recreation Centres in the City of Bangalore for the benefit of the industrial workers, one in Chamarajpet and another at Cottonpet. There are ten Commissioners for administering the workmen's Compensation Act, and up to 31st March 1953, a sum of Rs. 6,27,352-14-11 was paid to the workers by way of compensation.

The Commissioner of Labour is administering the Shops and Establishments Act which has been extended to Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Davangere, Chikmagalur, Kolar Gold Fields, Kolar, Bhadravathi, Shimoga, Bellary and Hospet. There were about 18,206 shops and establishments in 1952 which came under the administration of this Department.

Twelve Industrial Disputes were taken up during the period of January and February 1954, by the Assistant Commissioners of Labour in their respective Divisions. There was an agreement reached in one case, and failure in two other cases and final reports are awaited in other cases.

Five Labour Unions were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act during the period.

Appropriate action was taken for the holding of elections in 14 Labour Unions by the Divisional Assistant Commissioners of Labour.

At the request of the management in respect of one industry, the date of elections to the Works Committee has been fixed.

The several Inspectors of Shops and Establishments of Cities in the State have done the following items of work during the period :—

1. Number of inspections	...	1,216
2. " of prosecutions	...	10
3. " of warnings given	...	59

The Department engaged itself, as usual, in its publicity work by publishing the Mysore Labour Gazette in English and its Kannada and Tamil versions during the period.

One special feature of the activity of this Department was the inauguration of the Industrial Peace-Drive at Bhadravathi and in commemoration of this function, an Industrial Peace-Drive Souvenir was published by the Department. The agreement reached by the management of the Iron and Steel Works and its Labour Association to preserve a truce for a period of three years was hailed as a unique achievement by one and all, and the Department is endeavouring to bring about similar agreements in other industries in the State, thus establishing a unique principle of industrial jurisprudence to be followed by all industrial concerns in India.

Further, the Information Branch of the Department collected and furnished the monthly Labour News of the State to the Director, Labour Bureau, Government of India.

In the Statistical Section, the Department is collecting and publishing statistics of cost of living indices in respect of the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and

Kolar Gold Fields which form the basis for determining the dearness allowance to workers in the major industrial concerns. Arrangements in respect of publication of cost of living indices for the cities of Bhadravathi, Davangere, Mandya, Harihar and Hassan are nearing completion. The new statistics will be published as soon as Government's approval therefor is received.

The Statistical Section published in addition, figures relating to absenteeism, strikes and lockouts, statistics relating to workmen's compensations, etc.

Statistics relating to agricultural wages from several villages were compiled and sent to the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of India, New Delhi.

A significant event of this period was the holding of the 13th Session of the Indian Labour Conference at Mysore, delegates from all parts of India, including representatives of workers, employers and States attended this Conference. The Central Minister for Labour, Shri V.V. Giri presided over the Conference. The Government of Mysore had made arrangements for the holding of the Conference at Mysore, the Labour Department being in charge of them. Several important subjects such as Women's Labour, Wage Fixing Machinery, uniformity in legislation relating to maternity benefits, etc., were discussed and important conclusions were arrived at. The Sessions were held from the 7th to the 9th of January 1954.

The Department has been endeavouring by timely intervention and persuasive methods to minimise conflicts through its conciliation machinery and to bring the parties together to compose their differences in an amicable manner. Such a policy alone can bring about lasting industrial peace in the country.

GEOLOGICAL PROSPECTS

During February 1954.

Mineral Concessions to the Public.—

The public evinced keen interest in applying for mineral concessions though there was a setback in the mineral market conditions. Applications received from Bellary District have also been registered. The following statement shows the number of applications received from the public :

Number of applications for certificate of approval ...	6
Number of applications for prospecting licences ...	15
Number of applications for quarrying licences ...	9
Total	30
Number of applications received from Bellary District	9
Grand Total	39

Receipts and Expenditure:—The total receipts including all items of revenue for the month of February were Rs. 25,042. Out of this, a major portion of income was from the 'Royalty' on export of manganese, etc. The total expenditure during the month was Rs. 9,355-14-6, which included pay, T. A. and Contingencies, etc.

Bellara Gold Mines.

No stoping of ore was done during February 1954. Incidental to development works, about 440.50 tons of gold bearing quartz were obtained.

A drive for a length of 20 feet was made to connect the 5th and the 7th shafts to improve ventilation. The total production of sponge gold in the mines during February 1954 was 63 tolas. One hundred and eighty-seven samples were assayed in the mines laboratory. The Mining Engineer of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons, completed his survey during the month and his final report is awaited.

Bureau of Mineral Development, Bageshpura :—

Mining	For the Month		Progressive Total	
	Quantity	Sale value	Quantity	Sale value
Sale value (per ton)				
Raw Kaolin at Rs. 9	680	Rs. 6,120	5,089	Rs. 45,821
Washed Kaolin at Rs. 90	61	5,490	622	55,980
Washed sand at Rs. 5	...	...	42	210
Aluminous clay at Rs. 20	162	3,240	2,105	42,100
Manganese ore at Rs. 25	427	10,675	2,209	55,225
Soapstone Block at Rs. 2	...	...	1,157	2,314
Soapstone (Bigger) at Rs. 8	324	2,592	2,340	18,720
Feldspar at Rs. 20	...	...	518	10,360
Chromite at Rs. 80	684	4,680	75	6,000
Total		32,797		2,86,530

Value of mineral raw materials produced during the month : Rs. 32,797

Total value of raw materials produced to end of February 1954 : Rs. 2,86,530

Sales.

	Rs.	a.	p.
During the month	...	23,213	13 0
Progressive total		2,15,256	11 8

GOVERNMENT ELECTRIC FACTORY

The Government Electric Factory is one of the premier Government-owned undertakings in the State and is next to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, both as regards capital invested by Government and the number of employees. It was started 20 years ago as a small concern manufacturing switches and other electrical parts in bakelite. Manufacture of transformers was taken up later.

The production of transformers has now become the major concern of the factory accounting for more than three-fourth in value of the total production. It has become one of the six important factories in India engaged in production of transformers. Transformers up to 1,000 K. V. A., and 22 kv., are being manufactured. Schemes are in hand for doubling the production in K. V. A., and also for increasing the voltage.

As against the Budget anticipation of sales of the value of Rs. 48,00,000 in 1953-54, the factory realised an amount of nearly Rs. 38,00,000. For the year 1954-55, it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 48, 00,000 might be realised by selling the products. It is hoped to achieve this with the aid of the several items of equipment which are being ordered and installed under the Transformer Development Scheme.

The long pending Industrial Dispute between the Labour and Management, regarding increments was settled by the strenuous efforts of the Minister for Labour, the Minister for Home and Industries, the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce and the Counsel for both the parties. According to the agreement, payments amounting to Rs. 3.5 lakhs have already been made to the employees. Further action is being

taken to implement the part of the agreement relating to the constitution of a Committee to settle the question of grades and scales of pay.

During the year, the employees have also been paid the strike period wages amounting to nearly Rs. 30,000 and bonus for one year-1951-52 equal to one month's basic pay amounting to Rs. 45,000 nearly.

The following amenities are being provided to the employees :—

1. As per the terms of the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, coffee allowance for all the Night Shift workers has been given ;

2. Conveyance facilities for employees coming from long distances ;

3. An Allopathic Dispensary is being run by the factory with a full-time Doctor in attendance. Not only the workers but also their families are being treated free of cost ;

4. A Canteen is run by the Management on a 'No Profit No Loss' basis. Government have sanctioned a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,000, a working capital of Rs. 1,000 and recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,000 for this purpose.

5. A Scheme of Attendance Bonus has been introduced.

G. E. F. Sports Club :—Since several years the factory has been running a Sports Club financed partly by subscriptions collected at the rate of one anna from each employee and partly by a lumpsum Government grant of Rs. 500 for purchase of equipment. Recently, the Club was fortunate enough to acquire a building of its own, which was opened at the time of the last Independence Day by Sri E. V. Ganapati Iyer, B.Sc., I. A. S., Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore.

The following other features have been organised in the factory and are being well appreciated by one and all :

1. A Scheme of "Suggestion Box" was inaugurated by the Minister for Labour. Under this Scheme, suggestions for improving the working of the factory are invited and suitable prizes given for the best suggestions, as adjudged by a committee.

2. A Fine Arts Association has been recently started.

In addition to these, the question of introducing a Service Gratuity Scheme

and Incentive Bonus and a procedure for making deductions towards contribution to "Death Relief Fund" are under consideration.

Other Activities:—A Safety Committee, consisting of the Superintendents of the Sections, the Medical Officer and Labour Welfare Officer has been constituted for investigating into causes of accidents and to minimise their occurrence.

THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

Welfare work without heavy expenditure

The Department is in charge of the work that was formerly undertaken by the Department of Rural Development which includes the following items :—

- (i) Rural Communications.
- (ii) Rural Water Supply.
- (iii) Rural Health and Sanitation.
- (iv) Propaganda and Publication.

Besides, there is the administration of Local Bodies, *viz.*, Village Panchayets, District Boards and Municipalities. The activities of the Department have greatly increased with the initiation of the following development schemes under the Five Year Plan :—

- (1) Direction and organisation of Rural Development Work under the Plan.
- (2) Publicity and Propaganda.
- (3) Rural Water Supply.
- (4) Rural Communications.
- (5) Rural Health and Sanitation.

In the course of a period of about three years since 1951, a sum of over Rs. 20 lakhs has been spent on the direction and organisation of the rural development and its publicity and propaganda through the press and the radio.

Under the Rural Water Supply 8,149 wells were constructed at a total cost of over Rs. 19 lakhs up to the end of December 1953.

An expenditure of over Rs. 12 lakhs has been incurred towards the development of rural communications under the same period.

Maintenance of rural health and sanitation consists of drainage works, making compost pits, public latrines, bathing ghats, tree planting and other works. Significant progress has been recorded under this head also.

Village Panchayets

The total number of Village Panchayets constituted under the old Act and continued as such in all the nine districts of the State comes to 12,603. A sum of Rs. 50,22,319 was at the credit of the Village Panchayets at the beginning of the year 1952-53 and there was an income of Rs. 14,86,172 during the year making a total income of Rs. 65,08,502. Out of this, the following expenditure was incurred on improvement works during 1952-53 as follows :—

	Rs.
1. Conservancy ...	1,62,972
2. Public Works ...	7,25,113
3. Medical Relief ...	16,551
4. Lighting ...	81,888
5. Water Supply and maintenance.	1,29,391
6. Other items ...	7,05,541

It is learnt that 260 Village Panchayets have laid out parks, 372 have planted fruit trees and 126 have planted shade trees during the year. One thousand three hundred and forty-three rural libraries and 329 reading rooms were functioning up till the end of the previous year and 140 libraries and 78 reading rooms during the year 1952-53. One hundred and ninety-six Village Panchayets were maintaining sweeping establishments, 78 Village Panchayets were contributing towards the maintenance of Local Fund, Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries and 183 Village Panchayets had arranged for weekly visits of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The Department is considering the question of appointing executive officers to look after the daily working of the Village Panchayets. According to a recent order, Government have allotted

a land revenue of Rs. 25 lakhs *minus* collection and irrigation charges to be distributed among the various village Panchayets and District Boards of the State.

The following statements show the financial position of Village Panchayets—

RECEIPTS.

Year	Number of Village Panchayets	Population	Total income from all sources	Total income from rates and taxes
1948-49	10,402	50,82,850	21,06,718	Rs. 10,85,695
1949-50	10,330	49,86,953	15,92,026	7,96,956
1950-51	10,012	53,78,636	16,99,392	10,24,616
1951-52	12,606	59,24,678	18,22,895	10,64,360
1952-53	12,609	59,29,790	16,19,021	10,32,234

EXPENDITURE.

Year	Administration	Service (Water Supply, Drainage Conservation, Lighting, etc.)	Medical and Public Health	Roads and Buildings	Miscellaneous	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1948-49	1,34,680	3,95,032	33,470	9,08,607	9,99,330	24,71,119
1949-50	1,25,454	3,24,149	33,821	5,27,716	6,58,028	16,69,168
1950-51	1,57,943	2,72,776	26,750	8,72,013	7,44,714	15,74,196
1951-52	1,63,747	3,47,602	33,794	5,44,364	8,02,332	18,91,839
1952-53	1,70,114	3,92,325	39,726	6,45,791	7,90,157	20,39,113

Local Development Works under the Planning Scheme

The Planning Commission have proposed to create interest in as wide a section of the people as possible under the Plan and draw forth local initiative and resources for small works of local utility. The Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs. 6.35 lakhs to nine districts of the State and Rs. 55,700 for various local development works in the 67 taluks of Bellary District village Panchayet areas on condition that in order to obtain assistance from this scheme, some measure of local effort must be forthcoming in the form of either cash or of voluntary labour for works.

District Boards

There are nine District Boards, one in each District. Their total income from

all sources during the year 1952-53 stood at Rs. 69,26,653 and the total expenditure at Rs. 67,26,843. 7,140 miles of roads were maintained by the District Boards and Public Works Department during the year 1952-53. During the current year, the dual responsibility of maintaining roads has been done away with and they are divided into two classes, *viz*, State Fund Roads and the District Fund Roads maintained by the Public Works Department and the District Boards respectively.

The following statement indicates the roads to be maintained by the Public Works Department and the District Boards as per resolution of the Road Reclassification Committee and sanctioned by Government.

District	State Fund Roads		District Fund Roads	
	Length	Cost	Length	Cost
	Miles	Rs.	Miles	Rs.
1. Mysore ...	874-2	5,01,118	298-7	87,289
2. Mandya ...	444-5	1,87,850	236-6	47,350
3. Bangalore ...	722-2	3,98,618	427-6½	65,956
4. Kolar ...	788-3	3,92,950	681-3	1,98,518
5. Tumkur ...	998-1	4,19,768	426-5	82,875
6. Chitaldrug ...	703-6	3,31,775	458-1	1,50,850
7. Shimoga ...	961-0	5,49,068	61-0	1,63,675
8. Chikmagalur ...	684-2	4,67,450	284-3/1-24	54,698
9. Hassan ...	698-2	3,42,837	488-1	87,811
Total ...	6,872-7	36,87,919	8,978-0/18-24	8,47,816

Two Middle Schools, 27 Primary and one High School buildings were constructed by the District Boards during the year 1952-53.

There were 260 Local Fund, 232 Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries maintained by the District Boards.

Local Development Works under the Five-Year Plan.—Under the Scheme, the Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs. 6.35 lakhs to the nine districts of

the State to be distributed among the Local Bodies. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was allotted to the District Boards and proposals have been called for for taking up the construction of roads under the above scheme.

Government had specified the 1st of March 1954 as the date on which the term of office of the members of the District Boards should expire. They have appointed the Deputy Commissioners of Districts as Special Officers and have empowered them to discharge the duties and perform the functions of the District Boards and their Presidents.

Town Municipalities

There are 105 Town Municipalities in the State serving a total population of 9,37,806. Out of a total demand of Rs. 57,42,339 for the year 1952-53, a sum of Rs. 40,59,958 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 16,82,381 for recovery at the close of the current year.

Statement indicating the financial position of the Town Municipalities during 1952-53.

Sl. No.		Opening Balance	Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing Balance
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore ...	1,96,891	8,89,590	9,75,971	8,70,805	1,05,166
2	Mysore ...	1,69,811	8,64,08	10,33,918	8,62,270	1,81,648
3	Kolar ...	2,21,091	7,87,987	10,11,078	8,12,054	1,99,024
4	Tumkur ...	1,74,519	9,81,198	11,05,712	9,28,002	1,77,710
5	Hassan ...	2,85,367	8,98,016	11,83,388	8,79,288	3,04,095
6	Chitaldrug ...	2,66,243	8,89,935	11,56,178	10,45,978	1,10,200
7	Chikmagalur ...	1,49,281	5,84,282	7,33,468	6,26,407	1,07,076
8	Shimoga ...	8,52,961	10,88,911	14,36,772	12,06,583	2,30,219
9	Mandya ...	1,80,001	4,98,664	6,73,665	5,08,970	1,69,695
	Total ...	19,35,095	78,75,060	98,10,155	77,25,327	15,84,828

Total expenditure incurred for Town Improvement Work is as follows :

	Rs.	s.	p.
Bangalore District	75,948	0	0
Mysore	1,18,191	0	0
Kolar	1,11,988	0	0
Tumkur	2,16,483	1	8
Hassan	1,01,661	0	0
Chitaldrug	1,59,108	0	0
Chikmagalur	82,425	0	0
Mandya	58,480	0	0
Shimoga	not furnished		

To secure uniformity in local taxation and practice, the Municipal Councils in the State were directed to frame bye-laws and rules on the basis of model bye-laws issued by Government under the new Act. Most of the bye-laws and rules have been brought into force in the municipalities for augmenting financial resources during the year. Assessing Officers have been posted to various towns to revise municipal assessment during the year 1953-54. It is expected to result in considerable improvement of the financial position of the municipalities.

The extension of Entertainment Tax and the Prevention of Adulteration Act is being made applicable to 47 Town Municipalities in the State.

Grants and Loans

Government have been ear-marking in their annual budget a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs

towards grants and Rs. 2 lakhs as loans to Municipalities for town improvement works and one lakh for improvement of water supply to towns.

Water Supply

In order to provide healthy and protected water supply to urban areas in the State, Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs during the year 1953. Among the 79 schemes approved, 25 works have been actually put into execution and are in various stages of progress. Seventeen schemes are deferred for the current year since bore wells are yet to be sunk and for the rest of the works, the municipalities have not yet taken the loans. The total outlay incurred up to end of December 1953 on several water supply schemes of the municipalities aggregates over Rs. 7,17,908-10-0.

The following statement furnishes general particulars regarding the administration of Municipalities.

Sl. No.	Particulars	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952	1952-1953
1	Number of Town Municipalities ..	108	105	105	105	105
2	Population ...	6,26,900	6,26,900	6,26,900	9,27,806	9,27,806
3	Total income from all sources ..	Rs. 53,26,056	Rs. 45,08,885	Rs. 68,92,228	Rs. 66,62,912	Rs. 59,01,201
4	Total income from rates and taxes ..	26,98,791	21,78,879	30,93,463	32,75,748	33,14,495

Details of Expenditure.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Administration ...	7,03,124	5,51,916	8,61,101	9,17,842	8,74,870
2 Service (water supply, drainage, conservation, lighting charges, etc.)...	12,98,956	11,08,225	17,71,208	16,88,887	17,66,007
3 Medical and Public Health ...	6,18,191	4,10,523	6,89,908	7,55,776	7,62,079
4 Roads and Buildings ...	7,39,834	8,34,775	8,38,321	11,41,823	12,81,057
5 Miscellaneous ...	15,97,544	11,49,730	18,72,592	17,75,831	21,89,821
Total ...	49,49,579	42,50,164	60,23,050	62,76,162	68,72,827

Bellary

Village Panchayets :—Bellary has eight Class I Panchayets and 147 Class II Panchayets. The total receipts and expenditure of both classes of the Panchayets during the year 1952-53 including

the opening balance stood at over Rs. 9,08,703-9-5 and Rs. 4,12,689-2-10 respectively.

District Boards :—Subsequent to the merger of the area with the Mysore State, the Commissioner for Local Self-Government replaces the Inspector of Municipal

Councils and Local Bodies and the Deputy Commissioner and the Regional Inspector exercise the powers and perform the functions of these officers respectively. The financial position of the District Board and the Town Municipal Council, Bellary, during the year 1952-53 was financially not sound.

Water Supply and Drainage:—Bellary, enjoys the system of protected water supply from the bed of the river Hagari, eleven miles away from the city. Urgent improvements to the existing water supply scheme are proposed to be taken up during the year 1954-55 under the Five Year Plan.

The city is having only a partial drainage scheme. Plans and estimates have to be prepared for the construction of drains and underground sewers for the rest of the town.

Hospital:—The area of the Municipality is 2.6 square miles with a population of 38,631 with 20 wards. Its financial position is not quite sound. Schemes for the improvement of water supply and the development of drainage are under consideration.

General:—The following subjects are engaging the earnest consideration of the Department.

1. Stepping up of collection of revenues in Municipalities and Panchayats;

2. Training of Local Self-Government Department staff;

The Department has been examining the question of getting trained staff for

the work of the Department. Government have already sanctioned a Training Scheme for Assessing and Executive Officers of Municipalities.

3. Government have sanctioned the formation of a separate cadre of the Department of Local Self-Government. This will enable a more expert and experienced personnel being secured for the Local Bodies work. The cadre is now being finalized.

4. Arrangements are under way in consultation with the Department of Public Health to make a thorough extension of the Adulteration of Food Act in all municipal areas.

5. As the absence of executive officer is one of the greatest lacunæ in the administration of the Panchayats now, the question of appointing secretaries to groups of Panchayats is under the active consideration of the Department. Similarly, the desirability of having a continuous audit of the accounts of Panchayats (if possible of Municipalities) is under consideration. The idea of having a permanent staff of auditors who will carry on the audit of Panchayat accounts on a continuous basis is being examined,

6. A scheme for some method of regularising and issue of grants and loans to Local Bodies whereby these grants may be utilized for developing local initiative is also under examination.

It is sought to infuse a liberal idea regarding the duties of the Local Bodies by inducing them to take to welfare work without incurring heavy expenditure. They have been asked to examine proposals made by the Department and to take action to the extent of their resources.

EXPERIMENTS IN FRUIT RESEARCH

The Fruit Research Station at Hessarghatta was started in 1938, in an area of fifty acres, jointly sponsored by the Government of Mysore and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the recurring expenditure being borne by both on a 50:50 basis.

The object with which the station was started was to conduct experiments on apple to increase its life span and yield under local conditions by introduction and acclimatisation of new stocks and varieties, and by judicious use of artificial manures as supplements to organic manures and by the study and control of the incidence of pests and diseases. The Fruit Research Station aims at finding the best varieties of fruit plants, their manurial and cultural requirements, disease and pest control under local conditions. Guava, sapodilla, fig, papaya, pomegranate, litchi, avocado, banana, pineapple and grapes are some of the fruits that are under cultivation at the station. The policy followed at the station was, therefore, not commercial orcharding but to investigate by study the various technical problems connected with the successful production of many kinds of fruit crops. The experiments are carefully designed to obtain as much information as possible in a short period with minimum expenditure. But as perennial crops are involved, it would naturally take a long time to come to definite conclusions. Besides, certain experiments that would come under the category of preliminary trials are bound to be failures. But these failures would throw light on future plans of study. If every problem that is taken up for investigation should be a success, then

there is no need for conducting experiments. Even if one of the problems taken up is solved and if one new paying variety is introduced or developed, all the money spent on the Station would have been well spent as it would mean lakhs of rupees to the growers. Even failures would help the departmental staff to advise prospective growers in selection of suitable varieties, methods of cultivation, cultural operations, combating pests and diseases and thus avoid incurring heavy losses by growers. Testing of new kinds and varieties of fruit plants as well as new insecticides and fungicides involves heavy expenditure, and this expenditure can only be borne by the Government as an item of inevitable expenditure without anticipation of an immediate monetary return.

Research is a continuous process and it would be a retrograde step to wind up the Station and discontinue the work. While the research value of the Station is great, its educative value is even greater. The students of Agricultural Schools or Colleges and many orchardists visit the station, when demonstrations are held in the methods of plant propagation, control of pests and diseases, etc. The students of the local Middle school are being employed between 2 and 5 p.m. on a nominal wage of one anna per hour on working days in the "Earn While You Learn" Scheme and are being trained in practical fruit growing. Starting of a rural type High School near the station is visualised by Sri Sivananda Sarma of Rastreeya Vidyalaya, and when such a school is organised, the Station can utilise the services of the student population with mutual benefit.

The Station is also propagating several kinds of fruit plants for which there is continued demand. Propagation and distribution of superior fruit grafts is of great national importance and will have far-reaching effect in increasing the production of fruits in the country which cannot be expressed in terms of money.

Important Investigations

Apple—Stock Trial. The object of stock trials is mainly to find out suitable stocks that are resistant to diseases and insect pests and impart longevity and fruitfulness. With this object in view, nine varieties of stocks were imported from East Malling Research Station, England, and tried with Rome Beauty as scion.

*Varietal Trial:—*Rome Beauty is the one which is under cultivation in and around Bangalore. The object of this experiment is to find out if some other varieties of desert apple can be successfully introduced into the State. Many varieties of apple were tried. The results indicate that besides Rome Beauty, Glengyle Red and Christmas may prove useful for commercial exploitation under local conditions. As suggested by the ICAR, a bulk trial plot has been laid out and the plants are under observation. In addition to this, many varieties of apple have recently been introduced from Assam and Coonoor in India and from Christ Church, New Zealand. Those are under preliminary trial and form a nucleus for a variety collection.

*Combined manurial and Irrigation Experiments:—*The object of this experiment is to find the most effective and economic N. P. and K. combination together with a normal dose of organic manure and also to find out comparative merits of "ring" and "furrow" methods of irrigation under local conditions. The results indicate that furrow method of

irrigation has no advantage over the usual ring method of irrigation. As regards manurial treatments, the results were conflicting and, therefore, a new manurial experiment is proposed to be laid.

Pineapple

*Combined varietal and Manurial Experiment:—*This investigation was taken up to find out the comparative merits of the Queen and the Mauritius Pineapple varieties under local conditions and also to find the most economic combination of N. P. and K. and various other organic manures. The results indicate that the oilcake (Hongey and Groundnut cake) is the best basic manure and in combination with the N. P. and K. gives good results. Further, it is economical to use Hongey cake which is available at comparatively low rate in Mysore State. This experiment has also indicated that the variety Mauritius is more suitable than Queen for commercial planting.

*New varieties:—*The varieties of Ghaspanu Spanish, Trinidad Mammoth Black Jamaica, Enville Siena, Leone Black Antiqua and Harsh House were tried and it was found out that they produced fruits of small size. They are shy bearers and do not seem to be of much value from commercial point of view.

Fig

Five varieties, namely, Poona, Bezwada, Ganjam, Bangalore and Myceram are under trial. Bezwada variety is more prolific than the other four varieties. All the varieties are susceptible to rust diseases and infestation by mite.

A new menace that has recently been observed is the mango stem borer which tunnels into the stem and subsequently kills the trees. It is, however fortunate that a species of Fig (*F. Palmata*) is

comparatively resistant to this insect. This new stock also imparts vigour and fruit fulness to the common fig. Some trees of Bezwada budded on *Ficus palmata* have shown an increase of 300 per cent over the yield of plants of the same variety and age but on their own roots. Further trial of this stock is proposed to be taken up before advising the fig growers to use *F. palmata* as the under stock.

Peach

Of the several varieties under trial only Bangalore variety has yielded so far. A large number of seedlings are raised for distribution.

Papaya

Many varieties *viz.*, Honey Dew, Bangalore Washington, Philippine Hofmoyr, De Horticulture, Travancore, Panama and Florida are under trial. Of these, Washington and Honey Dew are suited to Bangalore conditions. The average weight of these fruits is between 3 to 5 lb. and the maximum from 10 to 13 lb. The average yield per acre per annum is 45,000 lb. It has been found that it is not economical to maintain a papaya plantation for more than five years. Large quantities of Papaya seeds are collected for distribution.

Guava

Five varieties of Guava, *viz.*, Bangalore, Allahabad, Seedless, Safeda and Benares are under trial. As there is a large demand for grafts of Allahabad and Safeda varieties, these two varieties are being propagated on a large scale for distribution, duly selecting parent trees that have yielded consistently good crops and are true to variety. The casual organisms that produce "scab" have now been identified. Scab affects the yield

and lowers the market value of guavas. Dusting with Gammaxene controls this pest effectively.

Litchi

Three varieties are under trial. The variety by name "Rose Scented" appears to be more suitable for local conditions. Propagation work has been taken up for distribution of this variety.

Avocado

The Avocado grove consisting of seedlings has started yielding. A comparative study of fruit size, shape, quality, yield, etc., has been taken up with a view to selecting superior trees for propagation. The demand for Avocado fruits is gradually increasing and this new fruit is becoming more popular with the public. A new grove has therefore been planted. A large number of seedlings have been raised for distribution. Arrangements have been made to import standard commercial varieties from the United States of America for trial and acclimatisation here.

Sapodilla

Round and Oblong varieties are under trial. Both the varieties are thriving. The round variety appears to be more popular with the public than the oblong variety.

Grapes

A vineyard has recently been planted with the object of testing the comparative merits of the pendal system with the American Kniffin system. The varieties that have already been planted are Bangalore Blue Anab-e-Shahi, Fakdi and Bhokari. Several other varieties are yet to be planted for which the plot has been made ready.

In addition to the above, it is proposed to take up planting of lime and lemons. Vegetables and other cash crops will be raised to augment the income from the Station.

Nursery

The Station is also propagating several kinds of fruit plants duly selecting parent plants of good performance and that are true to variety for distribution among the growers. There has been a very

large demand for fruit grafts produced at the Station from all over the State and beyond, and it has not been possible to meet the demand. It is, therefore, proposed to expand the activities of the nursery to meet this demand for genuine fruit grafts.

The farm labourers having been drawn from the rural areas are trained in all aspects of fruit growing and several of them have started small orchards of their own.





Malnad Fisherman Burude
bestha.



Catla -(10 lbs.) a kind of fish
recently introduced in the
Malnad Community Project
area.



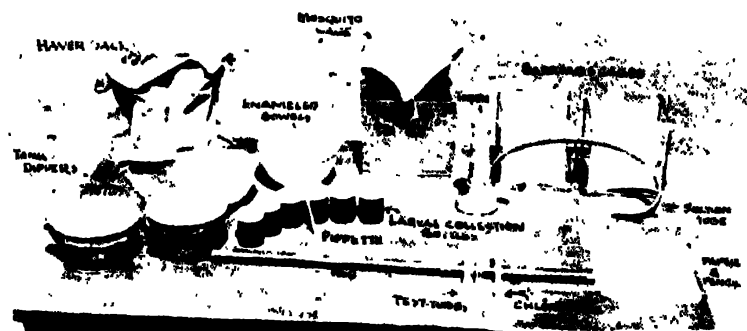
Malnad Fish Barbus Neilli (100 lbs.)





SQUAD READY FOR COLLECTIONS OF MOSQUITOES

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED FOR ADULT AND LARVAE COLLECTIONS



EXAMINATION OF BLOOD SMEARS



MALARIA INVESTIGATION IN MALNAD

Malaria is a stubborn disease, slow to kill, quick to incapacitate and hard to cure. All through human history, in times of peace as in times of war, it has taken its steady toll of human life and has undermined the welfare of many a country from ancient Greece to modern India. For centuries man has been learning how to combat this persistent affliction, slowly exposing its secret ways and devising methods of control. The anopheline mosquito is no respecter of national boundaries and no nation by itself can wage a successful war against this menace. The fight against malaria is, therefore, a cohesive factor in building a new world.

Mysore State has been a pioneer in malaria control activities and ever since 1911, the Government have been trying ceaselessly to control and eradicate this disease from the malnad areas, which are the granaries of the State and are richly endowed by nature with many a commodity that yields a good income to the State. International agencies like the Rockefeller Foundation and the World Health Organisation have contributed much by way of equipment and 'know-how' in this war against malaria.

To make a scientific survey of this disease in the malnad and semi-malnad areas, the Government with the active support of the Rockefeller Foundation decided, in 1950, to establish a Malaria Investigation Centre at Saklespur (Hassan District) in the heart of the western-hill tracts of Mysore State.

The objectives of this Centre according to the memorandum drawn up between the Government of Mysore and the Rockefeller Foundation were to study malaria as it exists in groups of people in the

malnad, semi-malnad and irrigated tracts of Hassan District; to fit in modern methods of malaria control at the lowest feasible cost; to study the malaria-producing potentials in these areas; to appraise the existing anti-malarial measures in the State and to carry out research and contribute for the advancement of knowledge on malaria and insecticides.

(1) For purposes of studying intensively the status of Malnad malaria, three representative groups of villages were selected on the basis of intensity of rainfall after making preliminary reconnaissance surveys. The high rainfall area (with more than 200 inches annual rainfall) consisted of dense forests and steep rugged valleys. The intermediate rainfall area (with about 80-100 inches annual rainfall) consisted of broader and less precipitous valleys. The low rainfall area (with about 45 inches annual rainfall) was almost a plain country, supporting extensive areas of scrub jungles. No irrigation system is in force in all these areas, the crops cultivated being entirely rain-fed. As a sample of irrigated areas, twenty-two villages in Channarayapatna Taluk, fed by the Ramadevara Ane channel of the Hemavati river, were selected for studies. The irrigation season in this area extends from the middle of June to middle of January of the subsequent year.

Malaria surveys had revealed that all these villages were characterised by high spleen rates and were rich in terms of anopheline producing potentials. Data about the anopheline mosquitoes of these areas were obtained through routine and standard methods, both during the day and the night. During these studies, about two lakhs of anopheline adults and larvæ were collected and these could be

assigned to the twenty-four recorded anopheline species of Mysore State. Two new species were added to the anopheline fauna of the State. The seasonal abundance and annual cycles of these species were analysed from various standpoints.

The period of malaria transmission was found to vary from place to place. It depended upon the general topography of the area, rainfall and local irrigational practices. The season of malaria transmission was assessed by collection of infant blood smears every month, as the infection rate in infants is the most sensitive and accurate comparative measurement of new malaria infections.

The studies carried out in the irrigated tract in Channarayapatna have revealed that the parasite rate, which was 7 per cent during 1950, had been reduced to 0.0 per cent during the years subsequent to D.D.T. spraying. This showed clearly that malaria transmission had been arrested and no fresh transmission was going on, whereas in the adjoining unsprayed villages there was evidence of active transmission going on. The sprayed villages exhibited also a marked fall in the spleen rates.

(ii) With a view to evolve economic methods for efficient control of malaria in irrigated tracts, three groups of identical villages (each group comprising seven villages) were selected in Channarayapatna Taluk. To appraise the optimum dosage of D.D.T. necessary to arrest malaria transmission, three dosages were employed. These studies conducted over a period of three years have yielded valuable information on the dosage and periodicity of DDT spraying necessary to arrest malaria transmission in different areas. As a result of these data, the spraying programme in the State has been standardised.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that a survey, the first of its kind in the whole of Asia, was conducted in these villages to

study the beneficial effects of D.D.T. spraying on the economic status of the people. This survey clearly revealed that all income groups materially benefited by the anti-malarial measures and losses due to malaria and indebtedness were drastically reduced. For every rupee spent on anti-malarial measures, it has been calculated that there has been a gain of Rs. 93 by way of savings and increased output in cultivation.

(iii) One of the most important objectives of the Centre was to see that the malaria control programmes adopted in the State were of a high standard, and to critically appraise and improve the control measures in the several Health Units of the State. The correct approach to local problems was demonstrated to the respective officers in the field. This not only improved the efficiency of work but also resulted in the economical use of insecticides.

(iv) With the establishment of this Centre in the heart of the Malnad, opportunities arose to study exhaustively the mosquito fauna of the area, with particular reference to the alleged malaria vector—*A. fluviatilis*. The factors influencing the various stages in the life-cycle of this mosquito were studied. Evidence was produced to show that climatic and other physical factors exercised a profound influence on anopheles breeding and longevity. An interesting observation during these studies was that a large number of adults of the vector species were taking shelter in unsprayed cattle-sheds. In view of the spraying programme followed hitherto in the State, this was of considerable importance. Since a large percentage of these mosquitoes had taken a human-blood meal and subsequently taken shelter in unsprayed cattle sheds, this indicated the necessity of spraying detached cattlesheds also wherever this species was a malaria vector.

(v) Advantage is taken of this Centre by the students of the University Medical College, Mysore. The Centre is visited by them twice a year for field and laboratory training. All junior personnel attached to the Centre are also given intensive training before being allowed to work independently in the field.

Among the special studies undertaken by the Centre during the past three and a half years, mention may be made of the following :

(i) As it was frequently observed that villages during spraying programmes were in the habit of whitewashing their houses either immediately before or after DDT spraying, experiments were designed to determine whether limewash had any effect on the residual activity of DDT. Evidence was produced to show that lime had some adverse effect on DDT and that surfaces treated with limewash after DDT spray remained effective for a longer period than those treated with DDT mixed with limewash but both did not remain as effective as those treated with DDT alone.

(ii) It frequently happens in all spraying programmes that a few houses have to be left unsprayed due to non co-operation of some owners. It was considered of interest to study whether DDT spraying in the adjoining houses would serve as a barrier for entry of mosquitoes into these unsprayed houses. The results were very startling and revealed that it was very dangerous to leave even a single house unsprayed in large-scale malaria control programmes. A new technique for evaluating the effective residual powers of the insecticide was suggested as a result of these studies.

(iii) Observations conducted to find out how the mosquitoes themselves react to treatment of houses with residual insecticide revealed that, before application of any insecticides, it was necessary to have a precise knowledge of the habits of the malaria vector concerned to achieve maximum control. During dusk and in the early hours of the morning, there is a considerable outward movement of mosquitoes from houses. How far this natural exodus is affected by treatment with insecticides was determined by devising a technique to trap all mosquitoes leaving the dwellings at any time of the day or night. It was observed that, in sprayed houses, though mosquitoes were entering and taking a blood-meal, they were prevented from resting inside due to the irritant action of the insecticides. As long as the insecticide retained its toxic effects, no mosquitoes were found resting inside the houses. But this does not mean that control is not achieved. What actually happens is that the life-span of the mosquitoes is shortened and they are prevented from living sufficiently long to complete the development of the malaria parasites in their body, thus destroying a link in the vicious chain.

The wealth of information recorded by this Centre has been put up in the form of series of scientific papers and it is gratifying to observe that these have been acclaimed both in India and abroad.

Villages which three years ago, presented a desolate appearance, are now pictures of activity. Physical well-being, relief from apprehension, better social life, increased efforts for education, reduction of malaria mortality—all these have resulted from an improved economic status as a result of anti-malaria measures.

FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE IN MYSORE

Work done in March 1954.

Seasonal Conditions.—There was no rainfall in any of the Districts during the month. In Chitaldrug District the standing crops of paddy and sugarcane in the Channel area are reported to be fair. Harvesting of gram in Jagalur Taluk, Cotton and Sugarcane in Davangere Taluk are reported to be in progress. Bili-jola is being harvested in Holalkere Taluk.

Work Schemes.

(a) Construction of irrigation wells.—

The following statement shows the progress made in the construction of irrigation wells under the subsidy scheme in four Districts :—

District	Number of wells constructed	Subsidy paid	Loan paid
		Rs.	Rs.
Hassan	...	125	250
Tumkur	10	1,475	...
Bangalore	13	2,875	...
Kolar	21	4,182	...
Total	44	8,607	250

(b) *Construction of big Tanks.*—The several tank works are in progress as reported by the Executive Engineers of the Divisions. The outlay incurred on each of the works and the area benefited thereby are noted below :—

Name of the work	Outlay	Area benefited
1 Construction of an anecut across Lokapavani.	3,255	...
2 Construction of an anecut across Dummassandra.	5,060	...
3 Irkasandra Tank	3,090	790
4 Opening of a channel from Sanaba River Waste-weir.	775	500
5 Opening of a right bank channel from Marconahalli Reservoir.	2,792	300
6 Opening of left bank channel from Bhadra Reservoir.	403	...
7 Construction of an anecut across Suvarnamuki (Kanakapura).	2,569	...
8 Belagumba Tank	4,126	...
9 Opening of a channel from Kumadavathi River	4,166	...
10 Parasarampur Tank	6,243	...
11 Anecut across Vedavathi River.	1,08,807	...
12 Gayatri Reservoir (Chitaldrug District).	35,023	...

(c) *Construction and Restoration of Minor Tanks and Desilting.*—Works coming under this scheme were in progress in nine out of 17 divisions. The outlay incurred on these during February 1954 is noted hereunder :—

Division	For Restoration	For Desilting
	Rs.	Rs.
1 Mandya	2,426	1,567
2 Chikmagalur	11,835	29,409
3 Upper Cauvery	1,838	...
4 Hassan	24	567
5 Bangalore	8,495	2,992
6 Sagar	14,608	262
7 Mysore	4,445	...
8 Davangere	828	...
9 Kolar	34,287	13,509
Total	78,381	48,806

(d) *Issue of Pumpsets and Persian Wheels on Hire Purchase System.*—During the month four Diesel Oil pumpsets valued at Rs. 9,195 were issued on hire purchase basis from the Food Production Department.

The number of electrical pumpsets issued by the Electrical Department and serviced is noted below :—

Division	Number of sets issued on H.P.S.	Number of sets serviced	Extent of power lines drawn
Jog	...	2	...
Kanakapura	...	4	2 miles
Bhadravati	5	56	1,12,878 feet

(e) *Lift Irrigation Scheme.*—The Lift Irrigation Unit at Neelasoge was maintained during the month. An outlay of Rs. 1,945 was incurred during February 1954.

(f) *Land Improvement Scheme.*—The only major work under this Scheme, viz., construction of a pick-up across Hebbahalla was in good progress during the month. An outlay of Rs. 31,464 has been incurred in February 1954.

(g) *Construction and Improvement of dams and channels.*—The work connected with the improvement of channels under rivers and tanks was in progress in ten Divisions. The outlay incurred during February 1954 on these works is noted below :—

District			Outlay
			Rs.
1	Mandya	...	807
2	Malavalli	...	10,888
3	Chikmagalur	...	10,907
4	Upper Cauvery	...	8,078
5	Hassan	...	1,805
6	Bangalore	...	5,585
7	Sagar	...	1,271
8	Mysore	...	2,117
9	Chitaldrug	...	4,374
10	Kolar	...	21,858
Total			62,090

Supply and Service Schemes

(a) *Distribution of seeds and manures.*—In Tumkur District, a quantity of 19.6 pallas of paddy and 27.23 pallas of jola is reported to have been distributed to cultivators for seed purposes. 77.5 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 21.2 tons of Super-phosphate have also been distributed in this District.

(b) *Plant Protection.*—In Madhugiri Taluk a disease called "leaf pearl" attacked the chillies crop. The tobacco crop was affected by "cut worms". Timely action has been taken by the staff to check the damage.

(c) *Compost.*—It is ascertained that a quantity of 7,400 tons of urban compost was produced during the quarter ending, 31st March 1954 out of which 3,000 tons have been distributed.

(d) *Sewage Utilisation Scheme of Bangalore and Mysore Cities.*—The Chairman, Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board, has reported that the land required for the treatment of sewage, construction of office, plant, stores and quarters for staff was demarcated and the boundaries fixed. Tenders for the construction of these have been approved by Government and action for starting the works is being taken.

In Mysore, excavation work for the septic tank has been completed and the sump tank is under progress. Fabrication for several walls of the tank is under progress. Orders for the purchase of pumps have been placed through Stores Purchase Committee and for the steel required by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works has been addressed.

(e) *Sale of new tractors on hire purchase system.*—There was a wide response from the agriculturists for the new tractors from all the districts. Due to paucity of the provision made under the Scheme, viz., Rs. 2.5 lakhs, it was possible to sanction allotment in 17 cases only for a total sum of Rs. 2,45,513-3-6.

DEVELOPMENT OF LIVESTOCK IN MALNAD

While planning the improvement of the Malnad, the question of improving its livestock deserves a high order of priority, in view of its material contribution to the general health as well as the economic conditions of the Malnad raiyat. This problem has to be tackled under the following three headings :—

- (1) Breeding, (2) Feeding, and (3) Disease Control.

Breeding :—According to the census figures of 1951, there are as many as 11,89,979 cattle in the Malnad tracts of the State. They are the buffaloes and the "Malnad giddas". The latter are short, stunted and are mostly kept for production of manure than for any other useful purpose. The buffaloes seem to thrive well and are the chief source of milk but succumb to early diseases. Malnad is not conducive to sheep rearing, but the rich and almost perennial vegetation obtaining there offers excellent scope for rearing goats.

With his inherent reluctance to take to modern methods of breeding and rearing, the average Malnad raiyat contents himself with the livestock available and resorts to its multiplication by promiscuous breeding. This is in fact one of the reasons for the degeneration of livestock in the Malnad.

Grading up of the local stock by introducing adequate number of suitable stud bulls and elimination of the scrub or inferior males are measures indicated for improving the Malnad cattle. Great care in the choice of bulls to be introduced in the Malnad should be taken as the breed should have no difficulty in getting acclimatised to Malnad conditions. There ought to be no gross disparity between the size and build of the bulls introduced and those of Malnad cattle. Any plan of improvement should take into consideration the climatic and environmental conditions obtaining in the Malnad.

In drawing up the following plans for the improvement of Malnad livestock in Mysore, the Department of Animal Husbandry has taken into consideration the various factors in the light of past experience and the recent advances in the science of animal husbandry.

(1) Starting of an Experimental Cattle Breeding Station in the Malnad for grading up Malnad Giddas, with a view to ascertain which of the recognized improved breeds of bulls would

account for the best results in the progeny under Malnad conditions. This work has been started at the Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur in Chickmagalur District.

(2) Starting of an Experimental Dairy in the Malnad for promoting successful dairy industry on lines best suited to Malnad conditions. For this purpose it is proposed to confine to the local buffalo as the most suitable dairy animal for the Malnad and improve its milk yield by grading with Murrah or other imported buffaloes. A Murrah buffalo farm is, therefore, suggested with a view to producing adequate number of he-buffaloes required for grading up the local buffaloes. A Murrah buffalo bull-cum-milk farm has been established at the Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station at Hessarghatta and the grading up work of local buffaloes with Murrah buffalo bulls is being undertaken at the Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur.

(3) Distribution of stud bulls of Sindhi and Murrah buffalo breeds, free of cost on the conditions envisaged in the Departmental Livestock Improvement Scheme. The Department has supplied so far 23 Sindhi bulls and 17 Murrah buffalo bulls in the Malnad and the results are being carefully watched.

(4) Establishing a breeding farm in the Malnad for Tellicherry (Malabar) breed. The object is to produce enough male goats for distribution in the Malnad areas for grading up the local goats in respect of both milk and mutton.

(5) Breeds of poultry suited to the Malnad such as Rhode Island Reds, Light Sussex, New Hampshire, White Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Australorps and Buff Orpingtons are recommended for the Malnad. Hatching eggs, chicks and adult poultry of the above breeds are being supplied to Malnad villagers at nominal values.

(6) Scheme for the development of Malnad Fisheries which include (1) fish Culture, conservation and exploitation, (2) public health fish farming, (3) Paddy-cum-fish culture, (4) Dams and (5) Rehabilitation of fishermen in the Malnad are proposed to be taken up.

Feeding :—The Malnad raiyat is not generally used to cultivate any fodder crops for feeding his livestock, nor is he alive to the necessity of providing concentrates to them. The animals are generally allowed to feed for themselves in the jungles and the owner is gratified at the manure

that he gets from his livestock, in return for practically nothing that he spends on them. How can livestock improve under these conditions? The following schemes for providing more and better feeds to livestock have been suggested.

7. Popularising fodder crop cultivation in the Malnad and researches to improve the nutritive value of fodder and grasses suitable for the Malnad. Every Malnad raiyat should be induced to set apart a portion of his landed holdings for the cultivation of fodder crops exclusively for the benefit of his livestock. It is also worthwhile that, at least till such times that the ignorant Malnad raiyat realises the importance of such a measure, the Government should subsidise the scheme by providing him with free seeds and manure. As regards undertaking research work on the introduction of nutritive fodder crops and grasses suitable for the Malnad, it is the work of a qualified agrostologist.

8. Special facilities for supply of cattle feeds and grant of subvention of concentrates :—Concentrates such as groundnut oil cake, gingelly oil cake, cotton seeds and horsegram should be made available in Malnad areas for feeding cattle and adequate quantities of them stocked in all the Multi-Purpose Co-operative Societies. It is also advisable to supply them at concessional rates by allowing a subvention of at least 25 per cent on the market rates of such commodities, in order to demonstrate to them the value of providing concentrates in cattle feeds.

9. Introduction of mineral supplements to the cattle feeds :—It is also necessary to provide for the distribution of a suitable mineral supplement to remedy the deficiency which the Malnad cattle are prone to, so that not only the malnutrition and under-development, but also a host of diseases to which they usually fall prey as a result of such deficiency may be remedied. Till the villagers in the Malnad appreciate the beneficial effects of mineral supplements to their cattle and take to using them voluntarily, it appears advisable to supply them with this stuff free of cost. At present, such a mineral food is being made available to the Malnad cattle owners at 50 per cent subvention rates and the results so far achieved are encouraging.

10. Alkali treatment of paddy straw :—In view of the latest researches revealing that the alkali treatment of paddy straw renders the latter not only more palatable, but also enhances its nutritive value by nearly 30 per cent, the question of erecting a suitable plant for processing paddy straw, which is by far the most important fodder residue available in the Malnad, deserves consideration. The plant may conveniently be erected as an adjunct

to the paper mills, whose effluents containing considerable quantities of alkali may perhaps be profitably utilised for the purpose. If this suggestion can be put into operation, it will be possible to provide the Malnad cattle with large quantities of more nutritious fodder and thereby help to improve their quality. While alkali treatment of paddy straw brings out the maximum nutritive value of the straw to livestock, mere soaking of paddy straw in 5-10 per cent solution of common salt in water and offering the straw so treated after drying to livestock is recommended in place of untreated paddy straw. Such a treated straw is not only palatable to the animals but has also far superior nutritive value than untreated paddy straw.

Disease Control

In view of the host of diseases to which the Malnad cattle are particularly susceptible, greater attention to veterinary aid has to be paid to them than in case of Maidan cattle, so that the great losses which are decimating them may be minimised before any attempt at improving their quality could be planned. The heavy mortality in the widespread ravage of rinderpest in 1942-43 was partly due to the greater susceptibility of Malnad cattle to this scourge and partly for want of adequate staff to combat the disease.

There are at present 217 veterinary institutions in the State for its cattle population of nearly 5.8 millions working approximately to the ratio of one institution for every 27,000 heads of cattle. This is very close to the target of one institution of every 25,000 cattle according to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. This is, however, far too meagre a provision for the Malnad cattle for the reason that 25,000 heads of cattle are confined to about 158 sq. miles in the Maidan, while they are distributed over nearly 172 square miles in the Malnad; besides, there are the difficulties of transport due to seasonal and regional conditions. It is, therefore, felt necessary to have at least one institution for every 15,000 heads of Malnad cattle which works out at 81 dispensaries for the Malnad area.

Investigation of Obscure Diseases

Livestock in the Malnad are victims to a host of diseases which are mostly obscure and therefore need investigation into their cause, prevention and treatment to reduce mortality to the minimum. It is felt necessary to have a motor van suitably equipped and staffed so that it may be rushed to the scene of the disease at short notice to undertake all the investigation at the place.

Action has also been taken to protect as large a number of cattle in the Malnad as possible against rinderpest especially all along the borders of the Malnad with a view to aborting any ingress of infection to the Malnad cattle which are particularly highly susceptible to this fell disease. More than 90 per cent of the nearly 12,000 cattle in the key villages around Ajjampur, Chickmagalur

District, have also been immunised against the disease while plans are afoot to immunise all the cattle coming under the Community Project area in Shimoga District. If this work is extended to the rest of the cattle in the Malnad area, the cattle of the Malnad will have been permanently ensured against one of the deadliest ravages taking a heavy toll among them.

FISHERY WEALTH OF MALNAD

As the development of fisheries is included in the National Development Programme, due attention should be given to fish culture in the Malnad areas of the State which have great potentialities for the same. In the 21 taluks of the Malnad, comprising of a land area of about 8,652 square miles, there are 820 major tanks, 13,474 minor tanks, nine big reservoirs and two big rivers. Of the estimated water area of nearly 75,000 acres available for fish culture, it is possible that a minimum of 150 lbs. of fish can be produced in a year in one acre-spread of water, totalling up to about 5,000 tons of fish which will be quite adequate to meet the requirements of the Malnad people.

Big reservoirs like the Nugu, Thunga, Bhadra, Hirebhaskar etc., are centres where inland fishing can be developed for the benefit of the people. The Tungabhadra and Cauvery drainages afford perennial facilities for developing river fisheries besides the chain of tanks, ponds and swampy areas.

The rich Malnad fish fauna is gradually dwindling due to the construction of impassable dams across rivers and the pollution of river streams by the indiscriminate discharge of injurious factory effluents into them. The migration of the Bengal eel from the sea on to the feeding grounds in the Tungabhadra drainage is prevented by the erection of the Tungabhadra dam. While dams are necessary, provision should be made for the migration of fishes up and down the river systems and the development of fishery. If suitable measures are not taken to re-establish the fishery wealth, the fish population in the Malnad waters will have diminished to an insignificant minimum.

Fishermen and Fishing Methods

The main fishing communities of the Malnad are the Gangamathasths, Palligas, Kilhkyathas and Burudebesthars. Of these, the latter two are professional fishermen whose method of fishing is not only unique but also very efficient. The nomadic Burudebesthars wander up and down the Cauvery and Tungabhadra basins in batches of about 20, fishing and disposing off their catch wherever it is possible. They are the potential source of manpower that may be put into good use in the intensive exploitation of Malnad reservoirs. There are twelve methods of fishing through the nets, hooks and traps employed in the Malnad area. While most of the methods of fishing are efficient, the overall production of fish in Malnad is very low since the fishermen except the Burudebesthars have no means of fishing in deep water. It is therefore necessary to provide the fishermen with not only boats and coracles but also mechanise the operation of gill nets, cast nets etc.

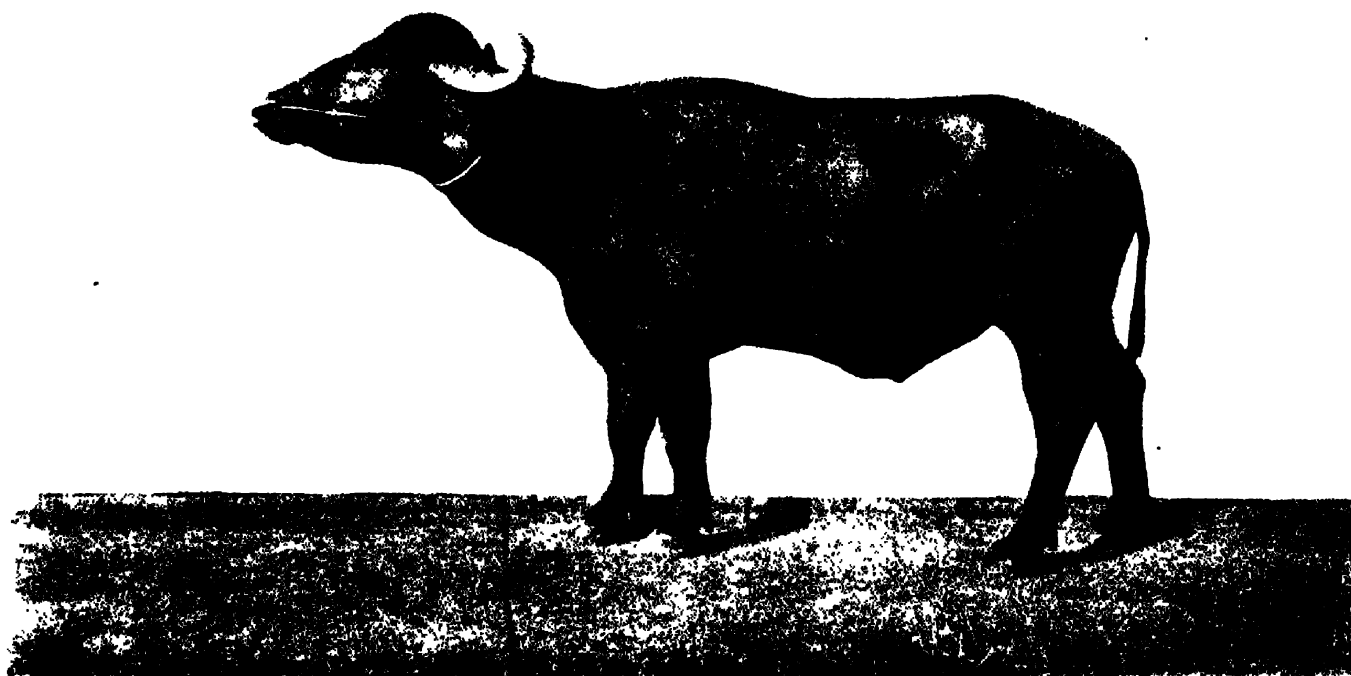
There are fish preserves in the river basins of the Malnad which need proper care for the preservation of fish fauna. The notable fish preserves are in Ramanathpur, Sringeri, Chippal Gudde, Koodli, Mothkur and Kabbini. Stringent measures should be taken to prevent illicit fishing by poachers.

In Malnad streams, there are colourful varieties of little fishes that are fit for display in small aquaria. There are possibilities of establishing a small trade in the aquarium fishes and also popularising the maintenance of house aquaria.

Besides larvivorous fishes like *Gambusia* and *Aplocheilichthys* are found in the Malnad; culturing these and spreading them in swampy waters will act as a controlling factor and prevent the spread of the malarial mosquito.



A Typical Amritmahal Bull used for upgrading Malnad Cattle



A Murrah buffalo bull used for upgrading Malnad buffalo



First grade cow at Bangalore Dairy Show —(Photo : Mr. Hans E. Karde



Calves reared at Ajjampur for distribution in Malnad.

EXTENSION OF POSTAL SERVICES TO RURAL AREAS

Posts and Telegraphs Department's work

An extension of postal facilities to the rural areas, strengthening of India's telecommunication links with other countries, increasing use of Hindi and Indian languages in telegrams, a rise in postal, telegraphic and telephone traffic and a drop in the number of complaints, are the highlights of the activities of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in 1953-54, according to a report circulated to Members of Parliament.

Business

An idea of the volume of business transacted by the Posts and Telegraphs Department can be gauged from the fact that during 1952-53, the Department handled 2,794 million postal articles, 91 million registered articles, 14.4 million savings bank transactions and issued 58.4 million money orders of the value of Rs. 216 crores. In addition, 29 million telegrams and 10.8 million trunk calls were transmitted through the telegraph and telephone circuits of the Department.

More post offices opened

One thousand two hundred and eighty-two post offices were opened from April 1, 1953, to January 31, 1954. In addition, 90 urban post offices were also opened during the same period. By March 31, 1953 the programme of opening post offices in villages with a population of 2,000 and above was accomplished. With a view to extending the maximum facilities to the rural areas, the Posts and Telegraphs Department re-orientated its policy in April 1953. Post offices are now opened in headquarters of administrative units

like Tehsils, Talukas or Thanas provided the loss does not exceed Rs. 750 per annum per post office. In addition, a post office is provided to groups of villages, having a population of 2,000 and over, at a distance not less than 3 miles from existing post offices. Moreover, it has been decided to extend postal facilities to certain backward areas like the Frontier and hilly tracts of Assam and Tripura, Sikkim, Andamans, etc., even though the loss sustained amounts to Rs. 1,000.

Not only was the villager provided with postal facilities but attempts were made to give him a quicker mail service. The runners' service for the conveyance of mails on mofussil routes was replaced by mail motor service wherever possible. In the last year, 106 runners' lines comprising a total mileage of 1,458 were replaced by motor services.

Overseas Radio links

India's communication links with the world were further strengthened by the opening of direct radio telephone services with Nairobi and Hongkong thus bringing the number of such services to seven, the others being with the U.K., Indonesia, Egypt, Iran and Japan. The India-U.K. Radio Telephone Service was extended to four countries, namely, Australia, Argentine, Brazil and Israel. Radio telephone service is now available between India and 15 countries. It is also available to about 12 ships at sea.

The photo telegram service was introduced, in January 1953, to Belgium, Norway and Sweden. From December 1953, it was further extended to Denmark,

Greece, Germany (German Federal Republic), Italy, Portugal and Switzerland.

More Telephones

Similarly, there was considerable improvement in telecommunication facilities. Both the local and trunk telephone systems were extended. 48 new exchanges were opened and 62 exchanges were expanded thus providing 21,285 additional lines. On 31st December 1953, the total number of departmental exchanges was 577. The number of telephones in use in the country was 218,653.

Special efforts were made to extend telephone facilities to the rural areas and the public. 419 public call offices were opened last year thus bringing the total number of public call offices in India to 2,258. By 1955, trunk telephone facilities will be provided to all district headquarter stations irrespective of the loss involved.

Telegraph Network

The telegraph network was reinforced by the installation of single channel, 3 channel and 12 channel carriers in various places. The policy of extending telegraph facilities to the rural areas was continued. All the district headquarter stations are to be given telegraph facilities irrespective of the loss involved. The limit of loss for sub-divisional taluka stations has been increased to Rs. 1,000 irrespective of the population limit. During the last year, 150 combined offices were added thus bringing the total number of telegraph offices in the country to 8,620. Efforts were also made to improve the efficiency of the telegraph service by the provision of direct working outlets between some stations, the installation of V.F.T. systems to provide relief to heavily congested circuits and the introduction of teleprinters on all main circuits. There are at present 1,025 teleprinters in

operation. National cash register machines are also used at the more important telegraph offices for expediting the booking of telegrams. In important cities, the delivery system has been decentralised.

There was increasing use of Hindi and Indian languages in the telegraph service. During the period under review, 18,939 Indian language telegrams were booked as against 7,801 in 1952. This service is now available at 524 offices including town sub-offices.

Postal and Telegraphs Training Centre

The report discloses that considerable progress was made in the Posts and Telegraphs Training Centres at Saharanpur and Jabbalpur in the training of technical personnel for the Posts and Telegraphs Department. 1,935 persons were trained as postal clerks and R.M.S. sorters, telephone operators and telegraph signalers at Saharanpur from April 1951 to September, 1953. At the training centre at Jabbalpur, 469 candidates completed their training as engineering supervisors, wireless operators, telegraph masters, teleprinter mechanics, wiremen, repeater station assistants and assistant divisional engineers. Seven telephone operators' training classes for the training of telephone operators were functioning at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi, Nagpur, Patna and Saharanpur.

The Special Complaints Organisation, which was set up in 1947 to investigate into complaints relating to corruption, nepotism, inefficiency and tardiness of the Posts and Telegraphs service, achieved substantial results. The disposal of complaints showed satisfactory progress and the total number of complaints pending on December 31, 1953 was 26,113 as against 34,249 in December 1952. The number of complaints has also come down from 4,14,673 in 1952 to 3,97,490 in 1953.

IMPORTANT EVENTS—

The anniversary of the Indian Air Force was celebrated on 1st April 1954 at Jalahalli, near Bangalore. Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister of Mysore, took the salute, reviewed the Parade and distributed prizes. All the Ministers of the Mysore Cabinet, the Mayor of the Bangalore Corporation and Officers of govt. were present on the occasion.

* * *

Brigadier Razaque, Commander-in-Chief, Royal Afghan Air Force, arrived in Bangalore on 2nd April 1954 and visited the Hindustan Aircraft Factory and attended the Annual Sports Meet at No. 2, I. A. F. Hospital, Jalahalli.

* * *

The Minister for Agriculture inspected the Forest Plantation at Bommenahalli, on 3rd April. On 4th April he inspected the Pilot Project at Kampli and on 5th April the National Extension Service Block at Harihar.

The Indonesian Press Delegation arrived in Bangalore on 5th April 1954 and visited the Arts and Crafts Depot, the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, and the Journalists' Associations in Bangalore and also Krishnaraja Sagar, during their stay in the State. The Delegation left Bangalore on 6th April 1954.

* * *

Sri Kadidal Manjappa, Minister for Revenue and Public works, visited Arakere and inspected some lands near the place on 5th April 1954. On the 7th, he inspected the Lakkavalli Project Works.

* * *

Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home and Industries, visited Chitaldrug and Davangere on 6th April 1954. He inspected the Airfield, the Ganesha Textile Mills and the Shankara Textile Mills at Davangere. On 7th April he visited some villages included in the National Extension Scheme in Harihar Taluk.

* * *

Dr. Punjab Rao Desmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, was presented with an address by the Maharatta Mandali at the Bhavasara Kshatriya Mandali in Civil Station, Bangalore, on 5th April 1954, and the Minister addressed the gathering.

* * *

Sri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, inaugurated the first All-India Malnad Conference on 6th April 1954. Sri S. Nijalingappa, President, K. P. C. C. presided over the conference. Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister of Mysore, opened the Exhibition. Sri S. V. Krishnamurthy Rao distributed prizes to the winners in several competitions. Dr. Punjab Rao Desmukh, addressed the conference.

The Chief Minister inspected the Labour Housing Estate at Bhadravati on 7th April 1954.

Sri T. Channiah, Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government, presided over the World Health Day and Florence Nightingale Centenary celebrations on 7th April 1954 at the Bowring

and Lady Curzon Hospital Nurses' Quarters premises.

Air Marshal S. Mukherjee, Chief of the Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Air Force, accompanied by Smt. Mukherjee and Staff Officer, Wing Commander, K. B. Joshi arrived in Bangalore on 7th April 1954. During his stay in Bangalore, he visited the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, the Headquarters Training Command, the Technical Training College and the I. A. F. Hospital at Jalahalli. He reviewed the Parade at the I. A. F. Station, Jalahalli.

His Highness the Maharaja declared open the newly constructed Sri Jayachamarajendra Scout Headquarters Building, Mysore, on 8th April 1954.

The Chief Minister presided over the meeting of University Medical School Old Students' Association, Bangalore, on 10th April 1954.

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, distributed prizes to the raiyats who were successful in Crop Competitions in Bangalore District for 1953-54 at the premises of the Mysore Agricultural Experimental Union, Bangalore, on 12th April 1954.

His Highness the Maharaja inaugurated the tenth conference of the Government Ayurvedic and Unani College Graduates' Association, at Mysore on 12th April 1954.

The Chief Minister declared open the Bangalore Football Stadium at the Civil Area, Bangalore, on 17th April 1954.

His Highness the Maharaja performed the opening ceremony of the temples of

Sri Ganapathi, Sree Valli Subrahmanyeswara Swamy and Sree Chamundeshwari at the Chamundi Vihara, Mysore, on 17th April 1954.

The Golden Jubilee of the Provincial Co-operative Institute was celebrated in Bangalore on 18th April 1954, under the presidentship of Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Law and Education.

Sri T. Channiah, Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government, presided over a Symposium on "Diet and Health" conducted under the auspices of the Naturopathic Association at the Public Library, Bangalore, on 18th April 1954.

The new building of the Sarvajanika Vidyarthi Nilaya, at Mysore, a non-communal students' free boarding home, founded and managed by Sri T. S. Subbanna, was declared open by His Highness the Maharaja on 18th April 1954.

The Second Conference of the Principals of the various Extension Training Centres was inaugurated by Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, Government of Mysore, on 22nd April 1954, at the Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, Bangalore. Sri S. C. Roy, Agricultural Extension Commissioner, Government of India, presided over the Conference. The Conference concluded on 24th April 1954.

Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, laid the foundation stone of the Sindhi Housing Colony at the Cox Town, Bangalore, on 23rd April 1954.

The Chief Minister declared open the Exhibition held as an adjunct to the Educational Conference on 26th April

1954. Prof. Humayun Kabir, Adviser, Ministry of Education, Government of India, inaugurated the 19th Conference of the Mysore State Education League in Bangalore on 25th April 1954. Sri J. B. Mallaradhya, D. P. I., presided over the conference.

* * *

A symposium on "Recent Advances in Biochemistry of milk and milk products" was inaugurated by Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh, Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, at the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, on 25th April 1954.

* * *

The tenth meeting of the ICAR Crops and Soils Wing of the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, held in Bangalore from April 25 to 29, was inaugurated by Shri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home and Industries, Mysore State, and presided over by Shri K. R. Damle, Vice-President of the ICAR and Additional Secretary, Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Dr. Punjab Rao Deshmukh, Union Agriculture Minister, and many delegates from different parts of the country, including representatives of the State Governments and Co-operative Societies, scientists from Universities, irrigation officers and non-officials, attended the conference.

* * *

PRESS NOTES AND NOTIFICATIONS.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER

The following statement shows, districtwar, the total number of electric installations serviced during the month of February, 1954:—

Serial No.	Installations	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chikmagalur	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Shimoga	Bellary	Total
1	Lighting	382	148	33	67	64	81	56	42	87	40	950
2	Heating	58	18	1	...	2	2	3	1	2	...	82
3	Power	23	20	2	5	3	7	2	...	6	1	69
4	Irrigation	28	4	2	27	45	1	49	8	6	...	165
5	Cinemas	1T*	...	...	(6 Tourist cinemas disconnected)							192
6	Street Lights	62	24	...	5	14	1	...	10	33	...	149
7	Villages Electrified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2

*(T) = Temporary Installations.

The total number of installations in the State as on 28th February, 1954, was as follows:—

Lighting	...	1,29,424
Heating	...	7,834
Power	...	8,287
Irrigation	...	5,424
Cinemas	...	192
Street Lights	...	34,665
Villages Electrified	...	640

ABROGATION OF THE MYSORE MANURE MIXTURES QUALITY AND PRICE CONTROL ORDER

In keeping with the policy of decontrol and gradual relaxation of control and allowing free trade, the Mysore Manure Mixtures Quality and Price Control Order, 1953 is abrogated with immediate effect.

SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEMES GRANTS

A subsidy of Rs. 6,80,400 and a loan of Rs. 7,08,150 have been sanctioned to the Mysore Government by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, Government of India, for 451 one-room and 50 two-room single-storey tenements at Rajajinagar, Bangalore.

REVISED RULES REGULATING THE DISPLAY OF THE NATIONAL FLAG OF INDIA

The following revised rules framed by the Government of India for the display of the National Flag of India are published for general information and guidance. These rules are based on the orders issued from time to time and include alterations due to constitutional changes.

I. Display of the Flag on buildings

(a) Normally the Flag should be flown only on important Government buildings, such as, High Courts, Secretariats, Commissioners' Offices, Collectorates, Jails and Offices of the District Boards and Municipalities.

(b) The Flag should also be flown on the permanent residences at headquarters of—

- (i) Ruling Princes who may also use the flag together with their own flags, if they so desire.
- (ii) Heads of Indian Missions in foreign countries. They may also fly the flag on their offices where these are separate from their residences.
- (iii) Ministers of the Union and the States.
- (iv) Ministers of State of the Central Government.

- (v) Chairmen of the Upper Chambers where these exist.
- (vi) Speakers of the Parliament of India and the State Legislative Assembly.
- (vii) Chief Commissioners.
- (viii) Regional Commissioners in Part 'B' States.
- (ix) Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners and Collectors of Districts.
- (c) In frontier areas, the flag may be flown at special places.

- (d) (i) The President has a special flag of his own and will continue to fly the same.
- (ii) The Governors and Rajpramukhs have their own special flags and will continue to fly them within their States. When outside their States, they may fly the National Flag either at their own or other private residences wherever they may stay.
- (e) (i) If the President, the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister while visiting a State stays with the Governor or Rajpramukh in the Government House, the President's flag or the National flag of India, as the case may be, should also be flown on the top of the main building or on the top of the wing, where the President, the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister happens to reside, or in a conspicuous part of the forecourt or the main approach.
- (ii) If the Governor or the Rajpramukh stays in the Circuit House within his State and the President, the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister also stays in the same House as his guest, the same practice as in the preceding sub-rule should be followed.
- (iii) If the President, the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister proceeds to a State town where the Governor or the Rajpramukh is not present, the President's Flag or the National Flag of India as the case may be, should be conspicuously displayed on flag staff or an improvised pole on the top of the house.

II. Display of the Flag on cars

The privilege for the use of the Flags on motor cars will be limited to the—

- (i) Governor and Rajpramukh's when outside their States.
- (ii) Ruling Princes may also use the flag together with their own flag if they so desire.

(iii) Heads of India Missions in foreign countries.

- (iv) Ministers of the Union and States.
- (v) Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers of the Central Government.
- * (vi) Chairmen of the Upper Chambers where they exist.
- (vii) Speakers of the Parliament of India and the State Legislative Assemblies.
- (viii) Chief Commissioners.

*Wherever they may be—whether in their own State or when visiting another State.

- (ix) Regional Commissioners in Part 'B' States,
- (x) Deputy Chairman of the Council of State and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People—wherever they may be—whether in their own State or when visiting another State.

III. General

- (i) On special occasions like the Independence Day Celebrations, 15th August; Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday, January 26; and the National Week as well as on any particular day of National rejoicing, the use of the flag will be unrestricted.
- (ii) The use of the flag by the Army, Navy and the Air Force will be governed by the special rules made for the purpose. The flag should not be flown by persons other than those mentioned in these rules except as provided in III (i) above.

COMMITTEE CONSTITUTED FOR IMPROVEMENT OF MINING INDUSTRY

The mining activities in the State, especially in respect of manganese ore, have increased in recent years. The Bellary District, which has now been merged with the State, is also rich in manganese and iron ores. The question of improving the mineral industry in the State and of increasing the revenues therefrom has been engaging the attention of Government for some time. This matter also came up for discussion on the floor of the State Legislature during its session in March 1954.

Having regard to the importance of the matter, Government consider that a Committee should be set up immediately for exploring the possibilities of improving the mining industry in the State and of increasing the revenue therefrom. They are accordingly pleased to constitute a Committee

consisting of the following members for the purpose :—

Sriyuts :—

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1 A. Bheemappa Naik, Member, Legislative Assembly, Chitaldrug. | <i>Chairman</i> |
| 2 S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Member, Legislative Assembly, T. Narasipur. | |
| 3 H. Lingadevaru, Member, Legislative Assembly, Chikkanaiknaballi. | <i>Members</i> |
| 4 The Director of Geology in Mysore, Bangalore. | |
| B. P. Radhakrishnan, B. Sc. (Hons.)
Geologist-in-charge of Bureau of Mineral Development, Bageshpura. | <i>Secretary</i> |

The Committee will (1) examine the present position of mineral industry in Mysore, including Bellary, (2) explore the possibility of setting up a beneficiation plant for manganese, and also a Ferro-Manganese Plant and (3) suggest ways and means of increasing the revenues of the State from the mining industry. For this purpose, the Members of the Committee are authorised to visit such of the mines in the State or outside as they may consider necessary. The Department of Geology will supply the Committee with such information as may be required by it and also render the Committee all possible assistance in connection with its work.

The Committee is requested to go into the matter as soon as possible and submit final report with its specific recommendations by 1st July 1954.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION CIRCULAR

Market for Diesel Oil Engines In Pakistan

Demand :—

In Pakistan the types of diesel engines that are in good demand are those of slow speed, horizontal engines up to 800 RPM developing between 5 to 20 H. P. used generally for irrigation pumps, rice mills and flour mills. With the development of industrialisation, especially textile industries there is a demand for oil engines up to 250 H. P. The annual demand for diesel engines is estimated at 8,500.

Import Policy :—

Diesel engines are allowed to be imported under the January-June 1954 import policy on the following basis :—

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1 Horizontal stationery type slow speed oil engines up to 50 BHP and 500 RPM. | Non-dollar area. |
| 2 Stationery type vertical oil engines up to 20 BHP and 500 RPM. | do |

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 3 Marine diesel engines all sorts, n. o. s. and parts and accessories thereof | Dollar area and Non-dollar area. |
| 4 Internal combustion engines of road vehicle type, all sorts, n. o. s. and parts and accessories thereof. | do |
| 5 Oil engines all sorts, n. o. s. | Non-dollar area |

Import duty :—

The import duty on oil engines is as follows :—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. | 30 per cent Ad Val. |
| (2) Above $\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. | 5 per cent Ad Val. |

Fiji :—

Demand for Agricultural Tools

It has been reported that there is a good demand for agricultural tools and machinery in Fiji. Manufacturers/Exporters may supply catalogues with price lists to the Commissioner for the Government of India in Fiji (Suva), who will introduce them to the importing firms there.

There is also always a good demand for mechanical and plastic toys, rubber balloons, crackers and fireworks, paper masks and hats etc., during the X'mas season. Manufacturers/Exporters of these commodities should contact the importers in Fiji sufficiently ahead of the commencement of the season and send them illustrated price catalogues. They should also suitably change the designs and packings of the articles from year to year with a view to affording some attraction to the articles that will be displayed in the market.

Ceylon :—

Market of Indian Cement in Ceylon

It has been reported that Ceylon's requirement of cement is about 3 million cwts. per annum. Colombo and Kankasanturai are the principal ports of imports of cement. There are no restrictions on imports of cement from India into Ceylon. Indian firms may be in a better competitive position if they arrange to send cement by country craft to Batticaloa, the nearest port to the Gal Oya Development Board area.

Ceylon consumers prefer six ply paper bag packing and it should be such as to avoid deterioration due to the humidity of the atmosphere. Though Indian cement is well known at present in Ceylon. More sales can be effected by suitable publicity, viz., advertisement, firms and scientific brochures regarding the quality of the Indian cement. It would be preferable if this publicity is given to Indian Cement as such and not to individual brands.

Market for Motor Vehicle Batteries in Ceylon

India can find an expanding market for motor vehicle batteries in Ceylon. At present that country's entire requirements are met by imports from U.K. Germany, Canada I.S.A. and Australia as there is no local production of this item. India's exports of motor vehicle batteries are almost negligible at present, but a good market can be established by supplying quality batteries at competitive prices. As Indian batteries are not sufficiently known in Ceylon, suppliers should give their products, organise publicity and at the same time appoint local agents who should be also in a position to maintain service stations for attending to repairs etc. Further information in the matter can be obtained from the First Secretary (Commercial), Indian High Commission, Colombo

Aden:—

M/s. A. D. Gulab, whole-sale dealers in Aden, are interested in importing small cheap novelties like coir goods, statues, ivory goods, sandal wood articles etc., from India. Interested manufacturers/Exporters of these commodities may contact the Commissioner of the Government of India for further details.

Protection to Hurricane Lantern Industry

It has been reported that the Government of Pakistan have decided to continue the protection granted to the Hurricane Lantern Industry for a further period of three years, up to September 30, 1956. It is also understood that they have imposed a customs duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* in addition to the existing duty of 40 per cent *ad valorem* on Hurricane Lanterns. The nature of the duty has also been changed from revenue to protective. This has been put into effect from 1st October, 1953.

Export of Textiles to Iraq

It has been reported that textile importers in Iraq expect prompt shipment as soon as orders are placed. Indian Exporters are, therefore, advised to ship goods contracted for by parties in Iraq with the minimum possible delay.

Exports of Indian Goods to Iraq

It has been reported that Indian textiles are facing serious competition in Iraq from Japanese rayon and cotton textiles. Indian exporters would, therefore, be well advised to consider the desirability of establishing personal contacts with Iraq-importers so that they may be able to export goods according to the quality and standards required by the consumers there.

It has also been reported that there are good marketing possibilities in Iraq for Indian glassware

such as small tumblers, wall-lamp chimneys and hurricane lantern globes. These articles are at present imported into Iraq mostly from Japan, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, U. K. and U. S. A. Interested exporters of these items may contact the Commercial Secretary to the Embassy of India in Bagdad, for further details.

HEALTH OF LIVESTOCK

During March 1954, altogether 177 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the several contagious and infectious diseases as against 191 villages affected during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Bangalore, Tumkur and Kolar Districts, while Shimoga, Hassan and Bellary Districts were least affected. These diseases accounted for 985 attacks of which 438 succumbed, as against 1,627 attacks and 338 deaths during the previous month. The departmental staff conducted 31,321 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot-and-Mouth disease.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were reported from 184 villages accounting for 37 deaths. The special staff attached to the parasitic disease control units of the department dosed 13,539 animals.

Fodder and water were generally available throughout the State.

RELIEF TO RAIYATS

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of failure of wet crops under the atchkat of 19 tanks in Honnali taluk during the year 1952-53, due to scanty rainfall, seasonal remission of one half of the wet assessment amounting to Rs. 612-3-6 (Rupees six hundred and twelve, annas three and pies six only) relating to the year 1952-53 is sanctioned.

CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY

The Government of India have decided that with effect from the 19th April 1954, Indians proceeding to the French Establishments of Pondicherry and Karaikal should be in possession of a Certificate of Identity. Necessary application forms for such Certificates will be available in the Offices of the District Magistrates of Districts. Persons desiring to visit these French Establishments should apply for Certificates of Identity in the prescribed form to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore, through the District Magistrate of the District in which they reside, with a fee of Re. 1 in Postage Stamps for each application and two copies of photographs of Passport size.

CHIEF MINISTER'S APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF MYSORE

The Prime Minister has appealed to the nation for contributing liberally to the National Plan Loan (1964) issued by the Government of India. The National Plan Loan is unique as it covers both the Central Government and the States. A portion of the proceeds of the National Loan will be allotted to the State. The loan is meant for development purposes and for the fulfilment of the National Plan.

This is an invitation to every citizen of India to contribute liberally to make the loan a success. Let every one in Mysore have the satisfaction of

discharging his or her duty by our country. The strength and happiness of a nation depends on its economic and industrial progress. Such progress requires capital investment. It is for this investment that funds are raised in the form of loans floated by Governments. Every one wants progress and every one benefits by it. Hence let every one invest one's money in this beneficent and guaranteed loan.

I earnestly appeal to all individuals, companies, Banks, Co-operative Societies and other associations, whether in the cities or in towns or in villages, to subscribe to the loan, and serve our country and ourselves.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

I. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, BANGALORE

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|---|
| 1. Chief Minister | ... | ... | Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, B.A., LL.B. |
| 2. Minister for Law and Education... | ... | ... | Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., LL.B. |
| 3. Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government. | | | Sri T. Channiah, B.Sc. |
| 4. Minister for Revenue and Public Works | ... | | Sri Kadidal Manjappa, B.A., LL.B. |
| 5. Minister for Home Affairs and Industries | ... | | Sri H. Siddaveerappa, B.A., LL.B. |
| 6. Minister for Agriculture | ... | ... | Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, M.Sc., Ph.D. (U.S.A.) |

II. THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|------------------------|
| 1. Speaker | ... | ... | |
| 2. Deputy Speaker | ... | ... | Sri R. Chennigaramiah. |

III. THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|--|
| 1. Chairman | ... | ... | Sri K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L. |
| 2. Deputy Chairman | ... | ... | Sri P. Gopalakrishna Setty, B.A., B.L. |

IV. HIGH COURT OF MYSORE, BANGALORE

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|
| Chief Justice | ... | ... | Sri P. Medapa, B.A., B.L. |
| 1. Judge | ... | ... | Sri R. Venkataramaiya, M.A., LL.B. |
| 2. Judge | ... | ... | Sri N. Balakrishnaia, B.A., LL.B. |
| 3. Judge | ... | ... | Sri T. N. Mallappa, B.A., LL.B. |
| 4. Judge | ... | ... | Sri B. Vasudeva Murthy, B.A., LL.B. |

V. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BANGALORE

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|--|
| Chairman | ... | ... | Sri H. B.Gundappa Gowda, B.A., B.L. |
| 1. Member | ... | ... | Sri George Matthan, B.Sc. |
| 2. Member | ... | ... | Sri H. M. Mallikarjunappa, B.A., LL.B. |

VI. THE PALACE, MYSORE

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| 1. Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. | | | Sri Safi Darashah, B.A., I.A.S. |
| 2. Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. | | | Sri H. N. Pallegar, M.A., LL.B., I.A.S. |

VII. SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT, BANGALORE

1. Chief Secretary to Government	...	Sri N. Puttarangaswamy, B.Sc., I.A.S.
2. Financial Secretary to Government	...	Sri N. Madhava Rao, B.A., I.A.S.
3. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.		Sri K. Mohamed Ahmed, B.A., I.A.S.
4. Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electrical Departments.		Sri D. K. Srinivasachar, B.Sc. (Hons.), I.A.S.
5. Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government and Planning Departments.		Sri G. Venkatakrishna Rao, B.Sc. (Hons.), I.A.S.
6. Secretary to Government, Home, Agriculture and Forest Departments.		Sri D. J. Balaraj, B.Sc., I.A.S.
7. Secretary to Government, Development Department.		Sri R. J. Rego, M.A., I.A.S.
8. Law Secretary to Government	...	Sri C. V. Channappa, B.A., B.L.
9. Secretary to Government, Education Department.		Sri B. M. Krishnan, B.A., I.A.S.
10. Additional Secretary	... ..	Sri M. Sadasivayya, B.A., B.L.
11. Secretary, Mysore Legislature	... ..	Sri G. S. Venkataramana Iyer, B.Sc., M.L.
12. Chief Electoral Officer and <i>Ex-officio</i> Joint Secretary to Government.		Sri M. K. Varadarajan, M.A., B.L.

VIII. UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE, MYSORE

1. Vice-Chancellor	... ..	Sri V. L. D'Souza, B.A., B.Com. (Lond.)
2. Registrar	... ..	Sri F. J. Noronha, M.A. (Lond.)

IX. LIST OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

1. Revenue Commissioner, New Public Offices, Bangalore.	Sri G. N. Nagaraja Rao, M.Sc., I.A.S.
2. Director of Industries and Commerce and Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri E. V. Ganapati Iyer, B.Sc., I.A.S.
3. Excise Commissioner in Mysore, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri A. C. Nirvani Gowda, B.A., I.A.S.
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MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XVIII]

Bangalore, May 1954

[No. 2

IMPROVING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE PEOPLE

Earnest work of the Co-operative Department

The Co-operative Department in Mysore occupies a proud position of being able to cater to the needs of the people in villages and towns in the State. It has done its best for the formation of new Societies and strengthening of the existing Societies to improve the social and economic condition of the people. The following paragraphs indicate the work it has done for promotion of co-operation in the State.

There were about 5,269 Co-operative Societies in the State in 1952-53 (except Bellary District) with a membership of 5,76,885, paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,59,43,980 and working capital of Rs. 7,48,34,761.

Merger of Bellary

An important land-mark in the Co-operative movement in the State is the merger of seven taluks of Bellary District with Mysore, where the Co-operative movement had made a marked progress especially in dispensation of short-term credit. In the merged territory, there were 354 Co-operative Societies, having a membership of about 43.2 thousand and a share capital of Rs. 16.8 lakhs. The Bellary District Central Co-operative Bank has issued short-term and other credit up to Rs. 39,61,37" during the year ending 30th June 1953

Dispensation of short-term credit

The attention of the Department of Co-operation and Government is now focussed on the introduction of the scheme of dispensation of short-term credit to the agriculturists for seasonal agricultural operations and for marketing crops.

The authorities of the Reserve Bank of India made many useful suggestions as preliminaries pertaining to the above. As per their suggestions, the President of the Apex Bank and Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies were deputed to study the working of this scheme in the neighbouring States of Madras and Bombay. A Joint Report regarding the impressions they gained in the working of the scheme in Bombay and Madras States was submitted.

The Apex Bank, with a view to undertake the responsibilities of the State Co-operative Bank in the schemes of issue of short-term credit, needs reconstitution and strengthening of share capital structure. Proposals in this behalf have been sent up to Government for their consideration and orders.

Government are pleased to subscribe Rs. 5 lakhs towards the share capital of the Apex Bank for strengthening its financial structure. Proposals for grant of rehabilitation loan of Rs. 4 lakhs to

wipe off the bad debts of the Apex Bank are also before Government.

The Apex Bank has deputed its Secretary and two officials to study the working of the issue of short-term credit in the Madras State Co-operative Bank.

To serve as intermediate supervising agencies, District Central Co-operative Banks in three Districts *i.e.* Shimoga, Hassan and Mandya, have been organised, with the Deputy Commissioners as *Ex-officio* Presidents. Experienced Inspectors of Co-operative Societies have been posted as full-time Secretaries of these institutions after giving them training at the Bellary District Central Co-operative Bank. In order to afford help in initial stages, a subvention of Rs. 2,000 to each of the institutions has been granted by Government, to enable them to equip themselves with necessary books, registers, etc.

As suggested by the authorities of the Reserve Bank of India and also to tone up the audit supervision and inspection side of the Department, proposals for appointment of separate audit staff have been placed before Government, so also for the execution of decrees relating to the Co-operatives.

As the dispensation of short-term credit is the most important item of three types of Co-operative Credit, directly calculated to help the actual tiller of the soil and increase the productive output, great care is taken to pave the ground for its introduction by attending to all preliminary work in this regard as suggested by the Reserve Bank of India and as a result of study in the neighbouring States of Madras and Bombay.

Land Mortgage Scheme

Long-term credit is being dispensed by the Mysore Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank through its 80 affiliated Primary Land Mortgage Co-operative

Societies in all the taluks of the State. Recently, the lending operations of this Bank have been extended to the 7 taluks of Bellary District, merged with Mysore State. This Bank issued loans to the extent of Rs. 16.89 lakhs during the year 1952-53 and has so far disbursed loans to the tune of Rs. 131.46 lakhs of which the total out-standings as on 31st June 1953 amounted to Rs. 101.34 lakhs.

Farming Societies

There were 21 Farming Co-operative Societies in the State as on 30th June 1953. Government have been pleased to sanction the release of extensive Amrit Mahal Kaval lands and other cultivable waste lands for cultivation on Co-operative lines to these farming Co-operative Societies.

These Societies had 1,294 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 41,946, and total working capital of Rs. 1.99 lakhs (inclusive of Government grants). Of 8,500 acres of land brought under Co-operative fold, an extent of 3,366 acres was actually sown getting an yield estimated at Rs. 1.03 lakhs. The net profit earned by these Societies was Rs. 6,883.

Marketing Co-operative Societies

There were 84 Marketing Co-operative Societies as on 30th June 1953 with a membership of 16,600, paid-up share capital of Rs. 3.9 lakhs and working capital of Rs. 22.3 lakhs. These Societies earned a net profit of Rs. 7 lakhs. The Mysore Provincial Marketing Co-operative Society, Bangalore, the Malnad Areca Marketing Co-operative Society at Shimoga, the Arsikere Cotton Ginning and Pressing and the Marketing Co-operative Society, Sakalespur.

A sum of Rs. 17,500 and Rs. 2,02,250 have been sanctioned by Government to

the Marketing Co-operative Societies by way of subvention and loans, respectively for enabling them to put up storage and construction of godowns, etc., during 1953-54.

Industrial Co-operative Societies

There are 114 Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies with a membership of 14,392 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 2.36 lakhs, deposits Rs. .70 lakh, working capital of Rs. 7.48 lakhs and total turnover of Rs. 48.56 lakhs. These Societies have earned a net profit of Rs. 0.26 lakh. There is a Provincial Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society with a membership of 197, paid-up share capital of Rs. .25 lakh, Government loan of Rs. 3.5 lakhs and working capital of Rs. 3.94 lakhs. This Society purchased articles worth Rs. 9.5 lakhs and sold articles worth Rs. 9.3 lakhs. The total net earnings amounted to Rs. 16 lakhs. Government are pleased to afford several facilities such as the services of an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies to work as Secretary, 3 Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and Textile Superintendent, two District Weaving Supervisors and staff working in the Central Yarn and Cloth Depot as well as 39 Government Yarn Depots. Government have also granted Rs. 3½ lakhs free of interest to this Society to supplement its working capital.

The Mysore Provincial Silk Hand-loom Co-operative Society

There were 1,209 members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1.1 lakhs. The Society purchased 1,325.6 lbs. of Japan raw silk and sold it out. The Society is not able to sustain the heavy fluctuations in the prices of silk.

Industrial Co-operative Society has a membership of 211 with a paid-up share capital of Rs. .52 lakh. It executed

printing, binding and other works for a total

1952-53. The Society was able to print one of the Government publications entrusted to it by the Director of Public Instruction.

There are three Societies dealing in medicines, 20 for the benefits of students, 40 for ladies and 9 relating to sericulturals in the State.

Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies

Special Committees organised under the Dr. M. Visvesvaraya Scheme in the Districts of Kolar, Bangalore and Mandya were converted into Co-operative Societies.

In order to co-ordinate the activities of these Societies and also finance them, a Central organisation, the Mysore Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank was started in October 1952. All the 103 Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies in Kolar and Bangalore Districts have become members of the Central Bank and deposited their surplus funds amounting to Rs. 2,51,000. This Central Bank grants loans not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per member for installing and running cottage and small-scale industrial plants. Government have granted a subvention of Rs. 5,000 towards the initial expenses of the Bank and sanctioned a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs at 3 per cent interest to this Bank. So far the Bank has issued loans in 71 cases amounting to Rs. 63,570. The other good working industrial society is the Sagar Gudigar Co-operative Society which deals in carving sandalwood and ivory. Government continue to supply sandalwood to the Society at a concessional rate of 50 per cent.

Housing Co-operative Societies

There were 103 Primary Housing Societies with 11,385 members, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 5.8 lakhs, Government

loans of Rs. 12.65 lakhs and total working capital of Rs. 33.9 lakhs.

There is a Central organisation to co-ordinate the activities of these Primary Societies and to finance them. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative House Building Corporation with a membership of 353, share capital of Rs. 85 lakhs and deposits of Rs. 15 lakhs. Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 6.58 lakhs to this Bank. The Corporation constructed 10 houses at Sunkenahalli at the cost of Rs. 67,250, 10 houses at the Vyalikaval at the cost of Rs. 61,182 and 5 houses at Davangere at the cost of Rs. 37,291. Out of these houses, it sold 9 houses at Sunkenahalli for Rs. 59,850 and 10 houses at Vyalikaval for Rs. 62,000. The Corporation has purchased a big site measuring 4,000 sq. yards in Sunkenahalli, 25 sites at a cost of Rs. 30,596-5-4 at Mysore. The Corporation purchases in bulk the building materials and has handled hitherto a total stock worth Rs. 30,728.

Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies

With a view to extending the benefits of Co-operation to the rural population a net-work of Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies was organised in April 1949 as an adjunct of the Rural Development Scheme. 82 Taluk Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies and 746 Circle Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies were started, the main object being the distribution of agricultural articles and controlled commodities in most interior parts to the raiyats almost at their doors. There were 826 Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies as on 30th June 1953 with a membership of 1.98 lakhs, paid-up share capital of Rs. 33.4 lakhs, deposits of Rs. 7.5 lakhs and total working capital of

Rs. 50.4 lakhs. The total turnover amounted to Rs. 5.7 crores and the Societies have earned Rs. 3.4 lakhs. Due to withdrawal of certain concessions granted to these Co-operative Societies in their formative stages, the turnover of the Societies has very much dwindled.

Co-operative Education and Publicity

Co-operative education, propaganda, publicity and training is attended to by the Mysore Provincial Institute. This Institute is publishing a Weekly "Sahakara Pathrike" and some useful small booklets on Co-operation and allied subjects. It arranges every year a training course for both employees and outsiders for a period of three months in subjects like co-operative principles, co-operative law, rural economics, co-operative auditing, banking and accountancy as well as general law. Government are pleased to sanction a subvention of Rs. 2,000 to this institution which is essentially a non-official body.

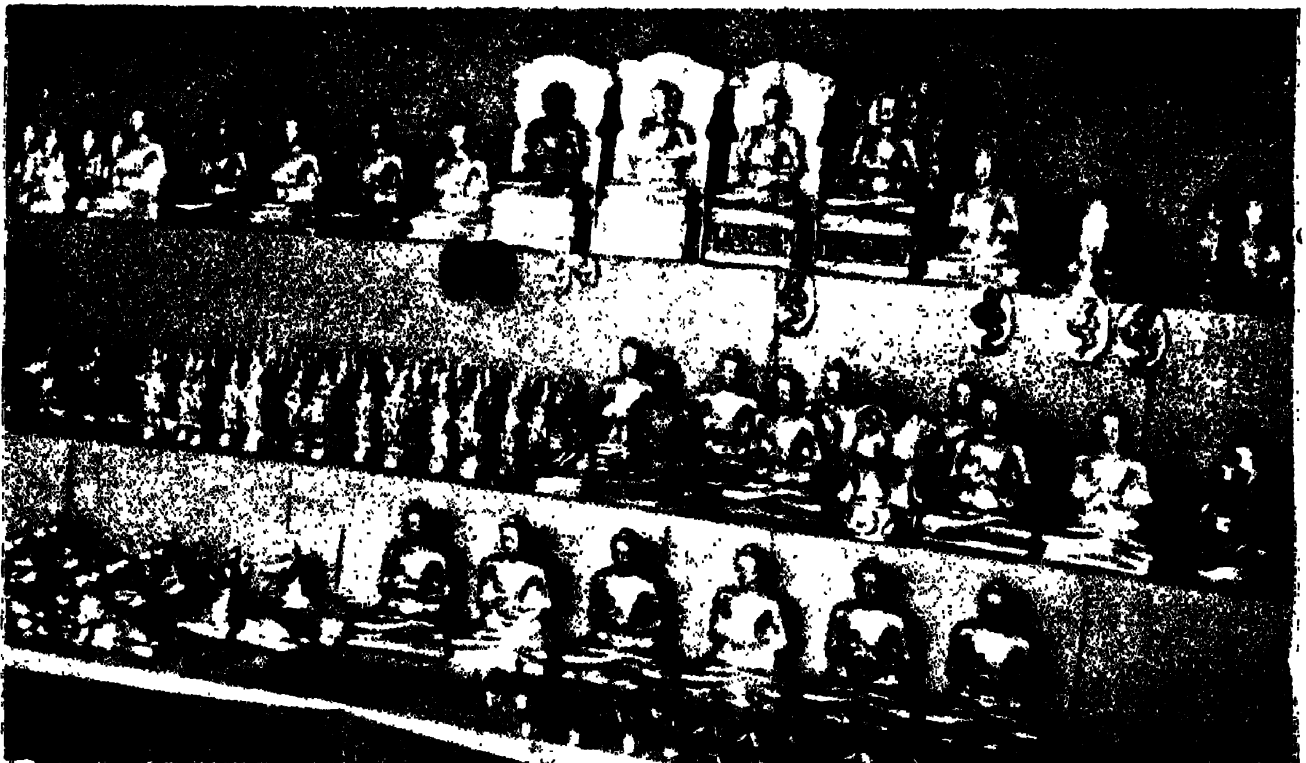
Amendment to Mysore Co-operative Societies Act and Rules

The most important features of the Departmental work consisted in attending to preliminaries relating to the introduction of short-term credit and this required certain important alterations and additions to the existing Mysore Co-operative Societies Act and rules thereunder. Proposals in this connection are under consideration of Government.

It is hoped that, ere long, the Co-operative movement will play a more vital role in improving the standard of living of the common man specially that of the agriculturist.



Dr. M. Visvesvaraya inspecting a workshop at Santhekallahalli in Kolar District



Dolls and Statuettes



Ivory Carving



Wood turning and Lacquer Work

FACILITIES PROVIDED TO THE RURAL PEOPLE TO DEVELOP INDUSTRIES

Work done under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme during 1953-54

The Rural Industrialisation Scheme is in operation in the two Districts of Bangalore and Kolar from the year 1950 and in Mandya District from October 1952. The operations in Mandya District are controlled by the Deputy Commissioner of that District himself, working as Special Officer. Against the Budget Provision of Rs. 4.45 (out of Rs. 6.0 lakhs) including Mandya District, the actual expenditure up to end of March 1954 is Rs. 3.55 lakhs.

The Budget provisions and expenditure in the previous years are furnished below :—

	Budget provision.		Expenditure.		
	Rs.		Rs.	a.	p.
1950-51	...	4.23 lakhs	...	2,79,597	14 1
1951-52	...	4.50 "	...	2,81,225	0 0
1952-53	...	4.23 "	...	2,74,820	0 0
1953-54	...	6.0 "	...	3.55 lakhs.	

The sole object of the Scheme is to inculcate scientific methods in the programme of industrialisation of rural parts and increasing the *per capita* income. To secure this end, the Scheme is split up into Districts, Taluks and Village Group Units and an annual target of increased production and income at an average of Rs. 48 per family per annum is fixed for the current year. This increase of production is sought to be achieved by starting of small-scale and minor industries on an extensive scale and providing remunerative employment to people in the rural parts. Advice and facilities needed by the rural population to develop small industries are given to them by the officers of this Department.

The Departmental officers, during their tours, induce the villagers to work hard

and take up to more gainful occupations. They are also advised to cultivate habits of self-help and discipline and put forth collective efforts.

Production.

Against the target of a production worth two crores of rupees for the current year, the value of production achieved for the year is Rs. 2,20,08,744-8-0, which is slightly more than the target. The statement below furnishes the figures for the previous two years and for the current year.

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
1. No. of Industries expanded.	1,051	1,123	
2. No. of Industries freshly started.	2,251	1,508	2,383
3. Capital invested	Rs. 32,85,000	27,89,000	59,10,693-0-0
4. Production achieved	Rs. 54,67,000	90,86,000	2,20,08,744-8-0
5. <i>Per capita</i> production per year.	2-10-0	4-6-5	10-5
6. Workers employed	19,508	12,142	8,257

There is progressive increase in the current year both in the amount of capital invested and production achieved.

Financial help to Rural Industries

Financial help to expand or promote fresh industries is given by the Mysore Central Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank, Ltd., through its Primary Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies. There are 103 such Societies established in these two Districts. The total share amount collected by these Societies during the year under report is Rs. 1,26,224-10-6 against the target of Rs. 3 lakhs. The

contributions collected during the previous years are furnished below :—

	<i>Contributions</i>
	Rs.
1950-51	2,96,600
1951-52	1,61,800
1952-53	1,19,800
1953-54	1,26,224

The number of applications for loans received during the year under report is 966. Loans in respect of 540 cases have been since sanctioned involving a sum of Rs. 4,77,215-0-0.

The Industries which are benefited by these facilities are vegetable gardening, tobacco curing, silk-reeling, weaving, dairy farming, sheep rearing, etc.

Government gave a subvention of Rs. 5,000 towards the initial expenses of this Bank in addition to a loan of one lakh of rupees at 3 per cent interest. The loan has not been drawn as there was sufficient capital at the credit of the Central Bank.

Plans for consideration

It has been proposed to extend the Rural Industrialisation Scheme to the remaining seven Districts of the State including Bellary. Expenditure in each District may be estimated on an average at Rs. 2 lakhs per annum. Thus, a total amount of Rs. 20 lakhs per annum for the whole State is required in the first 5 years.

COMPULSORY SAVINGS AND PROVISION FOR FAMILIES OF OFFICIALS

Proud record of work done by the Government Insurance Department.

The Official Branch Insurance Scheme was started 63 years ago. It was proposed that ten per cent of the pay of Government Servants may be compulsorily deducted from their pay as premium. The sums assured could be either paid on death in the case of whole life policies or payable on their attaining 55 years of age or to their legal heirs in the event of their premature death in the case of Endowment Assurances. This basic structure of the Official Branch Scheme remains unaltered even though the Official Branch rules have undergone several changes in accordance with changed circumstances. The Official Branch Scheme has also been extended to female lives, as well as to the local fund and municipal establishments.

Advisory Committee's task

The Official Branch is advised by a Committee consisting of the General Manager of the Insurance Department as President, the Secretary of the Insurance Department and five members, two of whom are nominated by Government from among the members of the Houses of Legislature, one from each House. The three Official Members of the Insurance Committee at present are the Director of Medical Services, who is also the Chief Medical Officer of the Mysore Government Insurance Department, the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, and Secretary to Government, Education Department. The two sitting members of the Legislature, at present, are Sri P. Gopalakrishna Setty, B.A., B.L., Advocate and Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council and Sri Mali Mariyappa, B.A., B.L., Advocate and Member, Mysore

Legislative Assembly. The Committee meets once in a quarter, often if necessary. The rules and conduct of the Committee are governed by Government Orders issued from time to time. The Committee deals with the following subjects :—

- (a) Questions of general policy.
- (b) Budget estimates.
- (c) Alteration of rules.
- (d) Selection of Auditors.
- (e) Questions which the President may feel necessary to refer to the Committee.
- (f) Advertisement and propaganda.

The recommendations of the Committee are advisory in nature.

Benefits to the Policy holders

Insurance in Official Branch is compulsory only to the permanent employees in Government Service. Whenever pay is permanently increased, further insurance has to be effected by officials, bringing the premium payable to 10 per cent of their pay, subject to a maximum of Rs. 70 per month. An intensive audit is proposed to be undertaken to verify whether insurance to the fullest extent is being effected promptly as and when such permanent increase of pay has been granted. Government servants on temporary footing can also insure in Official Branch but it is optional. Whether this arrangement requires revision and if so, to what extent and in what manner, will be examined, as some officials in Government service are being continued on a temporary basis for long periods with no prospect of being discontinued. The outstanding benefits

conferred by the Official Branch to the policy holders are the following :—

1. Compulsory savings and provision of a competence for families in the event of premature death.

2. Deduction of premiums from the pay of the Insured which ensures premium being credited in time.

3. The policies do not lapse for non-payment of premium during periods of (a) leave without allowance (b) suspensions (c) or when pay is not drawn. The arrears of premium are recoverable subsequently together with interest at 5 per cent.

4. Policy monies are free from court attachments.

5. Low premiums coupled with favourable competitive bonus returns.

6. Policies cannot be assigned.

If at any time during the currency of the policy, an Insured is unable to pay the premium due to his suspension, leave without allowance or other causes when his pay is not drawn, the policy is kept in force until such time this disability ceases. After this period, if the Insured still continues to be in service, he is allowed to pay the arrears of premium along with the current premia as and when they fall due in easy monthly instalments. In case the

person ceases to be in Government service, he is still permitted to contribute to the Official Branch by paying the premium in cash.

Business during 1953-54.

During the year 1953-54, 4,828 policies were issued in the Official Branch for an assurance of Rs. 59.85 lakhs, earning a monthly premium of Rs. 22,495. The total number of policies in force at the end of the year 1953-54 was 59,710, assuring a sum of Rs. 621.76 lakhs earning a *monthly premium* of Rs. 2.31 lakhs. During the last valuation, reversionary bonus of Rs. 12 per thousand per annum was declared on all Official Branch policies.

The merger of the 7 taluks of the Bellary District with the Mysore State offers further scope for expansion of business in the Official Branch, as a number of Government servants in the Madras ministerial service have opted to serve in the Mysore Government. Action is being taken to implement the compulsory insurance scheme in the Bellary District.

DEVELOPMENT OF KHADI IN MYSORE

Activities of the Badanval Khadi Spinning Centre

Mysore can claim to be the first State to take active measures for development of Khadi. The first scheme to develop Khadi was formulated and given effect to in 1927 by starting a Khadi Spinning Centre at Badanval, near Nanjangud, Mysore District.

It was in the year 1927 that Mahatma Gandhi stayed in Mysore during his convalescence. He was also at the same time engaged in the task of mobilising public opinion in favour of Khadi. An All-India Khadi Exhibition had been organised by the Spinners Association in Bangalore and it was inaugurated by Mahatmaji himself. The Exhibition opened the eyes of the Mysore public and of Government as well to the possibilities and benefits of the revival of hand-spinning in rural areas. At the suggestion and guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Mirza Ismail, the then Dewan of the State, readily agreed to try an experimental centre which was to be run by Government, guided by the All India Spinners' Association. Sri Sankar-lal Banker accompanied by Sri Siddu Rao Pujari toured a few villages round about Badanval and soon after a scheme was prepared jointly by Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Sri Gangadhara Rao Desapande and Sri Banker. This scheme was accepted by Government and the Spinning Centre had its birth in 1927 as already stated.

The early stages of development were marked by close consultations between the State Government and the All-India Spinners' Association, on the methods of production, sales and administrative measures. Badanval has grown and established itself on the continued patronage and generosity of the public as

well as the Government Departments. Within a decade of the establishment of this Centre, the eight District Boards had opened a Khadi Centre in their respective areas and technical and financial aid had been rendered to each one of them through the Department of Industries and Commerce.

The Badanval area comprises of parts of Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar and Gundlupet taluks and a hundred villages round about this area are actively engaged in spinning. Cotton cultivation on a small-scale has been in vogue and spinners had possessed old-time wheels when the Centre started work. The wheels had been laid aside because there was no demand for hand-spun yarn. The Khadi Centre revived the handloom industry in this area, and towards the end of 1939-40, nearly 4,000 wheels had been mobilised. The spinning industry has had its vicissitudes and to-day there are about 2,000 active spinners. Spinners of this area grow their own cotton and they gin and card for themselves. The Centre also stocks cotton kapas and lint to keep up supplies during summer months when the home stocks will have been exhausted. With the combined financial help of the Central and State Governments, the upgrading of the tools of production could be achieved in a period of three years.

The weavers in the Badanval area are mostly Adikarnatakas who are also partly agricultural labourers. At the peak period of production there were 140 fully engaged and active weavers and the number will increase with the growth of yarn production. The regular weavers of this Centre have been helped to maintain

a higher standard of life and it can also be confidently said that at no time were they let down in the context of the vagaries of the consumer market.

The Badanval Centre was the first in the State to experiment with other industries like handpaper, hand-printing, reed-mat weaving of specialised designs, paddy husking and oil extraction by improved methods. At present, Badanval has retained only the Dyeing and Printing Sections in Nanjangud and other Sections have been working elsewhere under separate Rural Industries Section of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

Khadi work has also proved its worth during the period of acute distress in the District of Chitaldrug during 1946-47. Relief Spinning Centres were organised and while women learnt spinning, they were given a sustenance wage also. They numbered 2,287 and thus a nucleus of fresh spinners was created with possible expansion of the future. During the distress period, training in Khadi weaving had been imparted to 130 persons, while 232 persons learnt unwinding and preparing yarn for weavers.

The part played by the Charka in the homes of the villagers can be sized up and appreciated only where the urban khadi patron visits the village home of the spinner women. The work so far done by this institution can be measured and appreciated by the following figures :—

	1927-28	1953-54
Number of spinners on the roll.	1,000	2,200
Number of weavers on the roll.	50	140
Number of villages on the roll.	30	100

<i>Production :—</i>	1927-28	1953-54
Yarn production in weight	Lbs. 5,764	15,164
Khadi production in weight	Lbs. 3,083	16,630
Khadi production in sq. yds.	7,765	48,829
	Rs.	Rs.
Khadi production of value.	3,741	61,283
<i>Sales :—</i>	Rs.	Rs.
Khadi sales	3,777	62,020

A new and widened vista has been opened up by the timely and sympathetic action of the Central Government and the responsibility of giving financial aid to schemes of khadi development alongside of other village industries is being now shouldered by the Union Government. State Governments and other agencies throughout the country are launching new schemes of extension of khadi production. State Boards have already been formed to consider and recommend schemes for financial aid.

Distinguished visitors.

Mahatmaji visited the Centre in 1934 during his tour for Harijan uplift work, Sri Rajagopalachari had paid visits on two occasions. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to visit the Centre in 1943. Sri Shankaralal Banker visited the Centre several times and gave his valuable advice on matters relating to the development of the Centre. Sri Satischandra Das Gupta of the khadi Prathisthan, Sodepur, Calcutta, inaugurated the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Centre at Badanval on the 19th April 1954, and explained the message of khadi to spinners and weavers, etc.

FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE IN MYSORE

Report of work during April 1954.

Seasonal Conditions.—There was fairly good rainfall in all the Districts of the State.

In Chitaldrug District, the standing crops of paddy, sugarcane in channel areas and the dry crops such as groundnut, cotton are reported to be in good condition. Harvesting of paddy and cotton in Challakere, Davangere, Hiriyur and Molakalmuru Taluks is reported to be in progress.

Work Scheme

(a) *Construction of irrigation wells.*—Thirty-five wells in Bangalore District, eighty-three wells in Tumkur District and four wells in Chikmagalur District have been constructed during this month. Subsidies of Rs. 10,750, Rs. 3,500, Rs. 22,822-8-0 and Rs. 1,000 have been granted during March 1954 to Bangalore, Hassan, Tumkur and Chikmagalur Districts respectively.

(b) *Irrigation Works.*—The outlay incurred on the irrigation works during March 1954 is noted below :—

	Rs
1. Mullingalur Tank (Completed)	... 371
2. Gadimakunte Tank	... 5,052
3. Thuppedahalli Tank	... 19,628
4. Sanjanehalli Tank	... 85,875
5. Opening of a left bank channel from Bhadra Reservoir	... 232
6. Ganadakatte Tank	... 309
7. Irkasandra Tank	... 4,447
8. Opening of an irrigation channel from Sanaba Tank	... 6,380
9. Opening of right bank channel from Marconahalli	... 4,689
10. Parasurampur Tank	9,555
11. Anicut across Vedavathi River	66,517
12. Gayatri Reservoir	45,287
13. Belagumba Tank	4,084
14. Anicut across Suvarnamukhi	22,729
15. Gundamgere Tank	25,464
Total	2,58,090

Restoration and Desilting of Tanks.—The progress made in the restoration and desilting of tanks in 6 Divisions and outlay incurred during March 1954 are noted below :—

Sl. No.	Division	Restoration Rs.	Desilting Rs.
1	Sagar	84,121	496
2	Davangere	827	...
3	Shimoga	22,748	329
4	Nanjangud	5,483	641
5	Chikmagalur	10,184	2,880
6	Bangalore	8,820	3,250
	Total	81,830	7,099

Issue of pumpsets and persian wheels on hire purchase.—The progress made this month in the issue of electrical pumpsets on hire purchase and extension of power lines is indicated below :—

Division	No. of pumps issued	No. of pumps serviced	Extent of power lines drawn	
			Primary	Secondary
Bhadravati ...	20	60	80,071	35,456
Kanakapura ...	2	6		

Lift Irrigation Scheme.—The lift irrigation unit at Neelasoge was maintained during the month and an outlay of Rs. 918 has been incurred thereon.

Land Improvement Scheme.—Rapid progress is being made in the construction of the pick-up at Hebbahalla. An outlay of Rs. 1,30,754 has been incurred during this month.

Extension and improvements of dams and channels.—Progress made under this scheme in the eight divisions and the outlay incurred are mentioned below :—

Sl. No.	Division						Outlay
1	Sagar	...	...	...	...	...	8,670
2	Davangere	...	...	...	...	...	220
3	Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	18,888
4	Nanjangud	...	...	...	...	...	6,128
5	Chikmagalur	...	...	...	...	...	10,177
6	Chitaldrug	...	...	...	...	...	25,109
7	Malavalli	...	...	...	...	...	11,783
8	Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	39,439
Total						...	1,10,862

Supply Schemes.

Distribution of seeds and manures.—The following statements indicate the quantities of seeds and manures distributed :—

SEEDS

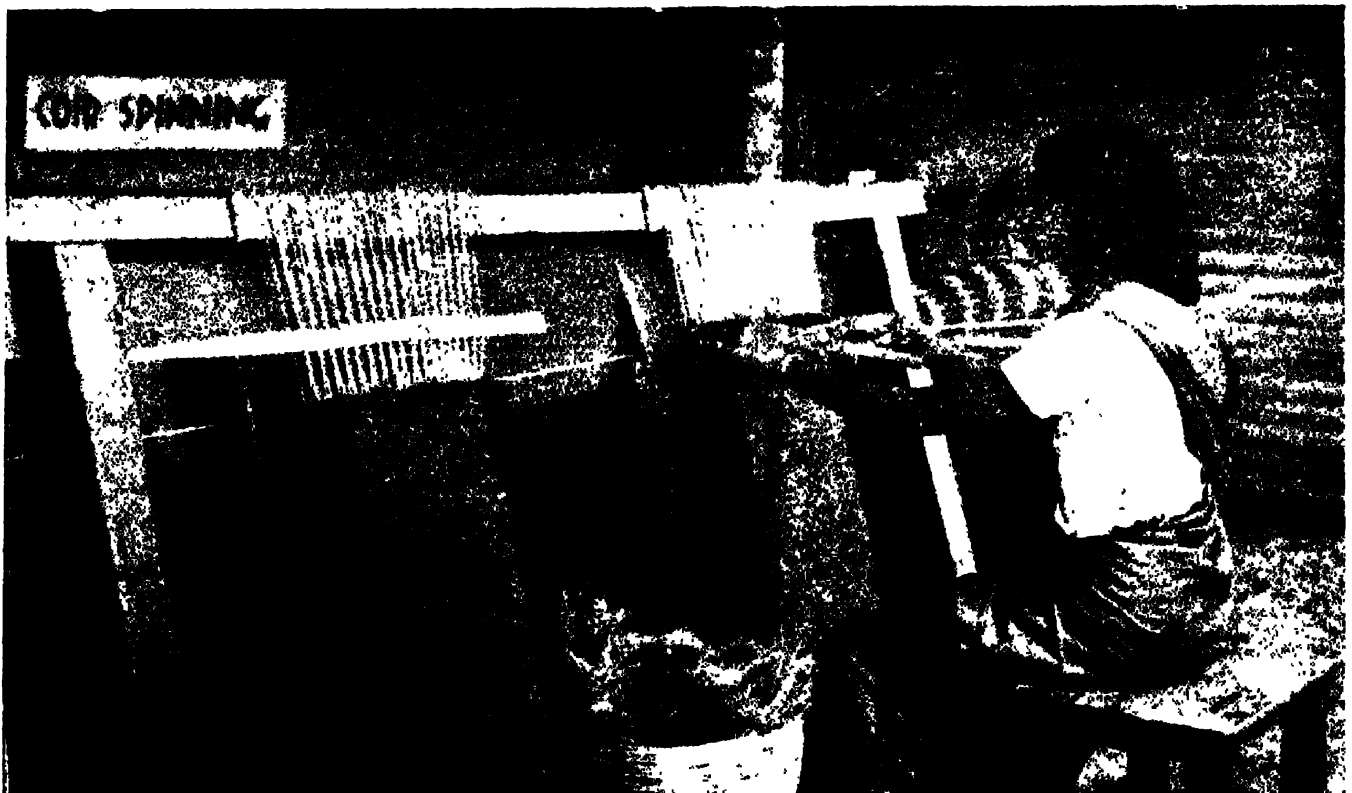
Sl. No.	District				Paddy	Ragi	Other seeds
						(in pallas)	
1	Bangalore	...	...	...	9-77	0-2½	2-2
2	Mandya	...	...	...	1-91	13-83	...
3	Mysore	...	...	...	15-66	0-½	...
4	Hassan	...	...	...	9-12	0-90	6-21
5	Chitaldrug	...	...	...	1-2	0-12	23-60½
6	Tumkur	...	...	...	...	0-7½	9-60
7	Kolar	...	...	...	11-71	802-7½	0-38
8	Shimoga	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	52-22	317-7	41-81½

MANURES

Sl. No.	District				Ammonium Sulphate			Superphosphate			Ammonium Nitrate			Oil cake		
					T.	Mds.	Lbs.	T.	Mds.	Lbs.	T.	Mds.	Lbs.	T.	Mds.	Lbs.
1	Bangalore	...	...	...	26	42	21	8	10	23	5	20	23	0	28	18
2	Mandya	...	...	...	225	2	0	8	21	21	...	...	...	0	8	0
3	Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hassan	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	55	31	...	...	...	0	46	7
5	Shimoga	...	...	...	0	28	0	0	5	0	0	18	14	0	2	14
6	Chitaldrug	...	...	...	16	53	17	3	76	0	...	...	...	0	5	14
7	Tumkur	...	...	...	100	92	4	8	44	22	...	...	...	0	36	5
8	Kolar	...	...	...	41	77	14	8	52	21	...	...	...	4	32	0
9	Bellary	...	...	...	154	66	9	7	74	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				...	565	52	9	41	67	0	5	38	14	13	71	9



Preparing glass beads



Coir Spinning



Front view of the Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore



Compost.—A quantity of 7,400 tons of urban compost was prepared during the quarter ending March 1954, out of which 3,000 tons were distributed.

Plant Protection.—No serious outbreak of pests was reported during the month except stray cases of attack by heli-minthosporium on paddy in Shimoga District and by stem-borer on vegetable plants. Preventive and control measures were taken by the Department.

Sewage utilisation scheme.—In Bangalore, the possession of land required for

the plant including drying beds for putting the rising main, for construction of masonry reservoir and office, store, etc., has been taken. The lowest tender for laying 24" C.I. rising main from the sewage sump to the reservoir was accepted by the Board.

• **Mysore.**—Excavation of the grit chambers is in progress. Foundation concrete to R.C.C. walls of the septic tank portion has been completed. Fabrication of steel for the walls of the septic tank is in progress.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT SANDALWOOD OIL FACTORIES

The Mysore Government Sandalwood Oil Factory is situated at the South end of Mysore City on the Mysore -Karapur Road. This Factory was started in the year 1916, and since then, it has been producing the bulk of the world's supply of sandalwood oil. To meet the growing demand for sandalwood oil, another distillation plant was erected in 1944 at Shimoga and has been in operation since then.

Sandalwood oil is distilled in these factories from the heart-wood of the sandalwood trees grown in the forests of Mysore State, which is the home of these valuable trees. Oil is distilled and rectified under intensive scientific control and by the most approved methods. An up-to-date laboratory is attached to the factory.

The value of sandalwood oil as a perfume or as medicine is due to the presence of the santalol and the oil produced by the Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore, contains more than 90 per cent of santalol. Sandalwood oil possesses strong fixative qualities and easily blends with almost every type of perfume and can be used successfully in the manufacture of some of more delicate perfumes in which dominant odour of sandalwood is not desired, whilst it is becoming virtually indispensable in the heavier perfumes of the oriental type.

The Mysore Government sandalwood oil enjoys a world-wide reputation for its purity and satisfies the British Pharmacopœia and American Pharmacopœia standards. The Mysore Government label and seal guarantees the hallmark of genuineness, purity and excellence.

DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN MYSORE.

It has now been generally accepted that a more intensive drive to achieve a higher priority for industrialisation is called for under the All-India Five-Year Plan in the remaining period of about two years and even more under the second Five-Year Plan. Increased attention towards industrialisation is necessitated by (1) the need for utilisation of the considerably expanded power resources of the country as several large schemes of hydro-electric and thermal power development have come to fruition ; (2) the need for providing scope for large-scale employment of educated unemployed and skilled persons in urban and rural areas ; (3) the need for increasing the purchasing power of people by gainful employment in industrial production, and (4) the need for making available in ample measure supplies of consumer goods of indigenous manufacture (curtailing proportionately imports thereof from abroad).

The background of the Five-Year Plan under the items (1) and (2) may be considered in some detail. The Plan secures a considerable increase of power supply which makes its utilisation for productive purposes. The power generation capacity in some of the important States of India has increased in recent years, as follows :

	<i>Increase</i>
Bombay	217,000 K. W.
United Provinces	31,000 K. W.
Madras	61,000 K. W.
Travancore-Cochin	21,000 K. W.
Mysore	120,000 K. W.

In Mysore State, the very large quantity of power (about 250,000 K. W. extra) that would be available from the proposed Sharavathi Valley Power Supply

Scheme (Honnemmaradu Scheme) which has now been agreed upon on all hands as an immediate necessary undertaking, renders it proper for well-considered utilisation of the power resources to be planned and developed in the State. The development of cottage and small-scale industries on a country-wide basis with the application of electrical power is imperative in this context.

Apart from this, the use of power in cottage and small-scale industries has already become well-established in the State and is continuously gaining increasing importance and popularity. The use of power has proved to be a great incentive to the taking to small-scale and cottage industries by a growing number of persons and to increased industrial production. Experience in Mysore has, however, shown that it is very necessary to overcome certain problems in the establishment of the industries and certain difficulties created by increased industrial production.

The most striking instances of the progress of cottage and small-scale industry in the State are to be seen in the powerloom industry and silk reeling and twisting industry. In the former, based upon a conservative and rapid check-up, it is noticed that the number of power-driven looms increased from 800 in 1946 to 2,500 in 1953, and the annual increase of 250 looms with an average utilisation of 1 H. P. and average employment of $2\frac{1}{2}$ persons per loom is being substantially exceeded in recent years. The yarn shortage and the restrictions placed by textile control and difficulties of obtaining power supply as well as its high rate have cramped development to some extent. It may well be expected that

within the II Five-Year Plan period, a further utilisation of 2,000 H. P. of power will occur in this sector alone.

Silk Industry:—Silk industry in the State is a very important industry and comprises of the following sections:—

- (a) Silk reeling,
- (b) Silk twisting, and
- (c) Silk weaving.

The declared policy of Government is to completely stop Charaka reeling ultimately in which 10 lakhs of lbs. of silk is produced. The filature silk production capacity is estimated at now about five lakhs of lbs. In the power-loom silk industry (Mysore has earned the reputation of being the home of this industry), the number of power-looms increased from 700 in 1950 to 1,500 in 1953, or an average increase of 270 per year with an average power use of 1 H. P. and 3 persons per loom. On account of the increasing availability of art silk (rayon) yarn from indigenous production in India, this industry has not only come to stay but will progress indefinitely as the improvement of the silk reeling industry and the replacement of Charaka silk by the finer and more uniform machine-reeled silk takes place. The production of the former is still about 10 lakhs lbs. per year while that of the latter has already gone up to five lakhs lbs. The expansion of the reeling industry is inevitably linked up with the silk twisting industry. The use of power for the latter is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ H. P. per machine of 120 spindles in the latter. It is expected that on a conservative computation, the power consumption in new cottage and small-scale industrial units in the silk industry will increase by 2,500 K. W. at least in the second Five-Year period.

A list of the cottage and small-scale industries as recognised and in vogue in Japan and also a list of the cottage and small-scale industries as may be officially

scheduled in Mysore are given in the statement I (a) & (b). A detailed survey has not yet been made of the extent to which power is actually being used in the State for all these industries. Only a broad estimate is possible at present. Indicative of the interest in the establishment of new cottage and small-scale industries in the State (and in nearly all, use of electrical power is a noteworthy factor) is the large number of applications received under the State Aid to Industries Act for certain facilities like water, power, financial assistance, etc., during the last about $1\frac{1}{2}$ years. Nearly 300 applications covering many industries, as shown in Statement 'A', have been received. Other notable cottage industries in the State in which application of power is already existing and showing progress are:

(1) Nakki, gota and ribbon making and wire drawing—

Number of persons employed is 3,000 with an average of three persons and power used is 2.4 K.H. per unit.

- (2) Small engineering workshops,
- (3) Rice and flour mills,
- (4) Sugarcane and oil-seed crushers,
- (5) Lacquerware and wood work and toy-making and manufacture of bobbins,
- (6) Gold and silver plate rolling,
- (7) Miscellaneous industries:—

Manufacture of neon signs, glow signs, sports goods, rotary rice mill and flour mill, printing press, manufacture of tiles, manufacture of inks, manufacture of leather and leather goods, etc.

The manner in which the utilisation of electrical power coupled with an effective application of suitable administrative arrangements for technical supervision and operation has led to the enormous growth of small-scale and cottage industries may also be seen by the experience of Japan. That country has

achieved phenomenal progress, such that the production capacity and employment magnitude of the cottage and small-scale industry system has become comparable with that of agriculture. Not less than four million horse power is being used for electrification of industries and the availability of power throughout the country has enabled every home-factory to be based on power installation. The great merit of the development in Japan lies in the fact that innumerable homes throughout the country are home-factories with three or four workers comprising generally two to three members of the family itself and one or two outsiders and these home-factories which are literally factories during the day and homes during the night, provide numerous subsidiary jobs for agriculturists and employment for large number of persons and increase of industrial production in a large category of industries.

As it has developed, the impression that one forms of Japan's industry is that the whole country is *one vast factory area* and that everywhere are to be seen individual units of industrial production, some of them large-scale factories which we are generally inclined to associate with industrialisation in this country, others, innumerable ones of small size, located either in the very houses or in small annexes to residences or in small units in villages and towns. Some years ago, 54 per cent of the industrial enterprises in Japan were *one-man workshops* and 40 per cent small plants with *less than 5 workers*. The contribution of small-scale industries to the total production of the country is over 60 per cent and since recently, after the country has been freed from the American occupation authority after the World War II, the Japanese Government has been making an intensive drive for further promotion and progress of the small-scale and cottage industries throughout the

country in order to find employment and also improve the income of the people, having lost a large part of its territories such as Korea and Manchuria, etc., and its colonial markets. The Japanese are concentrated upon the development of a system of universal industrialisation so that Japan's vast population, both men and women, take to employment universally on a basis of equality, to create general economic prosperity.

Even in the textile industry, a very large portion of it is organised in comparatively small-scale units, although the export trade is mainly allocated to the large-scale producer. The bicycle industry is one of the best organised and successful small-scale industries and forms striking contrast to the hitherto-adopted plan of development in India. The ceramic industry in Japan accounts for a very large export trade of the country, second in importance only to the textile industry. But in organisation of this industry, small home-factories employing less than ten persons run into thousands. Even in the machinery industry, nearly 17 per cent of the total production comes from small establishments. As a general rule, the electric lamp industry is carried on in small factories and workshops and so also other electrical manufactures like heaters, irons and sundry electrical goods. It is well-known that the celluloid and rubber goods industry is predominantly carried on by small units. Large-scale industrialisation of the country has spurted from making electrical power supply available for the purpose throughout the country on favourable basis. As one typical instance of industrialisation may be stated that in one village, there are at present 87 motors, 28 electrically-driven pumps, 5 tractors, 44 husking machines, 14 rope-making machines and one motor-operated insecticide sprayer. This is typical of

the use of power for agricultural industries. In another small place, it was seen that biscuitted ceramic ware from another unit were received and made available for over-glaze decorated work and this unit kept two small electrical furnaces and one small motor blower for glaze firing and production of the finished products. It is unnecessary to enumerate such instances as they are quite innumerable. A Japanese industrialist expressed the opinion that small industries are the back bone of their national economy and through them alone one can lay a firm foundation for the nation's economic structure.

In Japan, the term "Small-scale enterprises or cottage industry" is much more comprehensive in its meaning than in this country. In India, a small group of industries is usually put into this class. The large number dealt with as small-scale and cottage industries in Japan has, as already stated, been given in the Statement I. Generally speaking, when an enterprise has a small number of employees, when the person running it is himself exclusively engaged in its management, when its ownership and management belong to one person, when the invested capital, production, sales and the quantity of goods handled by the enterprise are small in comparison with the general standard of the same industry, it is considered as a small-scale industry in Japan. Small-scale enterprises are assisted by Government agencies in Japan in a number of ways but mainly in regard to the provision of finance, guidance by inspecting staff regarding maintenance and efficiency of technique, and ensuring quality production and strict conformity to specifications prescribed. There is as little interference as possible with the autonomy and management of the enterprise by Government agency.

A few directions have been indicated above in which development of the cottage

and small-scale industry in the State is inevitable in the near future. If assistance and encouragement are given as part of national drive for the promotion of these industries chiefly by making available through a special State agency or a wing of the Industry Department of Central and State Governments of the electrical power and the industrial production equipment and the provision of a large number of export technical staff to give advice regarding production, technique and operation of the plants, there can be no doubt that the progress in this country with its larger opportunities and demand for industrial products can be even more spectacular. So far as making a forecast of the possible requirements in the State for cottage and small-scale industries is concerned, it may be stated that approximately 3,000 to 5,000 H. P. would be involved in the applications referred to above. All these are cases in which some financial assistance and other facilities have been sought from the Government and there are numerous other cases of expansion of the existing small-scale and cottage industrial undertakings. It may be safely expected that if there are more financial facilities available for the small-scale industries and arrangements for obtaining the necessary raw materials, etc., expeditiously, the number of applications, received could easily be doubled or more than those received in the last two years. Therefore, for the second Five-Year Plan period under a considered and intensive drive, at least 6,000 establishments for small-scale and cottage industries in this group could materialise involving a demand of about 10,000 H. P. on a conservative estimate. It will be seen that taking all the industries together as indicated above, the approximate utilisation of power supply over the second Five-Year Plan period may be estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 20,000 H.P.

which will be quite a substantial quantity. The employment additionally provided by these power establishments would be for not less than 10,000 families, or an equivalent of 30,000 to 40,000 active workers. The value of such an economy is in its building up progressively a system of universal industrial employment and an ever-increasing consumption of electrical power.

STATEMENT "A"

Kind of Industry	Number of applications received	Amount of Aid involved
		Rs.
1 Textile (spinning and weaving)	46	32,29,000
2 Oil extraction	10	11,30,000
3 Engineering works (Mechanical)	22	5,69,000
4 Leather goods	9	4,22,650
5 Utility products	21	1,08,000
6 Printing works	20	1,75,500
7 Tiles and bricks	10	1,15,000
8 Furniture and wood works	9	1,06,500
9 Rice and Flour Mills	10	89,105
10 Agricultural implements	10	59,000
11 Cottage Industries	10	15,900
12 Hand-loom weaving	4	15,250
13 Tailoring	5	14,300
14 Scientific instruments	1	5,000
15 Other Industries	59	6,98,500
Total	257	68,37,705

STATEMENT I (a)

Small-scale Industries in Japan

1. *Textile Industries*.—Cotton weaving, wool weaving, rayon weaving, hosiery, towel, cloth products (handkerchief, table-cloth, white shirts, etc.) fishing nets, cotton refining, flat braid.

2. *Machinery Industries*.—Framing machinery and instruments, civil engineering instruments, hand-saw, file, machinery and parts thereof, electric communications.

3. *Metal Industries*.—Casting, gilding, wirenets, iron and steel manufactures.

4. *Ceramic Industries*.—Porcelainware, glassware, enamelled ironware, Japanese roofing slates, bricks, asbestos, slate.

5. *Others*.—Matches, light metals, iron and steel, and non-ferrous daily necessities (European style plates, pots and kettles, stoves, wall-pumps, sharp-edged implements, sewing needles, etc.), rubberware, leather and hideware, wooden furniture, plasterware, stationery and other office goods, toys, leather bags, lacquerware, athleticware, celluloid manufactures, artificial pearl, decorationware, umbrella, Japanese umbrella, bamboo goods.

STATEMENT I (b)

Small-scale and Cottage Industries in Mysore.

- 1 Carpentry
- 2 Blacksmithy
- 3 Leather tanning
- 4 Leather footwear and leather goods
- 5 Glassware
- 6 Brushware
- 7 Sports goods
- 8 Mathematical, surveying and drawing instruments, simple type
- 9 Cycle parts
- 10 Steel wire products
- 11 Locks
- 12 Cutlery
- 13 Salt-petre
- 14 Fountain pen ink
- 15 Match
- 16 Fishing hooks
- 17 Wire brushes
- 18 Fireworks
- 19 Bidi
- 20 Shark liver oil
- 21 Nibs
- 22 Fur skin
- 23 Woollen industry, weaving
- 24 Woollen carpets and rugs
- 25 Woollen industry, miscellaneous
- 26 Fruit preservation
- 27 Hosiery
- 28 Handmade paper
- 29 Filter paper
- 30 Katha
- 31 Coir goods
- 32 Agricultural implements
- 33 Iron chain
- 34 Domestic electrical appliances
- 35 Mechanical and educational toys
- 36 Radio receivers (assemblers) and components
- 37 Pruning knives
- 38 Surgical instruments
- 39 Cane-cutting knives
- 40 Modern embroidery frames
- 41 Gut making
- 42 Nakki and ribbon manufacture
- 43 Rattan work
- 44 Silk reeling and twisting
- 45 Lacquerware and toy making
- 46 Agarbath and perfumery
- 47 Pottery
- 48 Mat-weaving
- 49 Palm gur manufacture
- 50 Mould making
- 51 Glass bangle making
- 52 Tailoring
- 53 Brass work
- 54 Tiles manufacture

ACTIVITIES OF THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT

DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDED 15th APRIL 1954

Industrial Disputes.

During the fortnight, agreements have been reached between the Management of Hunsur Plywood Works, Hunsur, and the workers in respect of compensation to Sri Hutchia, who was dismissed and also in respect of workers' strike.

An agreement has been reached on 5-4-1954 between the Proprietor, Banasankari Weaving Factory, Mysore, and the workers regarding the termination of services of Shankara Narayana, a weaver.

The dispute between the Management and the workers of the eight Silk Factories belonging to Sri D. Arasappa in Bangalore, regarding closure of the Factories has been taken up for conciliation by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour and Conciliation Officer, Bangalore Division, Bangalore.

Reference of disputes to Tribunal and its Awards.

1. The Government in their Notification No. L. S. 299—L.W. 65-53-8 dated 13-4-54 have amended the Mysore Minimum Wages Rules, 1951 by adding a fresh Rule No. 32.

2. The Government in their Notification No. L.S. 303—L.W. 161-53-3 dated 13-4-1954 have made certain amendments to Rule 26 of the Mysore Minimum Wages Rules, 1951.

3. The Government in their Notification No. L.S. 309—L.W. 240-51-12 dated 13-4-1954 have made certain amendments to the Industrial Disputes (Mysore) Rules, 1951.

Registration of trade Unions and Elections therein.

The undermentioned Trade Unions were registered during the fortnight.

(1) Restaurant and Cafe Workers' Union, Bangalore.

(2) Sri Mahalakshmi Woollen and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Workers' Union, Bangalore.

The registration of Kolar Brick-making Co., Labour Association, Marikuppam, has been cancelled during the fortnight.

Candidates of the following Labour Associations have been declared elected unopposed :—

(1) The Davangere Cotton Mills Employees' Association, Davangere.

(2) The Government Sandalwood Oil Factory Labour Association, Shimoga.

The calendar of events in respect of the following Labour Associations has been published :—

(1) Water Supply Division Employees' Association, Bangalore.

(2) Sree Rama Weaving Shed Labour Union, Bangalore.

(3) Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries Labour Association, Chickbanavar, Bangalore.

The preliminary list of candidates contesting in the elections of the Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Labour Association has been published.

The provisional voters' lists of the following Labour Associations were published :—

(1) Sree Rama Weaving Shed Labour Union, Bangalore.

(2) Government Road Transport Workers' Association, Bangalore.

(3) Steel Construction (City Workshop) Co., Labour Association, Bangalore.

(4) Water Supply Division Employees' Association, Bangalore.

Mysore Shops and Establishments Act.

The following details of work done under the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, during the fortnight in the urban areas of Bangalore Civil and City Areas, Mysore City. K.G.F., Kolar, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Tumkur Towns :—

(1) No. of Shops and Establishments visited and inspected	635
(2) No. of prosecutions launched....	18
(3) No. of Show Cause notices issued	101
(4) No. of Warnings issued	26
(5) No. of compromises effected	11
(6) No. of petitions received	12
(7) No. of cases of irregularities noticed and instructions issued	12

Labour Information Services.

The Kannada version of the Mysore Labour Gazette for November 1953 was published.

The Labour news for November 1953 were collected and scrutinised and the compilation work was in progress.

The working class cost of living index figures for Mysore City for the month of March 1954 was compiled during the fortnight.

The report on strikes and threatened strikes for the fortnight ended 31st March 1954, monthly report on Labour Absenteeism of the Industrial Concerns and Plantations in the State for the month of January 1954 and the monthly report on closures of non-textile mills and factories for the reasons other than industrial disputes for the month of March 1954 were forwarded to the Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla and the Under Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, respectively.

In addition to other routine work, the Agricultural Wages Statistics Reports received from 20 Primary Reporting Agents were scrutinised and the compilation work was taken up.

Preliminary work in connection with the collection of statistics under Census of Manufacturing Industries and Industrial Statistics Labour Rules, such as finalisation of details of factories in the State, industrial classification of these factories and allotting code number etc., were in progress.

CHOLERA—ITS CAUSES & PREVENTION

Cholera has been known to have existed through many centuries in this country, although accurate records of the history of its ravages are obtainable only from the beginning of the 19th century. It belongs to a group of diseases which are called communicable. The cause of the disease is a small micro-organism called the 'Spirellum Cholerae' which was discovered by Koch in 1883.

Cholera is a disease of the intestinal tract and is peculiar to man only. The organisms of the disease as in the case of any other intestinal infections are thrown out chiefly in the stools of the patient. Less frequently they may be found in the vomited matter and occasionally, they have been located in the gall bladder and other tissues.

The vibrios that are thrown out of the patient's body in his dejecta, obtain entrance into the stomach and intestines of the healthy person. Food and drinks are the materials that normally pass through the mouth into the stomach and intestines and anything that brings about the contamination of food and water with these organisms will be responsible for the spread of the disease.

The proper disposal of the dejecta of a patient suffering from Cholera is, therefore the keynote towards the prevention of its spread. Carelessness in this regard is primarily responsible not only for the spread of this disease but for its maintenance within a community during the inter-epidemic periods, when the disease appears to have died out. When such a condition is observed in a community, the disease is stated to have become endemic; that is to say, it has come to stay permanently in that community. When environmental conditions become

favourable, the disease takes on a fulminating form; commences to kill people rapidly and in large numbers. What these conditions are that are favourable for the spread of this infection is an enigma and work is going on to unravel the secrets of this dangerous disease. It appears possible that in Mysore State, the areas bordering the Kollegal Taluk of the Madras State happen to be one such endemic focus.

A person does not develop the disease immediately he gets infected. It takes a few hours to about five days for a person to manifest the symptoms of this disease after infection.

Its diagnosis is fairly simple. The disease is characterised by violent purging and vomiting and the patients collapse rapidly. In some cases, there may not be any vomiting at all. The temperature is always sub-normal and if there should be a fever, the diagnosis of cholera can definitely be ruled out. Cramps usually in the calf muscles and occasionally in the other muscles are common. There is almost invariably suppression of urine. The stools are watery and contain flakes of mucous and the whole thing resembles rice water.

In regard to treatment, it must be stated that so far no specific has been discovered to cure this condition. Replenishing the loss of water from the system by supplementing it through the mouth and through the venous system has been in vogue for a large number of years. The injections of intra-venous saline solution have been the only satisfactory treatment so far, but such treatment has a limited value as it is possible only in institutions and does not lend itself for mass treatment during epidemics.

Preventive Measures.

Though cholera is a disease which can be very easily contracted, it also happens to be a disease which can as easily be avoided. It is quite possible to live amidst a raging epidemic of cholera without developing it, if only people could observe the elementary principles of personal hygiene and sanitation in their daily life.

The infective agent, *viz.*, the cholera vibrio escapes through the dejecta of the patient and obtains entrance to the mouth of the healthy individual through food and drinks in order to produce the disease. If at some stage, the chain of events is broken, it will be possible to prevent the disease from obtaining entrance into the body of the victim.

The infective organisms from the dejecta of the patient gain entrance into food and water, either directly or indirectly. Water gets infected directly by people washing the stools and the infected clothes of the patients in ponds, streams, rivers, etc. which are used for drinking purposes. Food gets infected through flies and through the hands and fingers of persons who have handled infected material.

As soon as a patient is suspected to be suffering from cholera, he must be isolated and kept away from other people as far as possible. It is best to hospitalise the cases.

The care in disposal of the faeces, urine and vomit of the patient is most important in the prevention of cholera. They should not be thrown about carelessly or kept exposed so as to allow this to come into contact with them.

They must be collected in suitable receptacles containing disinfectant lotions and from there removed to be buried or burnt, if possible.

The clothing of the patient should be boiled before washing and then dried up in the sun. Under no circumstances should the faeces of the patient or the clothes used by him be washed in a pond, river, tank or other sources of drinking water. Derangement of digestion should be guarded against during cholera epidemics as this is a pre-disposing factor, and all water and food should be boiled or thoroughly cooked before use.

The attendants should take particular care to wash their hands thoroughly with soap and water and then in antiseptic lotions before touching articles of food or drink. Under no circumstances should anyone eat or drink in a sick room. Contamination of food by this should be avoided and every attempt must be made to eliminate the breeding of flies as far as possible. Insanitary pit latrines, manure heaps, the nightsoil that is indiscriminately deposited in the open fields and in short, any collections of putrescible organic matter afford facilities for the breeding of flies. The sale of cut fruits and eatables exposed to flies should be prohibited.

Anti-cholera inoculation has been known to raise immunity of persons against this disease and therefore, has an important place in its prevention.

Personal hygiene and environmental sanitation are the keynotes for the prevention of communicable diseases like the cholera, typhoid and dysentery.

MYSORE CENSUS 1951.

Main Facts.

Special Features of the 1951 Census.

A Questionnaire which covers the entire list of topics recommended for adoption at all future censuses by the U. N. O. population experts, shift from the traditional emphasis on religion to economic, transcription of census responses in a register called the National Register of Citizens for future use by the administration and for socio-economic studies, estimation of the degree of error in the census count by a Sample Verification, construction of the Age-Tables from a random sample, presentation of the entire series of Census Tables for units smaller than the district together with some 200 facts about each village in a new series of census publications called the District Handbooks and a Census of Small Industrial Establishments covering all enterprises which do not come under the Factory Act—these are the special features of the 1951 Census, the eighth in the All-India series and the first of free India.

Fact Gathering.

The eighth General Census was taken in Mysore simultaneously with the rest of the country between 9th February and 1st March 1951. Covering on an average 1.4 square miles of the State's area, each of the 21,764 enumerators who had been conscripted for census work, collected altogether 14 facts in respect of every man, woman and child residing within the area assigned to him. The facts thus harvested were sorted for the main characteristics by a specially trained tabulation staff of nearly 400 and cast

into the prescribed series All-India Tables. These facts have been reviewed in the Census Report just released and the following is a brief summary of that review.

General Distribution.

Over the 29,489 square miles of the State's area, sunrise 1st March discovered 9,074,972 persons, of whom 4,657,409 were males and 4,417,563 were females. Altogether 16,288 villages and 110 towns have conspired to produce this tally, the contributions ranging from as much as 1.35 million by Bangalore District to as little as 417,538 by Chikmagalur District. The three Malnad Districts namely Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga account for only 19.8 per cent of the population although they claim as much as 32.1 per cent of the State's area. The Maidan Districts on the other hand claim over 80 per cent of the population although they account only for 67.9 per cent of the area. The 110 towns in the State shelter altogether 2.18 million persons or 24 per cent of the State's population while the 16,288 villages making an average contribution of 423 persons each account for 6.89 million or as much as 76 per cent.

Houses and Households.

These nine and odd million persons are claimed by 1,695,501 families. Our Census-takers had to visit as many as 1,584,048 houses to rope in this large number of families. Statistical pandits will no doubt declare that this works out to an average of 5,352 persons per 1,000 households, as against 5,027 persons in 1941 and 5,000 in 1931, and that the

number of persons per 1,000 houses has leapt up from 5,679 in 1941 to 5,729 in 1951. The man in the street will be glad to know, however, that his lament about increasing congestion can claim statistical corroboration.

Density.

With as many as 308 persons per square mile the State's density has risen for the first time in Mysore's history above the All-India average which now stands at 281 persons per square mile. Though this marks a staggering rise over the 1941 figure of 249, it must be some consolation to know that Travancore-Cochin with 1,015 persons, West Bengal with 806, Bihar with 572, Uttar Pradesh with 557, East Punjab with 338, PEPSU with 347 and Bombay with 323 persons per square mile have relatively less living-space than Mysore. Only Orissa (244), Hyderabad (227), Madhya Bharat (171), Assam (106), Madhya Pradesh (163) and Vindhya Pradesh (151), have lower densities. Within the State itself, there are marked differences in density, ranging from as many as 441 persons per square mile in Bangalore District to as few as 150 per square mile in Chikmagalur District. Even wider are taluk variations which range from 984 persons per square mile in Bangalore North to only 63 persons per square mile in Narasimharajapura. It is interesting to find that over as much as 62.5 per cent of the State's area the population spread is less than 300 persons per square mile.

Growth of Population.

The spectacular climb of the State's density from 249 in 1941 to 308 in 1951 has been produced by the increase in the State's population from 7.34 million in 1941 to 9.07 million in 1951 yielding a rate of 23.7 per cent, or a mean decennial growth rate of 21.2 per cent against 11

per cent in 1941 and 9 per cent during the decade 1921-31. The percentage of increase in Mysore this time is among the highest in the Indian Dominion, only Travancore-Cochin among the larger States sharing this distinction. Bombay with a 20.8 per cent increase just misses the bracket while the State's next-door neighbour Madras crawls far behind with a 13.4 per cent rise, although it is well ahead of the All-India increase of 12.5 per cent.

Another remarkable thing about the 1941-51 increase is that for the first time in Mysore's census history, the State's growth-rate has exceeded the All-India rates and the net increase of 1.74 million registered at the latest census dwarfs the combined surpluses of the three previous censuses.

Urban Increase.

Of the total increase of 1,737,154 in the State's population as much as 819,383 or nearly half is accounted for by the urban areas, the Cities of course, claiming the major share. While the rural areas have increased their numbers by only 15.4 (14.3) per cent, the towns have conspired to hoist the over-all rate to 23.7 per cent with a 60.3 (47.2) per cent increase. The three cities together have registered an increase of 71.1 (52.4) per cent while the non-city urban tracts have contributed 49 (39.4) per cent over their previous census claims. Among the cities, Bangalore Corporation claims the first place with a rise of 91.5 (62.8) per cent while among the districts, Shimoga District urban easily leads the rest with an intercensal increase of 63.1 (48.0) per cent.

District and Taluk Increases.

The 21.2 per cent increase registered by the State is the average of rates ranging from 25.6 per cent in Bangalore District to 12.1 per cent in Mandya District.

The increases in the three Malnad Districts, namely, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga are particularly striking. Although none of them claims a growth-rate above the State average, yet, for the first time since almost the turn of the century, every one of these districts boasts of a growth-rate well above that of the most sluggish of the Maidan districts, namely, Mandya (1.1 per cent). Even more remarkable are taluk increases which range from 30.5 per cent in Bangalore North to 5.7 per cent in Alur. Alur indeed was one of the 9 taluks, which had suffered a loss of population in 1941 and all the nine taluks, it is noteworthy, have now registered substantial gains. Pandavapura, the sole Maidan representative among the defective taluks of 1941, now claims a 21.5 per cent surplus over its 1941 position while among the eight remaining Malnad taluks, Manjarabad has contrived to convert its 1941 deficit of 1.2 per cent to a surplus as high as 22 per cent. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that none of the 82 taluks has sustained a loss this time.

Sample Verification

With increases of such flummoxing dimensions, it is only natural for the man in the street to suppose that the 1951 determinations carry the taint of wilful inflation. Sample verification of the Census count has, however, established that actually there has been under-enumeration to the extent of roughly one per cent or nearly a lakh of persons. By the same token this verification has proved that the previous counts had suffered from chronic under-enumeration, and that far from causing exaggeration of numbers, the existence of rationing has actually helped to bring the tally of our human wealth much nearer the truth than at any time in the past.

Migration

Under-enumeration in the past cannot, by itself, account for the steep rise in the population registered at this Census. An examination of the figures shows that immigration has played no inconsiderable part in swelling our numbers and we find that as many as 619,518 outsiders have found sanctuary in Mysore this time as against 399,720 in 1941, and 344,592 in 1931. Of this number, nearly five-sixths (525,517) have come from Madras while Bombay continues to hold the second place with 43,918 persons. Travancore-Cochin has stolen the third place from Hyderabad, with 8,557 persons as against 6,628 of the latter and Coorg with 4,862 persons now occupies the fifth place in the array of our principal contributors. As against these outside contributions to the State's population, Mysore's own contribution to other States is only 180,865. In return for the 525,517 persons whom Madras has exported to Mysore, Mysore has been able to offer only 115,336 of her children. With an export of 40,251 persons Mysore has almost squared the accounts with Bombay while the Mysorean quota in Hyderabad's population is in excess of the latter's contribution to Mysore by as much as 2,082.

Natural Increase

The favourable balance of migration referred to above accounts, however, for only a small part of the over-all increase of 21.2 per cent, the major share of the surplus being claimed by natural increase, or increase of the Mysore-born population. The fact that this population has risen from 6.34 million in 1931 to 8.64 million in 1951 or by 36.2 per cent should not, however, be regarded as evidence of increased activity of the reproductive machinery. Figures prove on the contrary that there has actually been a drop in the net turn-over from 156 children in 1941

to 153 in 1951 per 100 married women aged 15-45. If in spite of this fall in the turn-over the State has been able to register an unprecedentedly large increase, it is solely because of increased survival. With expenditure on medical and public health services mounting from Re. 0-4-6 *per capita* in 1941 to as much as Re. 0-15-2 *per capita* in 1951, it was inevitable that the death-rate and more particularly the infant and maternal mortality rates should register a fall. It was inevitable, by the same token, that the survival-rate should register a spectacular gain.

Sex Ratio

Those who have been getting anxious over the increasing scarcity of females would be relieved to know that for the first time in these seventy years, the sex-ratio has registered a gain. The quota of the fair sex which had touched the nadir at 947 per 1,000 males in 1941 has now risen by 2 and Mysore's present ratio of 949 females per 1,000 males beats the all-India ratio by the narrow margin of 2 per 1,000.

The rise in the proportion of the fair sex is noticeable in all the districts except Bangalore and Hassan. These two Districts have suffered a further deterioration from the 1941 position (Bangalore 951 against 960 in 1941 and Hassan 970 against 977). Among the Cities, the decline in Bangalore Corporation must be attributed mainly to the large influx of unattached males from across the border, and the same cause possibly operates also in the case of Mysore City. Kolar Gold Fields alone among the Districts and Cities has four females to spare for every thousand males, while among the Taluks, Nagamangala (1,059), Chennarayapatna (1,040), Krishnarajapete (1,011), Turuvekere (1,008), Kunigal (1,004), Pandavapura (1,002) and Gundlupet (1,002) share this distinction.

Age-structure

A study of the 1951 age-distributions shows that except young children aged 1-4 and young men and women aged 15-34, all the other age-brackets have larger quotas than in 1941 per 10,000 of the State's population. The quota of young children has dropped from 1,073 in 1941 to 1,016 in 1951 while the proportion of young men and women has shrunk from 3,570 in 1941 to as low as 3,360 in 1951. Of the increases, perhaps the most noteworthy is the increase in the proportion of elderly persons aged 55 and over. Their quota which was as low as 634 in 10,000 of the State's population in 1941 has now shot up to as much as 742. This obviously means that people live longer to-day than they used to do before.

Marital Status

More persons enjoying the pleasures of single-blessedness, fewer persons under the marital yoke and fewer persons who have lost their life-partners than in 1941, a perceptible rise in the marriageable age—these are the main conclusions that emerge from a study of the figures relating to marital status. While these conclusions are valid for the country as a whole, Mysore claims the distinction of having the highest quota of the unmarried and the lowest proportion of the married among the major States. Lest it be supposed that young men and women in Mysore are less willing to face the risks of matrimony than those in other States, it must be pointed out that the high proportion of the unmarried in the State is due really to Mysore's relatively higher quota of persons who are below the marriageable age. Even in the eligible ages, the State now has a higher proportion of the unmarried and a lower proportion of the married than in the previous decades, which clearly indicates a rise in the marriageable age. As regards the

widowed, their proportion has registered a fall since 1941—widowers from 51 to 43 and widows from 163 to 154 per 1,000 of the sex. Though this is a satisfactory position in itself, it is rather mortifying to find that widowhood is declining at a slower rate in Mysore than in most other States in the Dominion. Madras, for example, which had two widows more in a thousand of the fair sex than Mysore's quota of 163 in 1941 now puts the latter to shame by reducing its own tale of widows to as few as 141 per 1,000. What is more lamentable is the fact that Mysore has a particularly heavy quota of widows in age-groups 15-34 and 35-44 which means that a large proportion of men are succumbing in the prime of life under the load of family burden.

Religion

The latest count has found the relative positions of the main communities unaltered. The Hindus with 8.16 million constitute 89.9 per cent of the population as against 91.2 per cent in 1941. The Muslims take the second place among the communities in the State with a contribution of 7.7 per cent (698,831 persons), but unlike the Hindus they have the satisfaction of registering an advance over the 1941 position of 6.6 per cent. The Christians are in a similarly happy position with their higher quota of 1.9 per cent (170,909) as against 1.5 per cent in 1941. The Jains who are the next most numerous community in the State have suffered a diminution in numbers and count only 23 thousand now as against 33 thousand in 1941. The Buddhists share a similar fate with 1,125 persons as against 1,409 in 1941. The Parsees (Zoroastrians) have increased from 401 to 470 while the children of Israel who were only 64 in 1941 have increased now to 162. The most spectacular increase during the decennium is

claimed by the Sikhs who, from a bare 269 in 1941 have now multiplied themselves to 3,247. This extraordinary increase must be attributed partly to the presence of a large number of Sikhs in the armed services and partly to influx from Pakistan. The rise in the strength of the Scheduled Tribes is only less remarkable than that of the Sikhs. With a 62.8 per cent increase these denizens of the jungle have contrived to wipe out their 1941 deficit. This phenomenal increase does not mean, however, that the women of these Tribes have acquired the fertility characteristics of the fauna amidst which they live. Investigations have established on the contrary that the Tribal gains are due in a large measure to swarms of the Hasalaru Tribe crossing over into Mysore from the adjoining forest regions of North and South Canara.

Literacy

According to the latest findings, there are altogether 1,866,553 literates in the State, of whom 1,413,043 are men and 453,510 are women. This means that literacy has shot up in the State from a mere 13.0 in 1941 to as much as 20.6 per cent in 1951. Though this is not a very big show for the enormous sums of money which the State is spending on Education, it must be remembered that the increase registered in 1951 is considerably larger than the increase in the number of literates during the forty-year stretch between 1901-1941. Female literacy in particular has registered spectacular gains. From a mere 0.8 per cent in 1901 it has now touched the highwater mark at 10.3 per cent, the absolute increase being over 20 times the 1901 figure. The 20.6 per cent claimed by the State is the average of literacy ranging from 12.8 per cent in Mysore District to as much as 43.1 per cent in Bangalore Corporation. Paradoxically enough, the highest

percentages of literacy among the districts are claimed by the three backward Malnad Districts namely Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga, the last named district claiming 1.8 per cent more literates than its nearest rival Chikmagalur which trots behind with 23 per cent. Hassan District's 20.1 per cent has, however, to eat humble pie to Chitaldrug's 20.6 per cent but none of the other Maidan Districts comes anywhere near this least literate of the Malnad Districts.

As against the overall literacy percentage of 20.6, the urban areas boast of a literacy level of 39.6 per cent while the rural areas have the mortification of showing only 14.5 per cent. With a rural literacy of 20 per cent Shimoga District is a neck ahead of its nearest rival Chikmagalur (19.4 per cent) while Tumkur with 43.4 per cent claims that distinction in respect of the urban areas. Appropriately enough, Sringeri the seat of the Goddess of Learning appropriates the first rank among towns with a literacy of 57.3 per cent, while Ramasamudra in Mysore District forms the tail with a literacy of 13.2 per cent. Significantly enough, it is the towns with the highest proportion of agriculturists that betray the lowest percentages of literacy.

Though the urban areas claim higher percentages of literacy than the rural areas, the most remarkable intercensal gains have been achieved surprisingly enough by the latter. The rural areas of Bangalore District, for example, show a decade increase of 136.4 per cent, a rate, unapproached by any other area, either urban or rural. Among the Taluks, Sringeri takes the lead with 35.7 per cent and Mysore Taluk crawls in the rear with a melancholy 8.2 per cent. Only 20 out of the 82 taluks in the State top the State average while as many as 46 are poised midway between the 1941 level of 13 per cent and the 1951 level of 20.6 per cent. The remaining 16 limp far behind even

the 1941 average, Mysore Taluk, of course, coming at the tail-end.

Of the 1,866,553 literates in the State, over 1.59 million or 85.4 per cent know only the three R's and have not passed any examinations. Of the remaining 14.6 per cent, Middle-schoolers account for a little over half, or 7.7 per cent to be exact, and Matriculates take care of another 4.8 per cent. Those who are obsessed with the notion that Graduates are being mass-produced in the State will be surprised to know that degree-holders form, after all, only 0.8 per cent of the total literates and that persons holding technical degrees or diplomas account for even less (0.7 per cent). The heaviest concentration of literates is to be found understandably enough in the Cities of which Bangalore Corporation claims the lion's share. Over 50 per cent of the Graduates and Intermediates in the State are found in this one City alone, which accounts also for nearly a third of the Middle Schoolers and about 40 per cent of the Matriculates.

Language Pattern

With as many as 66 languages spoken in the State as mother-tongue Mysore can claim to be quite as big a Babel as any State in the Dominion. Kannada is the principal language and is the mother-tongue of as many as 5.99 million or 66 per cent of the population. It is the language of the administration and of instruction and is the dominant language in all the districts except Kolar where it plays second fiddle to Telugu which is the mother-tongue of as many as 135,732 persons or 15.2 per cent of the population and is spoken by a majority in Kolar District (59.7 per cent) and by considerable numbers in Bangalore (17.8 per cent) and Chitaldrug (15.9 per cent) Districts. Hindustani with 661,696 claimants accounts for 7.3 per cent of the

population and is the third most important language in the State. With a 66.4 per cent increase during the decade, Tamil now claims 651,260 persons or 7.2 per cent and threatens to overhaul Hindustani at no distant date. It is the dominant language in Bangalore Corporation and Kolar Gold Fields City where it is spoken respectively by 31.7 and 61.2 per cent of the population. Marathi takes the fifth rank with a piddling contribution of 134,542 or 1.5 per cent and the remaining 60 languages make a combined contribution of 2.8 per cent to the State's population.

The Economic Aspect

From these broad social and cultural characteristics of the State's population, we may now turn our attention to the economic. A wink at the livelihood pattern discloses that as many as 6.34 million or 69.9 per cent of the State's population are drawing sustenances from agricultural avocations while the remaining 30.1 per cent follow non-agricultural pursuits. Of the agricultural population, tillers who own the soil constitute 55.4 per cent, while landowners who do not till form but 2.9 per cent of the total. Between these two come tenant-cultivators with 4.8 per cent and agricultural labourers with 6.8 per cent. Among the non-agricultural categories precedence is claimed by the Miscellaneous Livelihood (Class VIII) with 13.1 per cent. "Production (other than cultivation)" its nearest rival has absorbed only 10.2 per cent. Of the remaining two livelihood classes traders and their dependants account for only 5.6 per cent of the population while only 12 persons in a thousand eke out a living from transport services.

A disturbing revelation of the 1951 Census is that despite the rise in the number of large industrial establishments from 417 in 1940-41 to as many as 579 in

1950-51, these and the State's 116,649 small industrial establishments together have not been able to raise the proportion under 'Industry' to more than 10.2 per cent of the total from the 1941 quota of 9.8 per cent. What is more mortifying is the fact that every one of the State's neighbours namely Madras, Bombay, Travancore-Cochin and Hyderabad boast of a larger industrial element and lower agricultural proportion than Mysore and it is the same story with regard to 'Transport' which claims but 1.2 per cent of the State's total. With 'Commerce' claiming 5.6 per cent of the population and the 'Miscellaneous Livelihood Class' claiming 13.1 per cent, Mysore can console itself on being superior to Hyderabad on percentage, although it must be galling to its pride to play second fiddle to the rest of its neighbours.

Yet another weakness of the State's economy is its appallingly heavy dependency burden. Of the total population of 9.07 million, only 2.36 million are found to be breadwinners while roughly 6.4 million are seen to be bread-grabbers. Of the total male population of roughly 4.7 million a little over 2 million or 43.8 per cent are found to be supporting themselves while the self-reliant among the gentler sex number only 0.3 million in a total of 4.4 million. Oddly enough, a greater degree of self-reliance is noticeable in the districts than in the cities, the difference being particularly marked in the case of women of whom 77 out of every thousand are seen to be capable of looking after themselves in the districts while the cities are able to show only 49 self-reliant women in a thousand of the sex. The position is reversed in the case of males of whom 44.1 per cent are self-supporting in the cities while only 43.7 per cent are self-reliant in the districts. Differences between the cities and districts are, however, of local significance only. What is important to note is the

fact that while in States like Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, there are only three bread-grabbers for every two bread-winners, in Mysore each breadwinner has to support on an average three hangers-on besides supporting himself. Indeed, so far as agricultural classes are concerned, the State has the dubious distinction of carrying the heaviest dependency burden in India while as regards the non-agricultural classes, it manages to escape the humiliation by the narrow margin of 4 per 1,000. For this unfortunate position Mysore has to blame firstly the general unwillingness of its womenfolk to forsake home-making for money-making or to combine both and secondly the decade's bumper crop of babies.

With so many more mouths to feed, one would expect the average Mysorean to have some side-job to supplement his income. Actually, however, only 305,527 out of 2,360,576 breadwinners or 13 per cent have subsidiary sources of income in the State as against 44.7 per cent in Bombay and 27.6 per cent in Madras. What heightens the tragedy is the fact that as against the all-India average of 10.6 per cent, only 3.4 per cent of the State's population are earning dependants.

Yet another disturbing revelation of the latest stock-taking is the fact that although there are as many as 6.4 million persons in the State living on the sweat of others' toils, only 6,376 of them are actively trying to share the burden of their guardians. Of this number, 4,633 or 72.7 per cent are found to be Mysoreans while the remaining 1,743 or 27.3 per cent are outsiders. As only to be expected, in the queue of job-hunters, the men far outnumber the women, mustering as many as 6,001 as against only 375 of the gentler sex. The three cities command understandably enough the largest concourse of job-hunters accounting as they do for as much as 82.8 per cent of the total, and educated unemployed who

constituted nearly four-fifths of the total in 1941 now form 75.1 per cent with 4,560 males and 231 women. Though the bulk of the employment-seekers (68.8 per cent) are unmarried, as many as 1,838 persons or 28.8 per cent are seen to have ventured into matrimony regardless of consequences. Of this number, 618 have already seen 35 summers and more while only 94 persons in this upper age-bracket have had the sense to realise that job-hunting cannot be combined with matrimony. Jobs have been eluding as many as 4,706 or 73.9 per cent of the total for over six months while the remaining 1,670 or 36.1 per cent have been *salaaming* for less than six months. The non-agricultural classes who constitute only 30 per cent of the total population account for as much as 90 per cent of the job-hunters. It is interesting to find that the Education Department (including the University) apparently offers the greatest attraction to employment-seekers in the State while other Government Departments claim relatively smaller queues.

Population and Sustenance

While the population of the State has gained by 21.2 per cent during the last decade, its cropped area has dropped from 6.72 million acres or 91 cents *per capita* to as little as 70 cents *per capita*, against the estimated minimum requirement of one acre per man, and to-day as many as 1,257,976 persons more have to eke out a precarious living from roughly 400,000 acres less. If the agricultural classes have thus experienced a deterioration in their economic condition, the non-agricultural classes have fared no better. Though the War and Post-War years have produced a large number of parvenu, the average Mysorean who was underfed, underhoused and under-clad in 1941 now finds himself much worse than he was before, partly due to intercensal additions

to the family and partly on account of living costs zooming up to Himalayan heights.

The Problem of Numbers

With the prospect of further deterioration in the position, population pundits have become frantically malthusianistic. Mistaking cause for consequence, these well-meaning people have drawn lurid and blood-curdling pictures of the catastrophe that is expected to overtake the land as the result of unrestricted breeding. According to them there is only one way of overcoming the menace and that is birth-control. Now, 'birth-control' is a blanket term which covers a multitude of practices ranging from the practice of continence to the use of pessaries. The ideal method, of course, is practice of continence, but like all ideals, it is impracticable for the common man. The 'safe-period' or the 'Rhythm Method' is acknowledged to be the next best method; but paradoxically enough it is also admitted to be an unsafe method. As for contraceptives, their use is condemned on medical as well as on moral grounds. An even stronger argument against them is their cost. When the average Indian is unable to buy even the bare necessities of life, it is ridiculous to expect him to buy contraceptives, particularly when he knows that the cost of contraceptives would amount to the same in the long run as the cost of bringing up a baby. Vasectomy or sterilization is another method that is recommended. This method has all the drawbacks of a contraceptive without any of its attendant advantages. Besides, while sporadic vasectomy is useless, mass-vasectomy is little short of madness. As for *coitus interruptus*, since it is known to be the worst of all contraceptive methods, it cannot obviously be recommended. The long and the short of the argument is that

all methods of birth-control are either impracticable or dangerous, and even if they are not, the difficulty of carrying birth-control propaganda to over a million and half homes (in Mysore alone) and to mostly ignorant and illiterate persons is obviously insuperable. Unfortunately, our birth-control enthusiasts do not see either the difficulties or the dangers and so firmly and fanatically convinced are they of the efficacy of their remedy that they do not even trouble to diagnose the disease before they offer us their prescription.

The advocates of birth-control assume that over-population is the result of prolific breeding and that poverty is the result of over-population. The fact that Mysore's intimidating increase of 21.2 per cent in 1951 means less than one intercensal addition per family proves conclusively that the State's over-population is certainly not due to any abnormal activity of the reproductive machinery. As for poverty, a little reflection would show that far from its being the consequence it is actually the cause of over-population. Our birth control champions forget that we had poverty long before the country became over-populated and that our real problem, therefore, is not that there are too many but that our income is too small. The population problem is thus essentially an economic problem and solution of the problem lies not in birth-control but in economic development.

Design for Tomorrow

Economic development has been aptly described "as the maximum utilization of a country's resources in men and material to improve the general standard of living." Of our resources in men, we get a fairly accurate idea from census data, but with regard to our material resources we are in a less fortunate position, because we have never had a systematic and

comprehensive survey, covering all fields of resource. *Ad hoc* surveys there have been but these naturally have led only to *ad hoc* developments. This applies not only to Mysore but to the whole country as well. Even with regard to these *ad hoc* developments, the absence of a census of production makes it impossible to say exactly how much and how profitably the resources in each area are being utilised. We are only dimly aware that *per capita* production is by and large the measure of the weakness or strength of our economy and of our ability to survive competition. The sooner, therefore, we organise a census of production, the better. A no less urgent need is a survey of possibilities. The Japanese prepare a hundred articles from paper and a thousand articles from bamboo. They know literally a hundred and one ways of turning waste into wealth. If maximum utilization of resources is our goal, a survey of the ways and means of exploiting each one of our resources would be no less necessary than a survey of the resources themselves. Supplementing these enquiries, perhaps, it would be an excellent plan to prepare a detailed list of our imports covering the minutest articles and to examine the possibility of manufacturing each one of them in our own country.

If we are to pull ourselves up into the twentieth century and march abreast of other advanced countries in the world, comprehensive planning on the basis of such systematic surveys would undoubtedly be necessary. But these surveys cost time and enormous sums of money. While it is necessary to undertake them, we certainly cannot sit marking time till they are launched and completed, and here is where the 'Five-Year Plan' comes in. It is in the words of Mr. Chester Bowles, 'an exciting document.' Its possibilities are immense and if we all work whole-heartedly and together, its success is assured. Though the Plan has

two more years to run, the goal of self-sufficiency in food envisaged by it has already been attained and it is quite on the cards that by the end of the first five-year period we would be in a position to boast of quite a substantial surplus. It is too early, however, to say whether equally spectacular results might be expected in other sectors also. But there is no reason to fear that our achievements would fall short of the targets.

Although the accent in the Plan is very rightly on agricultural development, industrial expansion has not been neglected. While notable achievements in the industrial field might reasonably be expected in the public sector, there are factors operating in the private sector which make the prospects in that sector less certain. On the one hand, the juggernaut of taxation is alleged to be crushing all private initiative and on the other, mounting production costs have undoubtedly reduced profits to such narrow margins that there is hardly anything left to be ploughed back into industry. By far the biggest threat to private enterprise comes, however, from the attitude of labour. The Gospel of Leisure preached by our Labour Laws is being mistaken for the Gospel of Idleness and labour expects maximum benefits for minimum effort. Naturally, private enterprise is apprehensive. If any sizable development in the private sector is to be expected, it is of the highest importance to ensure that what is intended to be a fair deal for labour does not turn out to be a raw deal for capital.

With the enormous man-power at our disposal, fashioning industrial expansion on the model of the U.S.A. or even the United Kingdom would only bring greater unemployment and misery. Industrial development on a sufficiently large scale as to absorb the surplus population on land is obviously beyond our means. We must, therefore, follow the example of Japan even in the industrial field, in the

same way as we are adopting the Japanese methods of cultivation. Our factories must become assembly-lines and our homes must become factories producing components, with co-operatives acting as the link between the home and the factory. Simple and inexpensive machinery must be designed and manufactured on a large scale. They should be capable of being run either by power or by treadle arrangement. We should give up the habit of thinking in terms of big enterprises and develop the attitude of regarding no undertaking as too small. Above all, there should be no compromise on quality.

All this demands the most careful planning and at all levels. Even the best Government Plans have gaps which only individual initiative and enterprise can fill. The history of man's achievements is the record of individual initiative extending the frontiers of knowledge and of possibilities. Unfortunately, we have

forgotten the lessons of history and have developed the habit of looking to Government for every possible assistance. Without bothering for Government assistance, our ancestors constructed thousands of tanks in the State. We have, however, allowed these tanks to fall into disrepair with the disgraceful excuse that it is the responsibility of the State to maintain them. The same spirit of irresponsibility has made us unsuccessful mendicants for many amenities which our own initiative could have easily provided. It does not occur to us that the State has higher obligations to fulfil and that it is ridiculous to foist on it responsibilities which legitimately are our own. The fact is we are aware only of our rights and are wholly unmindful of our obligations. So long as this attitude persists in us, prosperity must remain a mirage, for the individual as well as for the country.

MARKETING DEPARTMENT.

Progress Report for the month of March 1954.

The Mysore Weights and Measures Act.—During the month under report, 12,792 units of Weights and Measures were presented for testing, of which 12,190 units of Weights and Measures were certified for correctness as against 12,506 units in the previous month. A sum of Rs. 1,852--2--0 was realised as testing fee.

Eight hundred and eighty-one units of Weights and Measures of different denominations valued at Rs. 1,974--12--3 were sold by the Inspector of Weights and Measures in the State during the month.

In addition to 10 cases that were pending, 10 new cases (one in Bangalore City, one in Bangalore Civil Area, one in Tumkur, one in Chikmagalur, 3 in Davangere and 3 in Hassan) were launched. Out of these 20 cases, 11 cases (3 in Bangalore City, one in Civil Area, 2 in Chintamani, 3 in Davangere and 2 in Hassan) ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 217 was realised as fines.

The total number of Weights and Measures presented for testing was the highest in Bangalore City with 2,190 units, Mysore being second with 1,656 units.

The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act.

1 *Regulated Market at Mysore.*—2,55,419 cocoanuts, 31,997 maunds of tamarind, 14,902 pallas of groundnuts, 4,740 maunds of jaggery, 4,455 pallas of tamarind seed, 3,021 pallas of horsegram, 1,422 pallas of Honge seed, 1,883 maunds of soapnuts, 427 pallas of castor seed, 219 pallas of greengram, 186 pallas of Niger, 145 maunds of chillies, 141 pallas of coriander, 140 pallas of togari, 128 pallas of

cowpea, 102 pallas of til seeds, 34 pallas of avare and 7 pallas of urd were auctioned in the market during the period under report. A sum of Rs. 2,844--8--3 was collected by the Market Committee as Market Cess, license fee, etc.

2 *Regulated Market at Davangere.*—1,37,776 maunds of cotton kappas, 60,229 maunds of groundnut pods, 3,038 maunds of chillies, 512 maunds of cotton lint and 164 pallas of cotton seeds were auctioned in the market during the month under report. A sum of Rs. 2,956--9--6 was collected by the Market Committee as market fees, license fee, etc.

3 *Regulated Market at Tiptur.*—26,448 maunds of copra, 185 men carts or 1,21,980 cocoanuts, 466 carts or 4,66,300 lbs. of Seegu, 800 bundles and 307 bags of jaggery were auctioned in the market during the month under report. A sum of Rs. 5,875--6--6 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, license fee, etc.

4 *Regulated Market at Chitaldrug.*—1,20,146 maunds of small cotton, 23,664 maunds of big cotton, 9,243 maunds of tamarind and 694 pallas of tamarind seeds were auctioned in the market during the period under report. A sum of Rs. 3,707--0--6 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, license fee, etc.

5 *Regulated Market at Shimoga.*—7,277 bags of rasi saraku areca and 2,692 bags of betel areca were auctioned in the market during the month under report. A sum of Rs. 4,124--8--0 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, license fee, etc.

6 *Regulated Market at Tumkur.*—25,445 maunds of tamarind, 24,880

maunds of jaggery, 15,339 maunds of groundnuts, 3,851 maunds of soapnut, 900 maunds of arecanuts and 600 pallas of Honge seed were auctioned in the market. A sum of Rs. 7,410-14-6 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, license fee, etc.

7 *Regulated Market at Arsikere.*—1,578 carts or 9,33,673 cocoanuts, 3,296 bags of copra, 766 carts of seegu, 260 maunds of cotton and 248 bags of coriander were auctioned in the market during the month under report. A sum of Rs. 1,646-7-0 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, license fee, etc.

8 *Regulated Market at Bellary.*—39,390 bags of groundnut pods, 7,785 dokras of cotton kappas, 1,956 dokras of cotton lint, 10,800 bags of groundnut cake and 7,200 drums of groundnut oil were auctioned in the market. A sum of Rs. 5,469-7-6 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, registration fee, etc.

9 *Other Regulated Markets.*—The Government have extended the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, to the Town Municipal limits of Sira for tobacco. With a view to make the market self-supporting, it is proposed to extend the Markets Act to other agricultural commodities like groundnuts, arecanuts, tamarind, jaggery, etc., and the Town Municipal Council, Sira, has been requested to furnish their opinion in the matter. Further action will be taken after the receipt of the opinion of the Municipality.

The Government have also extended the Markets Act to Saklespur for cardamom. A recommendation has been made to Government to constitute the first regulated Market Committee for Saklespur.

A notification was issued inviting applications from merchants of Channapatna for registering themselves as traders and

commission agents of the Regulated Market to be started at Channapatna.

Proposals for starting Regulated Markets at Chintamani, Bangalore and Nanjangud were sent to the Government for sanction and orders are awaited in the matter.

The Mysore Agricultural Produce, Grading and Marking Act.

All the three Egg Grading Stations in the State continued to work satisfactorily. The number of eggs graded during the month at these Grading Stations is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Grading Station	No. of eggs graded	Their value	Grading fee collected
1	The Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society, Bangalore ...	4,466	864 11 0	...
2	The Composite Live-Stock Farm, Hessarghatta ..	8,439	1,323 3 0	..
3	The Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore ...	40,088	2,694 0 0	90 6 0
	Total ...	52,993	5,881 14 0	90 6 0

Collection and Compilation of Statistics.

Information regarding the availability of fruits, vegetables and other articles of food in Bangalore Market was collected and furnished to the military authorities and other military contractors.

A monthly report of weekly market rates of copra, cocoanuts and coconut oil in the Tiptur and Arsikere Markets was sent to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam, for publication in their monthly Bulletin.

Fortnightly wholesale and retail prices of all commodities, both agricultural and live-stock products, prevailing in the various district headquarters in the State were collected, consolidated and furnished to the Economic and Statistical Advisor to the Government of India, New Delhi in

addition to being published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

Conducting of Marketing Surveys.

A survey on the marketing of peas, French beans and tomatoes in Mysore State was conducted and a report was drafted, and it is under scrutiny.

Collection of information for drafting reports on the marketing of minor oil seeds and tapioca in the Mysore State were continued.

Sri C. J. Hiranandani, Marketing Officer, Government of India, visited the State during the month for collecting information on the marketing of tapioca in the State. Necessary assistance was given to him by the Department.

Supplementary information for revision of the report on the marketing of lac in India was collected and furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.

Co-operative Marketing.

The quality of milk handled during the month by some of the Milk Supply Societies in the State is noted below :—

- | | | |
|--|-----|-------------|
| 1. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Bangalore | ... | 15,000 lbs. |
| 2. The Milk Supply Co-operative Society, Tumkur | ... | 774 seers |
| 3. The Milk Supply Co-operative Society, Mysore | ... | 12,845 lbs. |

The question of starting Agricultural Produce Marketing Co-operative Societies in all the important Trade Centres in the State was actively pursued by the Department.

Market News Service.

Arrangements made for the collection of daily and weekly market rates for cer-

tain agricultural commodities and livestock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and for broadcasting the same through the All-India Radio, Mysore, were continued. Arrangements were also made to publish the daily market rates in some of the local newspapers such as "Deccan Herald", "Pasban", "Viswakarnataka" and "Tainadu" for the information of the public. The weekly market rates of arecanuts received from Madras were furnished to the Areca Marketing Co-operative Society at Sringeri, Shimoga and Arakalgud and also to the Regulated Market Committee, Shimoga, and those of cocoanut products received from Delhi and Kanpur were furnished to the Secretaries of the Regulated Market Committees of Arsikere and Tiptur and the Arsikere Cotton and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Arsikere. The auction rates of coffee prevailing at Chikmagalur were furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi. The weekly market rates of different varieties of arecanuts prevailing at Bangalore were furnished to the State Marketing Officer, Madras.

Miscellaneous.

The Department participated in the Congress Exhibition held at Subhas Nagar, Bangalore, by opening a stall wherein the charts, photos, maps, etc., relating to Regulated Markets and Grading as per Agmark Rules were exhibited. Demonstration in testing and grading of eggs was conducted daily in the stall for the benefit of the public. Weights and Measures manufactured by the Government Electric Factory and the Central Industrial Workshop, respectively, as per specifications laid down in the Mysore Weights and Measures Act were also exhibited.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN MYSORE.

Activities during February and March 1954

The Government of Mysore were pleased to specify the 1st March 1954 as the date on which the term of office of the members of the District Boards should expire and were also pleased to appoint with effect from that date, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts as Special Officers of District Boards, to exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions of District Boards. Accordingly, the members of District Boards vacated their office and the Presidents handed over the charge of District Boards to the Deputy Commissioners concerned on the 1st March 1954.

Important Events.

In the Bangalore District, Sree Chennakesavaswamy Jatra at Varthur, Bangalore South Taluk, Sree Chamundeswari Jatra at Harohalli, Kanakapura Taluk, Sree Madduramma Devaru Jatra at Huskur, Anekal Taluk, were held during March 1954 and prizes were distributed to the best Cattle at the Cattle Shows held at these places.

The portraits of Tumkur District Board Presidents, past and present, were unveiled by the Chief Minister in the District Board Office, Tumkur, on 22nd February 1954.

At Chitaldrug, Dr. Modi, Eye Specialist, conducted an Eye-operation Campaign from 12th February 1954 to 27th February 1954, in the building of Sri Rajenahalli Hanumanthappa's Ginning Factory. Patients from several parts of the District as well as from places beyond the State availed of this opportunity and underwent treatment. Sri Modi conducted 459 operations in all.

Under the guidance of the Chairman, Organising Secretary and the members of the Committee constituted for the purpose, excellent arrangements had been made for lodging and boarding of patients who underwent treatment in the camp. The local Municipal Council with its President, Vice-President and the Executive Staff rendered fullest co-operation to make the camp a success. The Council and Public thanked Dr. Modi for his services in a public meeting organised for the purpose.

At Krishnarajanagar Town, the new Radio House and Vegetable Market were opened on 26th February 1954.

At Chickanaikanahalli Town, the citizens conducted Shivasaptaha from 1st March 1954 to 15th March 1954. On 15th March 1954, Public feeding was arranged on a grand scale. The Harijan Day and Conference was also held on the 27th March 1954.

In Pavagada Town, the Harijan Conference was held on 29th March 1954 in the town, under the presidentship of the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur. Many subjects were discussed and speeches were delivered by Sriyuts C. T. Hanumantiah, M. L. A., Mali Mariyappa, M. L. A. and G. Viswanatha Setty, Municipal President.

At Kolar Town, the Chief Minister of Mysore inaugurated the Raffle to collect funds for establishing a Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Kolar and laid the foundation stone of the Harijan Hostel at Kolar on 27th March 1954.

The Harijan Day was also celebrated on the 28th March 1954. A Folk Arts Festival was arranged by the District Adult

Education Committee, Kolar. Sri H. K. Veeranna Gowdh, President, M. P. C. C. inaugurated the function and Sri H. C. Linga Reddy, M. L. A., presided over the function.

At Chintamani Town, the Car Festival of Sri Naganatheswara Temple was conducted from 12th March 1954 to 17th March 1954 and the Harijan Day was also celebrated.

At Sringeri Town, the Harijan Day was celebrated under the presidentship of Sri M. Sreenivasa Setty on the 28th March 1954.

Water Supply Schemes.

The total number of schemes technically sanctioned was 41 and no further technical sanction was accorded by Government during February 1954. There are only 24 schemes remaining to be sanctioned technically as the schemes in respect of Machenahalli and Periyapatna have got to be deferred.

Tender for the construction of 2 lakhs gallons R. C. C. Tank at Mandya was approved. Works were started in seven towns, namely, Malur, Mulbagal, Mayakonda, Thirthahalli, Konanur, Gundlupet and Kadur during the month. Two more schemes, namely, Water Supply to Kumsi and Shiralakoppa were finalised during the month and submitted to the Chief Engineer, for obtaining technical sanction. Scheme for Water Supply to Machenahalli was sent to the Chief Engineer for being deferred till the source is tested. The Municipal Council of Periyapatna is not in favour of taking up Water Supply Scheme and, therefore, the scheme has to be deferred.

Progress on the 30 works under the "50 lakhs" Scheme that is already under execution continued to be steady. An outlay of Rs. 1,54,127-8-0, was incurred during the month on those works. The total outlay incurred up to end of February 1954 was Rs. 10,21,713-11-0.

Five-Year Plan

The following statement shows the progress made under the Five-Year Plan in respect of Schemes relating to this Department for the month of February 1954 :—

Name of the Scheme.	Provision as per Plan.	Budget provision for the year 1953-54	Expenditure up to end of January 1954	Expenditure during February 1954	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Direction and Organisation ...	9,20,000	3,92,500	3,23,396	35,702	3,59,098
2 Publicity and Propaganda ...	1,49,000	82,200	11,585	888	11,923
3 Rural Water Supply ...	12,00,000	3,63,300	3,26,917	18,826	3,40,643
4 Rural Communication ...	5,73,000	81,600	1,48,004	9,670	1,57,674
5 Rural Health and Sanitation ...	5,52,000	1,03,000	1,82,069	41,857	2,23,926
6 Establishment ...	1,75,000	1,70,000	1,33,204	15,492	1,48,697
Grand Total ...	35,69,000	11,42,600	11,25,025	1,16,435	12,41,460

IMPORTANT EVENTS

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, inaugurated the Fourth Shimoga District Co-operative Conference at Sagar, on 2nd May 1954.

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Sri T. Channiah, Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health, visited the Malaria-affected areas in Kolar District to study the Malaria situation on 3rd May 1954.

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Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Law and Education, presided over the meeting of the Hindi Prachara Sangha, Mandya, on 3rd May 1954 and distributed the Certificates to the successful candidates in the Hindi Examination.

* * *

The Minister for Agriculture presided over the meeting of the Advisory Body of the National Extension Scheme at Shiralakoppa on 4th May 1954.

* * *

Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home and Industries, inaugurated the Basava Jayanti celebrations at the Mahanthana Mutt, Bangalore, on 5th May 1954.

* * *

The Minister for Home and Industries visited the 9th Mysore Engineer Platoon of the N.C.C. and saw the Cadets constructing a culvert near Bypanahalli and he himself operated the earth-moving machinery on 7th May 1954.

* * *

The Chikmagalur Municipal Council presented an address to Sri Kadidal Manjappa, Minister for Revenue and Public Works, on 8th May 1954.

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Sri Kadidal Manjappa, Minister for Revenue and Public Works, inaugurated the II N.G.O's Conference at Shimoga, on 9th May 1954. Sri H. K. Veeranna Gowdh, President, M.P.C.C. presided over the Conference.

* * *

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, inaugurated the Social Service Camps at Sugganahalli, Ramanagaram Taluk, and at T.-Hosahalli, Kanakapura Taluk, on 10th May 1954.

* * *

Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, Ex-Dewan of Mysore, was presented with an address by the Channapatna Municipal Council on 18th May 1954. Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, unveiled the portrait of Dr. M. Visvesvaraya at Sri Laxminarayana Co-operative Society at Channapatna on the same day.

* * *

The Chief Minister laid the foundation stone for the New Pumping Station at Honganahalli, near Krishnaraja Sagar, on 18th May 1954.

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The Chief Minister presided over the closing ceremony of the Shramadana Sibira at Hirikhyathanahalli, Hunsur Taluk, on 21st May 1954.

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Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Law and Education, presided over the Travancore-Cochin Education Conference at Kottayam on 20th May 1954 and delivered a speech on that occasion.

* * *

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, presided on the occasion of the All-India Mango Show held at the Lal-bagh, Bangalore, on 22nd May 1954 and distributed prizes to the winners in the competition.

* * *

The Chief Minister laid the foundation stone of the Co-operative Society Building, a branch of the Basavangudi Co-operative Society, at the Narasimharaja Colony, Bangalore, on 24th May 1954.

The Minister for Law and Education gave away the certificates to the candidates participating the ten-day training course in Statistical methods of quality control, control training at Sri Krishna-rajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore, on 27th May 1954.

* * *

The Chief Minister visited the Summer Social Service Camp organised by the Bharath Sevalal, near Ankanahalli, Ramanagaram Taluk, on 28th May 1954.

PRESS NOTES AND NOTIFICATIONS—

SALE OF IMPORTED WHEAT IN MYSORE STATE.

In pursuance of their decision decontrolling wheat, the Government of India will now undertake the sale of overseas wheat from Central storage depots to licensed dealers, including such licensed millers as produce *atta*, in the State of Mysore.

Stocks will be issued from the Central Government depots at Bangalore and wheat/*atta* will be available for retail sale through normal trade channels in the free market without any quantitative limit.

Dealers will be free to sell wheat/*atta* in any part of Mysore State without restriction, except that wheat issued under this scheme shall not be used for the manufacture of 'fines'. A separate Press Note is being issued indicating details of price and procedure to be followed by dealers purchasing overseas wheat.

Traders intending to purchase overseas wheat should apply to the Godown Superintendent, Central Government Depot, Bangalore.

PROCEDURE FOR SALE OF IMPORTED WHEAT TO LICENSED TRADERS IN MYSORE.

As announced in a Press Note issued separately, stocks of overseas wheat will be issued to licensed traders/millers producing *atta* in Mysore State.

The procedure to be observed by dealers for the purchase of overseas wheat will be as follows.

(i) Application stating the name, address and licence number of the dealer should be submitted in duplicate to the Godown Superintendent in charge of the Central Government Depot, Bangalore, for the issue of wheat. It should clearly indicate (a) the quantity required, and (b) the time when delivery will be taken.

(ii) Wheat will be sold only to dealers/millers producing *atta*, holding licenses from the Government of Mysore for dealing in/milling of wheat.

(iii) The minimum quantity which a licensed dealer/miller can purchase at a time will be 20 tons.

(iv) The sale price of wheat will be Rs. 15-8-0 per Bengal maund (82-2/7 lbs.), inclusive of the cost of unny bags, ex-Central Government godowns.

(v) Delivery of bagged wheat will be given in standard bags. Before effecting delivery, five per cent check weighing of the bags will be made in the presence of the recipient. If a trader insists on

100 per cent weighing at the time of delivery, this will be done provided he agrees to bear the cost of weighing.

(vi) Dealers/millers producing *atta*, who are in possession of valid licences issued by the Government of Mysore, should submit the requisite number of treasury challans duly filled in with their applications for counter-signature by the Godown Superintendent, Central Government Depot, Bangalore. After counter-signature, the money will be deposited into the local treasury or sub-treasury in favour of the Deputy Accountant-General (Food and Rehabilitation), New Delhi, under the head 'unclassified receipts'. On the production of the receipted original challan, the Godown Superintendent, Bangalore, will issue delivery orders for the release of wheat. The dealer/miller will, on receipt of the release order, take delivery within a period of 15 days, failing which he will be liable to pay additional charge of one anna per maund per month or part of a month.

"OWN YOUR TELEPHONE EXCHANGE" SCHEME.

Attention of the public is invited to the "Own Your Telephone Exchange" Scheme. Under this Scheme, the Government undertakes to open a Telephone Exchange in a station where an individual or a Chamber of Commerce or institutions or any other similar body comes forward to advance a loan of Rs. 50,000 to the Government. The loan is repayable after twenty years. The deposit may also be subscribed by individuals through an institution or a body at amounts not smaller than Rs. 2,000 each. The deposit will bear simple interest at 2½ per cent per annum, payable annually on expiry of 12 calendar months following the date of payment of the deposit.

Top priority will be given for opening Exchanges under this Scheme.

For further particulars, the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Bangalore, may be addressed.

ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPMENT WORK

The Planning Commission of the Government of India have approved of a scheme for giving assistance for the running of student camps in the State for execution of small local development works such as schools or dispensary buildings,

village roads, drainage schemes, etc., in the following seven National Extension Blocks in the State :-

- 1 Ramanagaram cum Kanakapura
- 2 Sidlaghatta
- 3 Gundlupet
- 4 Harihar—Davangere
- 5 Koppa—Narasimharajapura
- 6 Arkalgud—Holenarasipur
- 7 Turuvekere

Under the scheme, a grant-in-aid for purposes of boarding only, not exceeding *annas twelve per day per student* staying overnight at the camp site, will be admissible. Where there are no adequate facilities for girl students staying overnight at the camp site, an equivalent contribution for transport charges will be considered. The payment of these grants is subject to the following conditions:-

1. A concrete scheme for which the free voluntary labour of the students is to be given should be worked out in each case with the Deputy Commissioner and Deputy Development Commissioner or other authority in charge.

2. The period of voluntary labour should, as a rule, be not less than three to four weeks. Where this is not possible, a shorter period of not less than two weeks will be considered.

3. Tools, implements and any materials required for carrying out the works will be provided by the administration of the National Extension Service Block or from other sources.

4. In addition to the grant-in-aid of annas twelve, a contingent grant of Rs. 2 will be allowed for each student for the duration of the camp, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 for the entire period of the camp irrespective of the number of students participating in it.

5. No amounts will be available for any other items of expenditure such as T.A., Lodging Expenses, etc.

The students' and scouts' organisations in the State desirous of taking part in the local development works and rendering social service in this form during the summer holidays may contact the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and Deputy Development Officers nearest to them. These Officers will furnish details of the schemes to be worked out.

CENTRAL GRANT TO MYSORE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

The Government of India have sanctioned a further grant of Rs. 75,610 to the Mysore State Government for the development of the handloom industry. Of this sum, Rs. 50,000 is to be utilised for rebates on sales of handloom cloth and Rs. 15,000 for providing improved equipment.

The remaining part of the grant is to be utilised as follows : Rs. 5,000 for publicity and propaganda, Rs. 3,000 for the supply of standard reeds and Rs. 2,610 organisational expenses.

The total grant loans sanctioned by the Government of India to Mysore in 1953-54 amounted to Rs. 6,21,900.

CONTROL ON MILLING OF WHEAT.

With the concurrence of the Central Government, the Government of Mysore have issued the order called The Mysore Wheat Mills Control Order, 1954 which would come into force at once.

According to this order, "No owner of wheat mill should mill wheat or store wheat for milling in any place in the State except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence and a separate licence shall be taken out for each such mill."

Applications for licences under this order should be made to the appropriate licensing authority and shall be accompanied by a treasury chellan in token of payment of the fees.

Licences granted under this order would remain in force for a period of one year and are subject to renewal every year.

The fee payable for the grant of a licence under this order is Rs. 100 and the fees payable for renewal of a licence is Rs. 20.

If the licensing authority is satisfied that the original licence issued to a licensee is lost, destroyed, or otherwise rendered useless, it may on payment of a fee of five rupees, issue a duplicate of the licence.

The licensing authority might cancel or suspend any licence granted or renewed under this order before the termination of the currency of the licence, if, in its opinion, the licensee has evaded or attempted to evade any provisions of this order or any of the conditions of the licence granted under this order.

The licensing authority, or any person authorised by it in writing in this behalf, may enter upon and inspect any Wheat Mill or any premises thereof used for the milling or storage of any wheat, and may also seize such wheat in respect of which it or he has reason to believe that any provision of this order has been, is being or is about to be contravened.

Conditions of the licence the licensee shall, from the date of this licence, maintain a register in English or Kannada, showing the following particulars :-

- (a) The opening balance of wheat and wheat products ;

- (b) The quantity of wheat received on each day ;
- (c) Quantity of wheat milled each day ;
- (d) Quantity of wheat or wheat products released each day ;
- (e) Closing balance of wheat and wheat products at the end of the day.

The licensee shall tender all necessary facilities at all reasonable times to such persons as may be authorised by the Licensing Authority for the inspection of the Mill or its stores and also for taking of the samples of wheat or wheat products.

The licensee shall furnish correctly such information as may be demanded from him and shall carry out such instructions as may from time to time, be given by the licensing authority or any Officer authorised by it in this behalf.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION CIRCULAR: Austria.

The schedules to the Indo-Austrian Trade Agreement were recently extended till the 30th June 1954. Among the new items for which provision has been made for exports from India to Austria are :—

- Rubber threads.
- Bichromates.
- Chromic acid.
- Magnesium chloride.
- Textile machinery.
- Special Indian Arts goods.

Indian firms interested in the export of these items to Austria are advised to get in touch with the Legation of India, Spitzergasse 2, Vienna XVIII, for trade introductions if they have no business contact already.

Export of Indian Goods to Iraq.

It has been reported that there are good marketing possibilities in Iraq for Kerosene cooking stoves, incandescent lanterns, desert air coolers and electric water coolers.

Stoves are, at present, imported into Iraq from United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden and Austria. Larger quantities of Indian stoves could be sold in Iraq if prices are competitive and quality good.

Similarly, Indian incandescent lanterns, desert air coolers and electric water coolers can also find a good market in Iraq. Interested manufacturers and exporters of these articles may contact the Commercial Secretary to the Embassy of India in Baghdad for further details.

Africa.—Market for Canvas Shoes and Fresh Fruits.

(i) *Footwear*.—There is considerable scope for export of canvas shoes to the Central African Federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Of late, the demand for these shoes is reported to have shown an increase.

(ii) *Fresh fruits*.—The Government of Kenya will now allow the import of fresh fruits from India under specific licenses. The fruits so imported must be certified to be free of insect, pest or plant disease by the appropriate authority in India (e.g., Department of Agriculture). The maximum quantity that will be allowed to be imported in any one consignment will be 80 lbs. by air to Nairobi only.

United Kingdom.

United Kingdom Importers are interested in bone mills in India, and firms dealing in reptile skins, oils and oil seeds, spices, iron ore and Mica.

Interested Indian firms are advised to contact the Minister (Commercial), High Commission of India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The Employment Exchanges in the State registered 1,381 persons during the month of April 1954 of whom 129 were Ex-Service Personnel, 35 women and 1,217 others. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Department and State Government Departments was 72 and from Private Employers 28, thus bringing the total to 100.

Three hundred and twenty-one persons (55 Ex-Service Personnel and 266 others) were referred to Employers' against the reported vacancies.

Seventy persons were placed in employment during the month as against 85 in the previous month. Of these placed, 12 were Ex-Service Personnel and 58 other applicants.

The registrations of 133 Ex-Service Personnel and 1,378 Civilians lapsed during the month. Eight hundred and fifty seven Ex-Service Personnel and 8,343 Civilians were on the Live Register of the Exchange at the end of the month for employment assistance. From the inception of the Organisation up to the end of April 1954, 1,06,312 persons were registered, 34,777 were submitted against reported vacancies and 7,942 were placed in employment.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER.

The following statement shows, districtwar, the total number of electric installations serviced during the month of March 1954 :—

Sl. No.	Installations	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chickmagalur	Hassan	Chitaldrug	Shimoga	Bellary	Total
1	Lighting	840	159	46	60	50	69	36	137	65+5 T	46	1,005
2	Heating	57	12+ 1 DP	1	1+1 DP	1 DP	1	8	...	2	...	60
3	Power	22	4	5	4+2 T	2	4	1	6	2	1	54
4	Irrigation	18	7	...	17	21	...	5	51	5	...	124
5	Cinemas	...	1 T	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 T
6	Street Lights	86	10	3	2	13	52	16	79	32	...	248
7	Villages Electrified	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	...	9

Note :—(T)—Temporary or Touring.
(DP)—Domestic Pumps.

The total number of installations in the State as on 31st March 1954, was as follows :—

Lighting	...	1,30,129
Heating	...	7,914
Power	...	8,341
Irrigation	...	5,548
Cinemas	...	192+1 T
Street Lights	...	34,898
Villages electrified	...	649

GRANTS TO THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The Government have been allotting in the State Budget, every year, large sums for the provision of houses to members of the Depressed Classes in the State. The sum provided during the year 1953-54 for this purpose was Rs. 15,50,000. Under the scheme the land required for the formation of fresh colonies and extensions for Harijans, both in the rural and urban areas, is acquired at the cost of Government, the sites are demarcated and granted to the Depressed Class applicants free. In addition to the free sites they are granted cash subventions for building materials ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400.

During the year 1953-54, 209 cases of acquisition were sanctioned in the several districts of the State and the total extent of land acquired was 333 acres and 8 guntas.

HEALTH OF LIVE-STOCK.

During April 1954, altogether 265 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the several contagious and infectious diseases as against 177 villages affected during the previous

month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Mysore, Kolar and Bangalore Districts, while Mandya, Chitaldrug and Chickmagalur Districts were least affected. These diseases accounted for 1,531 attacks of which 771 succumbed, as against 985 attacks and 438 deaths during the previous month. The departmental staff conducted 35,266 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot and Mouth disease. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention, other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth disease.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were reported from 168 villages accounting for 59 deaths. The special staff attached to the parasitic disease control units of the department dosed 13,976 animals.

Fodder and water were generally available throughout the State.

RELIEF TO RAIYATS.

As a measure of relief to the Atchkatdars who have suffered on account of failure of wet crops under the Atchkats of Doddakere, Nidagattadakere and Giddegowdanakere of Santhohalli Village, Malur Taluk, during the year 1952-53 due to scanty rainfall, seasonal remission of one half of the wet assessment amounting to Rs. 261-8-0 (Rupees Two hundred and sixty-one and annas eight only) is sanctioned.

REVISION OF THE ELECTORAL ROLLS.

The revision of the electoral rolls of the Graduates, Teachers, and Local Authorities

Constituencies of the Mysore Legislative Council for 1954, has now been taken on hand.

Notices under Rule 5A of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1950, have been issued inviting applications from qualified persons in Form VII before the 24th July 1954 for registration in the electoral rolls of the Graduates' and Teachers' Constituencies.

Printed copies of Form VII for the Graduates' Constituency may be obtained free from the Chief Electoral Officer for Mysore, Old Public Offices, Bangalore, or the Registrar, University of Mysore, who is the Electoral Registration Officer for the Constituency. Copies of the Form for the Teachers' Constituency may be had from the Chief Electoral Officer or from the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore who is the Electoral Registration Officer of the Constituency.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

I. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, BANGALORE

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|---|
| 1. Chief Minister | ... | ... | Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, B.A., LL.B. |
| 2. Minister for Law and Education... | ... | ... | Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., LL.B. |
| 3. Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government. | | | Sri T. Channiah, B.Sc. |
| 4. Minister for Revenue and Public Works | ... | | Sri Kadidal Manjappa, B.A., LL.B. |
| 5. Minister for Home Affairs and Industries | ... | | Sri H. Siddaveerappa, B.A., LL.B. |
| 6. Minister for Agriculture | ... | ... | Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, M.Sc., Ph.D. (U.S.A.) |

II. THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|--|
| 1. Speaker | ... | ... | Sri R. Chennigaramiah (doing duty as speaker). |
| 2. Deputy Speaker | ... | ... | Sri R. Chennigaramiah. |

III. THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|--|
| 1. Chairman | ... | ... | Sri K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L. |
| 2. Deputy Chairman | ... | ... | Sri P. Gopalakrishna Setty, B.A., B.L. |

IV. HIGH COURT OF MYSORE, BANGALORE

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|
| Chief Justice | ... | ... | Sri P. Medapa, B.A., B.L. |
| 1. Judge | ... | ... | Sri R. Venkataramaiya, M.A., LL.B. |
| 2. Judge | ... | ... | Sri N. Balakrishnaiya, B.A., LL.B. |
| 3. Judge | ... | ... | Sri T. N. Mallappa, B.A., LL.B. |
| 4. Judge | ... | ... | Sri B. Vasudeva Murthy, B.A., LL.B. |

V. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BANGALORE

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|--|
| Chairman | ... | ... | Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda, B.A., B.L. |
| 1. Member | ... | ... | Sri George Matthan, B.Sc. |
| 2. Member | ... | ... | Sri H. M. Mallikarjunappa, B.A., LL.B. |

VI. THE PALACE, MYSORE

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| 1. Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. | | | Sri Safi Darashah, B.A., I.A.S. |
| 2. Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. | | | Sri H. N. Pallegar, M.A., LL.B., I.A.S. |

VII. SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT, BANGALORE

- | | | |
|--|--------|---|
| 1. Chief Secretary to Government | ... | Sri N. Puttarangaswamy, B.Sc., I.A.S. |
| 2. Financial Secretary to Government | ... | Sri N. Madhava Rao, B.A., I.A.S. |
| 3. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. | | Sri K. Mohamed Ahmed, B.A., I.A.S. |
| 4. Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electrical Departments. | | Sri D. K. Srinivasachar, B.Sc. (Hons.), I.A.S. |
| 5. Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government and Planning Departments. | | Sri G. Venkatakrisna Rao, B.Sc. (Hons.), I.A.S. |
| 6. Secretary to Government, Home, Agriculture and Forest Departments. | | Sri D. J. Balaraj, B.Sc., I.A.S. |
| 7. Secretary to Government, Development Department. | | Sri R. J. Rego, M.A., I.A.S. |
| 8. Law Secretary to Government | ... | Sri C. V. Channappa, B.A., B.L. |
| 9. Secretary to Government, Education Department. | | Sri B. M. Krishnan, B.A., I.A.S. |
| 10. Additional Secretary | ... .. | Sri M. Sadasivayya, B.A., B.L. |
| 11. Secretary, Mysore Legislature | ... .. | Sri G. S. Venkataramana Iyer, B.Sc., M.L. |
| 12. Chief Electoral Officer and <i>Ex-officio</i> Joint Secretary to Government. | | Sri M. K. Varadarajan, M.A., B.L. |

VIII. UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE, MYSORE

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------|---|
| 1. Vice-Chancellor | ... .. | Sri V. L. D'Souza, B.A., B.Com. (Lond.) |
| 2. Registrar | ... .. | Sri F. J. Noronha, M.A. (Lond.) |

IX. LIST OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Revenue Commissioner, New Public Offices, Bangalore. | Sri G. N. Nagaraja Rao, M.Sc., I.A.S. |
| 2. Director of Industries and Commerce and Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri E. V. Ganapati Iyer, B.Sc., I.A.S. |
| 3. Excise Commissioner in Mysore, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri A. C. Nirvani Gowda, B.A., I.A.S. |
| 4. Director of Food Supplies and Commissioner for Distress Relief in Mysore, and <i>Ex-officio</i> Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri K. P. Ramanathaiya, M.A., I.A.S. |
| 5. Commissioner for Local Self-Government and Chairman, Mysore Labour Housing Corporation, Bangalore. | Sri N. S. Hirannayya, M.A., I.A.S. |
| 6. Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri J. B. Mallaradhya, M.A., I.A.S. |
| 7. Commissioner for Food Production, Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri M. K. Appajappa, B.A., I.A.S. |

8. Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore, In-charge.	Sri G. N. Nagaraja Rao, M.Sc., I.A.S.
9. Special Officer, Efficiency Audit, and General Manager, Government Insurance Department, Bangalore.	Sri J. Appaji Gowda, B.A. (Hons.).
10. Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore	Sri B. S. Puttaswamy, B.A., B.L.
11. Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri M. A. Muthanna, B.Sc., I.F.S. (Dip.).
12. Commissioner for Depressed Classes, Bangalore.	Sri B. Rachappa, B.A.
13. Registrar of Co-operative Societies I/c and Chief Marketing Officer in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri K. R. Marudeva Gowda, B.A., LL.B.
14. Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri George Chandy, M.S.E.E.
15. Director of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore, Bangalore.	Dr. P. M. Narainswamy Naidu, B.Sc., L.V.P., Sc.D. (Ger.), F.F.A.S. (Fr.).
16. Director of Geology in Mysore, Bangalore ...	Sri Charles S. Pichamuthu, D.Sc. (Glas.), Ph.D., etc.
17. Director of Public Health in Mysore, Bangalore.	Dr. T. Chandrasekhariah, B.A., M.B.B.S., M.P.H.
18. Chief Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore ...	Sri K. S. Gangadhara, B.E.
19. Director of Medical Services in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri B. R. Ramalinga Reddy, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., etc.
20. Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications, Bangalore.	Sri D. S. Gurubasavappa, B.Sc.
21. Director of Archaeology in Mysore, Mysore.	Sri K. Narayan Iyengar, M.A. (Acting).
22. Director of Literary and Cultural Development in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri C. K. Venkataramaiya, M.A., LL.B.
23. General Manager, Government Road Transport Services, Bangalore.	Sri A. Visvanath, B.Sc., B.L.
24. Controller, State Accounts Department, Bangalore.	Sri Mohamed Rahmathulla, M.A., LL.B.
25. Director, Department of Sericulture, Bangalore.	Sri H. S. Venkata Rao, B.Sc.
26. Superintendent of Horticulture, Bangalore ...	Sri M. H. Mari Gowda, B.Sc. (Mys.), M.Sc. (Lucknow), Ph.D. (Harvard).
27. Secretary, the Mysore Government Insurance Department.	Sri C. Narasimha Moorthy, M.A., I.A.S.
28. Joint Secretary, the Mysore Government Insurance Department.	Sri C. B. Shankara Iyer, B.Sc.
29. Special Chief Engineer ...	Sri H. Ananthachar, B.E., A.M.I.E.
30. Special Officer, Rural Industrialisation Scheme, Bangalore.	Sri K. Thipperudriah, B.A., I.A.S.
31. Principal Information Officer to Government, Bangalore.	Sri B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons.).

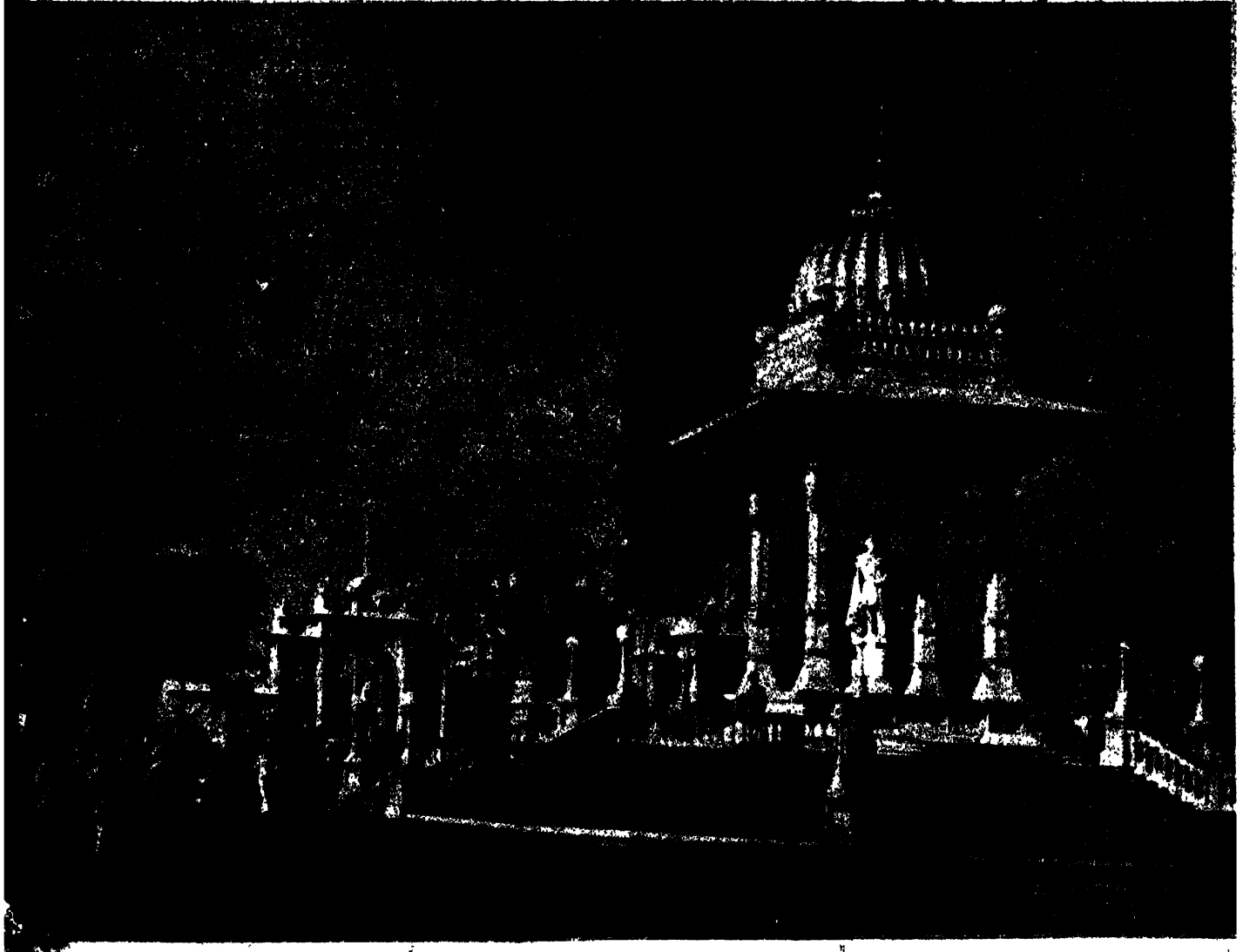
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PALACE, MYSORE.

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XVIII]

Bangalore, June 1954

[No. 3

MEETING OF THE INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON PLANNING IN MYSORE

Sri V. T. Krishnamachari, Vice-Chairman, Planning Commission, Government of India, met Heads of Development Departments and the Secretaries to Government, on 19th June 1954 at the Legislative Council Hall, Old Public Offices, Bangalore. The Chief Minister and other Ministers were present.

A brief review of the progress made by the several groups of Development Schemes under the First Five-Year Plan in general was presented, at the outset, by Sri E. V. Ganapati Iyer. Discussions then ensued on the progress achieved under major irrigation projects, minor irrigation works, including tank restoration, etc. Power Supply Schemes, Rural Industrialisation Scheme, Cottage and Small-Scale Industries, with special reference to Unemployment Relief, Major Industries and assistance from Industrial Development Corporation, Education Reforms, Community Project and National Extension Service Scheme, Housing Scheme, Financial Resources with particular reference to levy of betterment fees, etc. Heads of Departments concerned participated in the discussion. Details of the provision made under the First Five-Year Plan, the targets achieved so far, and the future plan of action relating to various spheres of work were placed before the meeting.

Addressing the meeting, Sri V. T. Krishnamachari said that the Second Five-

Year Plan would have to be supported entirely from local resources and all must work to get 10 per cent of the national income every year. He pointed out that in the First Five-Year Plan they were able to get only 5 per cent or even less. That indicated the measure of sacrifice that was needed. That was why he was always saying that one of the most important functions of the National Extension Scheme was to see that there was at least one co-operative society in each village in which every family of the village should be represented. The idea was that everybody should save and unless there was sacrifice, the country would not be able to finance any Plan. National Extension Scheme, Sri Krishnamachari said, was a pattern of administration for a Welfare State. The villager, the common man should be made to feel that the Plan was his. If each family paid, say Rs. 5 or even Rs. 2, towards the Scheme, there would be a psychological change. "And what I want you to do is to work for that psychological change, put new life into the country and to make it a Welfare State, and in a Welfare State, everybody has got his or her obligation. There is no limit to what an awakened nation can achieve," he said. The object of the National Extension Scheme was not understood properly by everyone. That was why he made a rather comprehensive speech last year at the Development

Commissioners' Conference. The States were requested to translate it into local languages.

Thanking Sri V. T. Krishnamachari for accepting his invitation to visit the State, the Chief Minister pointed out that Sri Krishnamachari belonged to that order of giants like Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Sir Mirza Ismail and others, who had contributed to the industrial and economic progress of Mysore, and that therefore, it was in the fitness of things that he should be the virtual head of the Planning Commission, handling the stupendous task of spending 2,500 crores of rupees for the benefit of the country in all sectors of human activity. He said that Sri Krishnamachari had taken great pains in studying the details of the progress of the Five-Year

Plan in the State and expressed his gratitude for his valuable guidance and advice.

Replying to the Chief Minister, Sri Krishnamachari said that it was not merely the money spent in the Plan that was important. The meaning of the Five-Year Plan was that it sought to create a new pattern of society and a completely new outlook. The Five-Year Plan was an intensely human problem. It was also the most difficult problem that had ever faced any nation in the world's history, for a population of the size of India—either democratic or totalitarian. The present generation, therefore, had nothing else but to work and toil. The reward would come after, say 20 years, when the *per capita* income would be doubled.

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EXPANSION OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Report of work during the quarter ending June 1954

The following paragraphs indicate the efforts made for expansion of educational facilities during the quarter ended June 1954.

Primary Education.—Two more Primary Schools were newly opened. Twenty-two additional teachers in the grade Rs. 25-1-30 E.B.-45 were sanctioned to the Primary Schools in the Community Project Area.

Under the scheme sanctioned by the Government of India to relieve educated unemployment, 201 new Primary Schools were opened and 275 additional teachers in grade Rs. 40-2-50 E. B.-3-80 were sanctioned for the already existing primary schools, at a cost of Rs. 34,522 recurring and Rs. 55,000 non-recurring.

A total sum of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned as equipment grants to 100 existing Primary Schools.

Middle School Education.—Ten more New Middle Schools were sanctioned. Sixteen additional hands in the grade Rs. 40-2-50 E.B.-3-80 were sanctioned to the Middle Schools and New Type Middle Schools in the Community Project Area.

High School Education.—An Aided High School for girls, which had been closed, revived its working. Sanction was accorded by Government for the absorption of the staff of an Aided Boys' High School taken to Government control.

Fresh maintenance grants at a cost of about Rs. 39,000 per annum were sanctioned to six District Board High Schools.

Educational Facilities to the Scheduled Tribes.—The Five Primary Schools (two with Boarding Homes attached to them) which were opened for the pupils of Scheduled Tribes were continued.

The Middle School and the Upper Primary Public Examinations were abolished with effect from 1954 examinations. Consequently, annual class examinations were conducted in all recognised Middle and New Type Middle Schools (Boys' and Girls') to determine their fitness or otherwise to the High School I Year Class.

Training to Teachers.—Under Scheme I of the Educational Development Programme sponsored by the Government of India, a Post-Graduate Training Centre for training annually 12 graduates in basic education was started at Vidyanagar in November 1953. Twelve graduate teachers of the Department are now undergoing training at this Centre.

Under Scheme IV of the above Programme, 60 Social Education workers were trained by the Mysore State Adult Education Council on behalf of the Department.

A short course of training at a cost of Rs. 10,000 for the teachers employed under the Government of India Scheme to relieve educated unemployment was started at Vidyanagar on 12th April 1954.

The Secondary Education Extension Course sponsored by the United States Educational Foundation in India, to conduct a eight-weeks' advanced course in Secondary Education for trained teachers in Secondary Education was inaugurated at the Teachers' College, Mysore, on the 5th April 1954. This course is designed to provide a study of recent educational developments and to give opportunity for consideration of practical application of these trends to the school programmes

and the main purpose is to consider the present practice and proposals in Secondary Education in relation to education trends and to use the techniques and developments from recent research in the field and to assist the participants to relate these learning principles to secondary education practice in the country with particular reference to their own school situations and offer trainees an opportunity to work in groups and to develop potential solutions to common problems. Ten Departmental teachers and officers (including two ladies) and five teachers from Aided High Schools have been deputed to participate in this training course. The trainees undergoing the Course number 74 and they have come from Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Coorg.

Out of 50 Social Education Workers, sanctioned under the Government of India Scheme to relieve educated unemployment, 40 were actually trained.

Education Reforms.—The Committee for Educational Reforms in Mysore met on the 26th February 1954 to discuss the reform proposals in the light of the decisions of the Central Education Advisory Committee on the Report of the Secondary Education Commission. As suggested by the Committee, a small Reforms Advisory Committee consisting of the Minister for Law and Education as Chairman, 8 members including the Education Secretary to Government as Member-

Secretary and the Registrar, University of Mysore, the Special Officer for Educational Reforms and the Under Secretary to Government, Education Department, as Assistant Secretaries, was constituted by Government to help drafting Government Orders, etc., in connection with the implementation of the recommendations of the Reforms Committee.

A Seminar of 150 Head Masters of High Schools, Heads of Training Institutions and the Gazetted Officers of the Head Office and the District Educational Officers is proposed to be held at Vidyanagar for a period of six days during this summer vacation, with a view to afford opportunities to the teachers to study together the modern trend in the field of education and reinforce their professional knowledge and to help the improvement of quality of instruction through such exchange of ideas and methods of teaching. The important aspects of reform of Secondary Education with reference to their practical implementation in the schools will also be discussed at the Seminar.

With the co-operation of all the Deputy Commissioners, the Commissioner of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore and the Presidents of Municipal Councils, the "Children's Day" was celebrated in a fitting manner and donations and collections were made for the purpose of furtherance of the schemes of child welfare.

IMPROVING SOCIAL & ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES

Welfare work done in the year 1953-54

With a view to improving the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20,00,000 during the year 1953-54. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 17,00,000 was utilised for the construction of houses for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was utilised for improving the economic conditions of these people. Three Agricultural Colonies for Scheduled Tribes were started during the year with 50 houses at Budipadaga and 40 houses at Penjahalli and 32 houses at Maddur in the Mysore District.

Economic Improvement

A scheme was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs during the year for improving the economic, social and educational conditions of the Depressed Classes. Construction of hostels for the students of the Depressed Classes with an expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs was taken up under the scheme. Further, scholarships to the extent of Rs. 8,176 were sanctioned to the Depressed Class Students undergoing technical training in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore and the Industrial School at Channapatna. Provision was made for grant of loans to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs to agriculturists for purchase of bullocks, seeds, manures etc., and for improvement of animal husbandry and cottage industries.

The details are given below :—

	Rs.
For agriculture	1,00,000
For animal husbandry	50,000
For cottage industries	50,000
Total	2,00,000

Amelioration of the conditions of Scheduled Tribes

A scheme for Rs. 2 lakhs for the uplift of the Scheduled Tribes was sanctioned during the year 1952-53 and it was implemented during 1953-54. The Central Government has accorded sanction to this Scheme under article 275 (1) of the Constitution with the stipulation that the State Government should make an equal contribution for the purpose. The Scheme in this behalf was confined to Mysore and Bangalore Districts only where the Scheduled Tribes were in large numbers.

Housing Facilities

One hundred and twenty-two houses have been programmed to be constructed for the benefit of the Hill Tribes at Budipadaga, Chamarajanagar Taluk, Penjahalli in Heggaddevankote Taluk and Maddur in Gundlupet Taluk in Mysore District. A sum of Rs. 87,517 was spent for construction of dwelling houses, wells and roads, school and hostel buildings. (Budipadaga Rs. 33,687, Penjahalli, Rs. 34,856 and Maddur Rs. 18,974.)

Two Schools have been opened at Budipadaga and Penjahalli for giving education to the children of the Scheduled Tribes. Two hostels also have been started in the above two places. A sum of Rs. 9,161 has been spent during the year under education.

A dispensary was got opened by the Public Health Department at Nisna in Heggaddevanakote Taluk. A jeep for Rs. 14,125 was purchased for a mobile dispensary to distribute medicines. The Health Staff also has been appointed for

the purpose. A sum of Rs. 19,295 was spent under Public Health and Medical Aid during the year.

Further, 107 houses have been programmed to be constructed in Magadi, Kanakapura and Ramanagaram Taluks for the benefit of Iruligas. A sum of Rs. 29,380 has been spent for housing these Hill Tribes in Bangalore District.

One hundred sarees worth of Rs. 500 were distributed among the Hill Tribe women at Penjahalli and Maddur during the year under report.

In all, a sum of Rs. 1,45,858 has been spent under the scheme during the year under report.

Eradication of Untouchability

The Central Government have accorded sanction to the schemes of removal of untouchability in the State during the year. The following schemes are approved under the Eradication of Untouchability with an outlay of Rs. 3,02,100. The Central Government will bear 50 per cent of the total expenditure incurred on the schemes.

	Rs.
1. Construction of wells ..	37,500
2. Housing ...	1,89,600
3. Publicity and Propaganda ...	12,500
4. Cottage Industries ...	15,000
5. Assistance to Voluntary Agencies.	12,500
6. Grants to the Depressed Class Members for Agriculture, Poultry Farming and Dairying.	25,000
7. Harijan Day ...	10,000
Total ...	3,02,100

Scheme for Ex-Criminal Tribes

For the Rehabilitation of the Ex-Criminal Tribes in the State, the Central Government have sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 1,13,250 with the stipulation that 50 per cent of the total expenditure should be met by the State Government and that the rest will be met from the Central Funds as grant-in-aid.

The following are the several schemes approved for the welfare of the Ex-Criminals during 1953-54.

	Rs.
Construction of houses at Rs. 350 each.	40,000
Lands and buildings ...	13,000
Sheep farming ...	7,000
Subsidy to 85 families at Rs. 250 for purchase of bullocks, carts and implements.	21,250
Cottage Industries and Crafts ...	16,000
Drinking water wells ..	16,000
Total ...	1,13,250

The scheme has been extended as an experimental measure to Mysore, Bangalore, Hassan, Mandya, Kolar and Chickmagalur Districts in the first instance. A sum of Rs. 47,791 has been spent for welfare of the Ex-Criminals in the State during the year under report.

MEETING OF ENGINEERS IN BANGALORE

A meeting of Chief Engineers and Principal Engineering Officers of States was convened by the Government of India at Bangalore on the 8th and 9th June 1954 to discuss progress made in the execution of the Five-Year Road Development Plans and other connected problems. The meeting, which was attended by about twenty-five representatives of States from all over India, was inaugurated by the Union Deputy Minister of Transport and Railways, Shri O. V. Alagesan. The Public Works Minister of Mysore, Shri Kadidal Manjappa, the Secretary, Ministry of Transport, Shri N. M. Ayyar, and the Consulting Engineer (Road Development) and Joint Secretary, Ministry of Transport, Shri H. P. Mathrani, were also present.

The National Highway Programme for the Five-Year period is estimated to cost Rs. 54 crores out of which a sum of Rs. 27 crores is expected to be spent during the period. The physical targets to be achieved are the construction of about 640 miles of missing links, 40 large bridges (besides many small bridges) and the improvement of 2,500 miles of existing roads. Up to the end of 1953-54, i.e., during the first three years of the Plan, 300 miles of missing links had been constructed, 20 major bridges built and 2,100 miles of existing roads improved. The progress is not unsatisfactory—in fact the progress made with regard to improvement of existing roads is ahead of schedule. All Chief Engineers agreed to take all steps necessary for the achievement of the Five-Year targets in all respects. The main difficulty pointed out by all the Chief Engineers was the unsatisfactory supply position of cement. Other difficulties experienced were with regard to the supply of steel

and availability of wagons for transport of materials.

As regards development of roads other than National Highways in States, two States pointed out that they were ahead of schedule in their achievements while some other States were behind schedule. It was explained that the primary causes for slow progress were again transport difficulties, shortage of cement and steel as well as dearth of technical staff.

State Chief Engineers also agreed to submit plans and estimates as early as possible for works on State roads of inter-State or economic importance for which the Government of India have recently approved of a grant of Rs. 20 crores for the next four years. They further agreed to take steps for the utilisation of the balances available in the allocation of accounts of States in the Central Road Fund for the development of roads.

Proposals for recruitment of superior technical staff for the Central Roads Wing and the Central Engineering Liaison Organisation in States were discussed by the Chief Engineers.

The necessity for maintaining up-to-date statistics of road mileage and the method of collection of such statistics were also discussed by the Chief Engineers. It was explained that accurate statistics were required for purposes of planning of road development and Chief Engineers agreed to do their very best to collect data and transmit them to the Government of India promptly.

The Chief Engineers also considered the principles and priorities to be observed in the preparation of the Second Five-Year Plan for National Highways. It is expected that States' proposals in this respect will reach the Government of India by the end of this year.

REORGANISATION OF STATES

Appointment of a Fact-Finding Committee in Mysore

The Government of India have constituted a Commission to examine the question of the reorganisation of the States objectively and dispassionately and to make recommendations in regard to the broad principles which should govern the solution of the problem, and if they so choose, the broad lines on which particular States should be organised. The Government of India have mentioned that financial, economic and administrative considerations are almost equally important as the language and culture of an area. They have emphasised that the first essential consideration should be the preservation and strengthening the unity and security of India.

Opinion in Mysore State is also taking shape in regard to the problem of reorganisation of States as applicable to this State. During the Budget Session of the Legislature, differing opinions were expressed on this problem. The Chief Minister, in the course of his reply to the Budget debate in the Legislative Assembly on the 13th March 1954, promised that a Committee would be appointed to gather material which would enable a proper decision being arrived at.

Government are, therefore, pleased to appoint a Fact-Finding Committee with the following personnel :—

Sriyuts.—

- 1 M. Seshadri, Retired Minister, Government of Mysore.
 - 2 T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, Retired Judge, High Court of Mysore.
 - 3 V. L. D'Souza, Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore.
 - 4 H. R. Guruv Reddy, Ex-President, Bangalore District Board.
 - 5 O. Veerahasappa, Advocate, Chitaldrug.
- Sri M. Seshadri will be the Chairman of the Committee.

The terms of reference of the Committee are :—

- (i) to gather data of the area and population of the Kannada-speaking people in the States of Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and Coorg ;
- (ii) to assess the level of development in those areas particularly in the fields of education, medical and public health, rural development, industries, irrigation and power ;
- (iii) to ascertain the availability of natural resources ;
- (iv) to collect figures relating to the revenue and expenditure, and assets and liabilities relating to those areas ;
- (v) to assess the progress of the Five-Year Plan in those areas ; and
- (vi) to analyse the financial and administrative problems that are likely to arise.

The Committee is requested to enter upon its duties immediately and send the report to Government within three months.

GEOLOGICAL PROSPECTS

Government have been evincing great interest in exploring the possibilities of search for minerals and have been providing funds for the above purpose. They have also been encouraging prospecting miners to pursue such activities by way of extending certain mineral concessions.

The progress report of the Department of Geology for March 1954 reveals that 28 applications for prospecting licenses were registered out of which 5 were from the Bellary District. There were three applications for the issue of certificates for mining. There was, however, a fall in the number of applications received during the period which may be attributed to the general trade depression in minerals.

The total receipts including all items of revenue for March 1954 were Rs. 27,753-1-8 out of which a sum of Rs. 19,065 was under royalty. The total expenditure during the month was Rs. 9,326-4-6 which included pay, travelling allowance, contingencies, etc.

Bellara Gold Mines

The Director, Bureau of Mines, Government of India, the Director of Geology in Mysore and the Senior Geologist inspected the mines during the month.

The raise of 80' north of 5th shaft of the mines was continued and a progress of 12' was recorded during the month.

A quantity of 181 tolas, 14 annas, 4 grains of gold was sold for Rs. 16,033.

A volume of 10 cubic fathoms of ground was stoped in 100' level to the north of 5th shaft winning 647.23 tons of ore.

The stamp mill and the tube mill worked for 27 days, recovering 58 tolas of sponge gold during the month.

Fifty samples were assayed in the mines laboratory during the month.

A reclamation tank 10' x 5½' x 3' for cooling water from the compressor was constructed.

Bureau of Mineral Development, Bageshpura

	Production for the Month		Progressive Total	
	Quantity	Sale value	Quantity	Sale value
Kaolin-raw at Rs. 9 per ton.	950	Rs. 8,550	6,019	Rs. 54,171
Kaolin-washed at Rs. 90 per ton.	54	4,860	676	60,840
Washed sand at Rs. 5 per ton.	...	...	42	210
Aluminous clay at Rs. 20 per ton.	148	2,960	2,258	45,080
Manganese ore at Rs. 25 per ton.	400	10,000	2,609	65,275
Soapstone blocks : Bigger Blocks at Rs. 8 each.	642	5,136	2,982	23,856
Small size No. 1 Rs. 2 each.	...	...	1,157	2,314
Feldspar at Rs. 20 ..	...	...	518	10,360
Chromite	...	...	...	...

CONTROL OF MALARIA IN KOLAR DISTRICT

An acute type of malaria broke out in the Kolar District during March 1954 causing grave anxiety. Parts of Srinivaspur, Sidlaghatta, Chintamani, Chikballapur Taluks and the entire taluks of Gudibanda and Bagepalli were affected by this malady, extending over an area of 2,500 sq. miles. The out-patients attending the hospitals in these areas increased, for instance, the malaria cases at Chintamani Dispensary increased from 524 in August 1953 to 2,220 in April, 1954. The onset of the epidemic was forecast by the Department of Public Health in November 1953 and preparations were being made to counteract the disease through insecticides and anti-malaria drugs.

The following control measures are being undertaken in order to counteract the disease:—

(a) Under the National Malaria Control Programme, the epidemic areas of Bangarpet, Malur and Mulbagal Taluks were taken up for residual insecticidal spraying during November 1953. A population of 70,611 were protected.

(b) To tackle the potentially epidemic areas, proposals were sent to the Government.

The District Board also came forward and supplied D.D.T. costing about Rs. 10,000. This material was made use of to treat some areas in Bagepalli and Gudibanda Taluks.

(c) The Malaria Institute of India, Delhi were again apprised of the situation of the disease and they were kind enough to supply ten tons of D.D.T. (Wettable Powder 75%). As an emergency these supplies were got by rushing the transport to Madras.

(d) There were seven teams working, one at Srinivaspur, one at Sidlaghatta, one at Chintamani and one at Chikballapur Taluk areas, one at Gudibanda and two at Bagepalli. The work was started on 7th May 1954 and completed on 14th May 1954. The population protected to control the epidemic is 2,47,000.

All the Units closed their operations on the 14th May 1954. A total of 698 villages and two towns with a population of about 2,47,000 were covered. Anti-malaria drugs—about 1,70,000 tablets were distributed to the sick through the Health Inspectors, Assistant Surgeons and Revenue Officials.

(e) For more relief and distribution of anti-malaria drugs, besides the above two mobile vans each with a Doctor, a Compounder and a Health Inspector were touring in the above taluks. Up till now 1,70,000 anti-malaria drugs tabloids have been issued.

(f) For closer supervision and to distribute drugs, two Junior Officers to look after three taluk areas were posted. They were provided with transport for quick travel.

(g) Anti-malaria drugs were issued to the people through the Revenue authorities and through all the Medical Institutions in the area affected.

(h) The health of the labour, especially employed for this work and who were exposed to heavy infection was not ignored. Each member of the team was rigidly treated with anti-malaria drugs daily to ward off any infection.

After these control measures, the attendance of out-patients fell down sharply. For instance, it fell from 300

to 60 per day within a week, at Peresandra.

It can thus be seen that the timely preventive action has overcome all these adverse effects and the economic loss. The total amount spent so far for the control of this epidemic in Kolar District is Rs. 65,451-8-0. Out of this, the District Board and the National Extension

Service Scheme have provided Rs. 11,200 and Government have borne the remaining cost of Rs. 54,251-8-0.

It is proposed to take up the entire area involving a cost of Rs. 94,384 per annum towards the control of malarial epidemic for a period of three years by which time it is hoped that this epidemic will be wiped out.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Pilot extension project centre at Malavalli

The Extension Project Centre at Malavalli came into being as part of the Training Centre at the V. C. Farm under the Scheme "Pilot Training-cum-Development Project" sponsored by the Ford Foundation from 5th August 1952, with the specific objectives of stepping-up agricultural output, particularly food production, creating more amenities of life to the rural communities, promoting social and community life, providing scope for the development of personality of the village-folk, training of rural leadership, etc., towards gradually building up a welfare State in a democratic way.

Situation, soils, season and rainfall

The Project extends over a total area of 178 sq. miles with an aggregate population of 96,601 living in 100 villages. The Project Centre is situated in Malavalli Taluk, Mandya District, Mysore State, 25 miles away from the Training Centre, and is served by the Visvesvaraya Canal system originating from Krishnarajasagar. The project area is within a radius of 15 miles from its headquarters, Malavalli. Bounded by the river Cauvery on the South and river Shimsha on the East, the region has a general slope from North-West to South-East.

The general soil type is red sand, varying from red gravelly to red loam. In pockets under tanks and in valleys, greyish brown soil is also existent. Situated under the massive irrigation system of Visvesvaraya Canals, isolated alkaline patches could also be evidenced in low-lying regions.

The season could be broadly divided into rainy, winter and summer. The rainy season comprises of South-west monsoon from June to September and the North-east monsoon from October to December. The winter lasts during January and February, while the summer extends from March to May. The average rainfall for the last 35 years is 27 inches 50 cents.

The principal crops of the region are paddy, ragi, horsegram, jola and sugarcane; and the other important crops are groundnut and sesamum.

The main reasons, amongst others, for selection of the area for the location of the Extension Project Centre, are its potentialities for agricultural development with fertile soil type, suitable for several wet, dry and garden crops and the existence of the canal irrigation facilities.

Personnel and programme of work

To begin with, the 100 villages of the Project Centre were divided into 15 convenient groups and entrusted to 15 village Extension Workers. The 15 groups were again divided into 4 zones and assigned to 4 Assistant Extension Officers for supervisory work.

The Extension workers were engaged for the first few weeks in the preliminary sample survey work in the villages of the Project area. The work in the Centre in the earlier periods was predominantly agricultural for several reasons. Those engaged in this new venture were primarily men trained in Extension work with a basic training in agriculture and thus



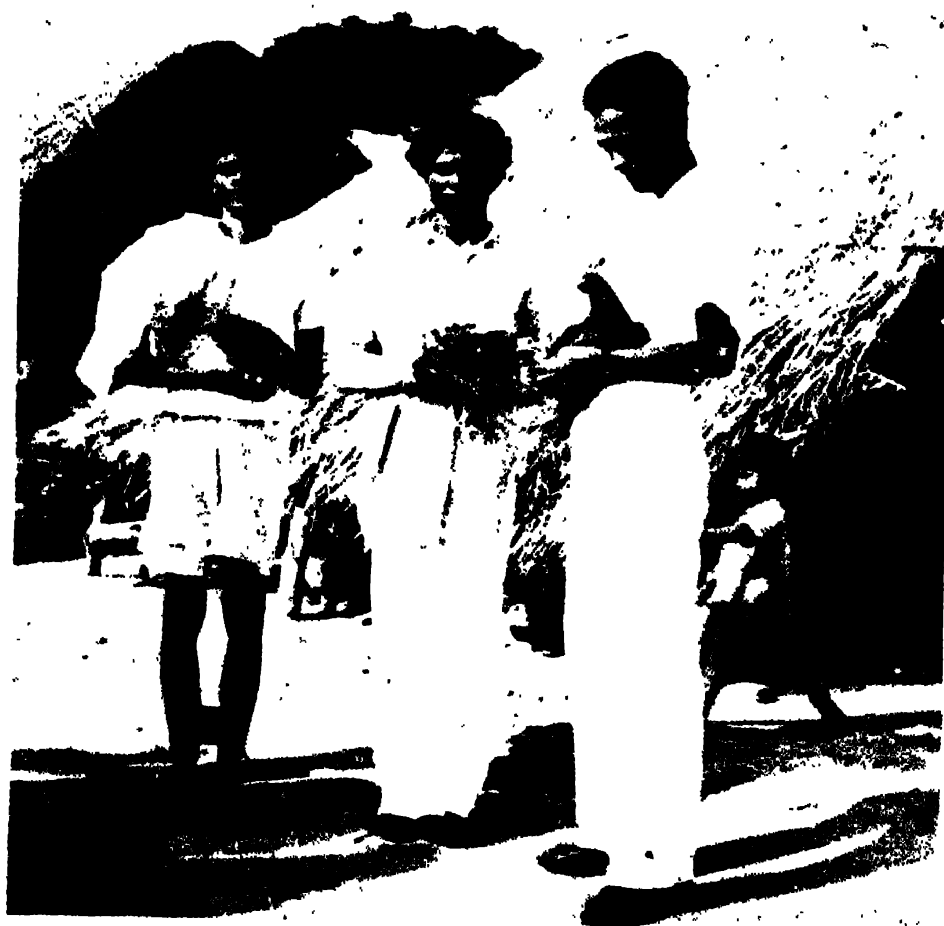
• Sri K. Hanumanthaiah, Chief Minister, taking the salute at the guard of honour given by the Sevalal Volunteers at Kailancla, Ramanagaram Taluk.



Compost manure pit dug by the Sevalal Workers at Hosapet, Siddlagbatta Taluk.



The Anantharamiah Farm, Dhanajur, included in the Pilot Extension Project.



Members of a Poultry Farm at Settyhalli, Mysore State.

[Photos : Mr. Hans E. Kardel

had a definite bias towards the farming occupation. And, moreover these men were convinced soon that rural development should always begin with the economic development of the rural folk and that economic development will follow only an improvement in the occupation of the village community, which is agriculture. Hence, it could be seen that a great majority of the Extension activities in this Centre are connected with improvement of agriculture, animal husbandry, etc., while the other aspects are mainly supplementary.

Having commenced work in August 1952, the monsoon of that year which is the main agricultural season was almost lost. Winter is not an important agricultural season in these parts. Hence, the nature of work for the first 6 months nearly, was casual and incidental without any general and definite programme. During this period, however, the Extension workers, in addition to attending to the several local problems, also gained valuable experience in the line, acquaintance with their respective localities and the nature and the significance of the problems they have to deal with, and familiarity and friendly confidence of some of the more co-operative farmers.

Work, with a definite seasonal programme, which was once again mostly agricultural, was, however, begun in the summer of 1953. Since then the Project staff have worked through two complete agricultural seasons, namely the summer and the monsoon of 1953. With growing experience and necessity, the programmes in the other fields of development have also been built up and incorporated into the general project programmes.

The following is a brief summary of the progress of work under various heads :—

1. *Improved Seed.*—The provision of improved seed of ragi, paddy and jola

to the cultivators from the Agricultural Depot has added to the increase in the yield per acre by 12 to 15 per cent in case of paddy, 6 to 8 per cent in case of ragi and jola.

2. *Fertilisers.*—A total of over 800 tons of fertilisers valued at nearly Rs. 1,60, 00 was supplied to the farmers, besides fertiliser demonstrations shown in villages, resulting in an appreciable increase in the yields of paddy and irrigated ragi.

3. *Improved Implements.*—Improved ploughs and other bullock-drawn implements, hand-weeders and other tools were supplied to the cultivators in over 100 villages. The contribution of these implements towards increased yield is estimated at about 10 per cent in case of paddy.

4. *Improved methods of cultivation.*—Training in improved methods of agriculture by fall-ploughing of paddy fields, economic transplanting, seed selection by salt water treatment before sowing, formation of raised bed nurseries for paddy and ragi was imparted to the farmers with good results.

5. *Plant protection.*—A total number of 413 plant protection demonstrations were held in 65 villages against the pests and diseases of paddy, fruit crops, vegetables, kitchen garden crops, mango plants, etc. The produce saved by timely and suitable protection measures may be estimated at 15 to 40 per cent.

6. *Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation.*—The extent of paddy fields put under the above method of cultivation is on a broad scale about 5,936 acres belonging to 1,530 farmers in 73 villages. It is estimated that this method steps up paddy yield up to about 70 per cent.

7. *Conservation of manures.*—As per the programme under this head 835 earthen pots for conservation of cattle urine in stalls have been embeded during the period completed and 1,083 manure pits have been newly dug or re-shaped.

8. *Land Improvement.*—The nature of work under this head of the programme consists of soil samples taken and tested, soil and water conservation adopted, soil improvement work undertaken, area ploughed by tractors and area newly brought under cultivation.

9. *Live-stock protection.*—The items of Extension activities in this respect were as follows:—

1. Poultry birds protected	...	19,598
2. Cattle and Sheep protected	...	5,536
3. Animals treated for minor ailments.		5,956

10. *Live-stock Improvement work-breed.*

The activities in respect of improving the local live-stock breed were as follows:—

1. Castration of scrub animals.
2. Supply of improved poultry eggs.
3. Do birds.
4. Supply of breeding bulls.

11. *Live-stock Improvement work-management.*

The work of improving the management of live-stock was mainly concerned with the improvement of cattle stalls in the various villages.

12. *Supply of vegetable seeds, seedlings, etc.*

(1) 256 farmers were benefited by the introduction of new crops of vegetables, fruits and other plants.

(2) Vegetable seeds worth Rs. 178 were supplied.

(3) Fruit plants worth Rs. 923 were supplied.

(4) 21,516 trees of economic importance were planted.

Irrigation.—The activities undertaken in this project were limited to the provision of minor irrigational facilities and construction of lift irrigation wells.

Health and Sanitation.—The Extension activities under this head were as follows:—

- Chlorination of drinking water wells.
- Mass vaccination of villagers.
- Giving first-aid.
- Construction of soak-pits.
- Construction of hand-flush latrines.
- D.D.T. spraying.

Education and Social Education.—Some of the activities are as follows:—

Adult Literacy Classes opened	..	34
New Primary Schools opened	...	5
Film shows on rural development		11
Educational Field Trips	...	7
Rural Libraries	...	2

Community Organisation and Social Welfare.—The work in respect of this programme is indicated below:—

1. Organisation of Community Labour.	58 cases
2. Formation of Village Agricultural Councils.	9 places
3. Organisation of Social-recreational activities.	12 places
4. Young Farmers' Clubs.	42
5. Seed Growers' Co-operative Society.	2

In addition to the above and apart from the general works like repairing the approach roads and temples, cleaning of villages, etc., one temple, one primary school and one drinking water well are some of the important items undertaken on the basis of community labour.

The above are some of the Extension activities which have caught the imagination of not only enlightened and leading farmers but also those that are by nature shy and hesitant. The Extension man has the experience of the quiet farmer who would seek a lonely moment after a group meeting, with the former, just to enquire earnestly whether what the Extension man had told the farmers was really possible.

How the Project Activities Stimulate Village Leadership

To begin with, the Extension men had to approach the farmers through the leaders already recognised, like the Patel, Shanbogh, Chairman of the Panchayet or a prominent farmer. As the Extension men gained experience some of them remained as leaders while some others did not. In the latter case, the Extension men gradually and tactfully, without awakening resentment of anybody, shifted their attention to more promising men and worked through them. It is around such persons that other enthusiastic farmers have been gathered and the collective enterprise has been built up and usefully engaged.

A few instances of village leadership working for the common good under the guidance of the Extension men are cited below :—

1. Sinking a drinking water well

In Settyhally village, the Harijans were in need of a drinking water well. This problem remained unsolved for the last one and a half years. After the latest harvest, the Extension man was able to gather the youngsters of the community and induce them to work with the assurance that if the earthwork of the well were completed, he would try with the authorities and get some contribution from the Government for stone work. Accordingly, within a fortnight the energetic men under the leadership of the President of the young farmers' club, who is incidentally a high caste Hindu, completed the earthwork of a well 8 ft. by 6 ft. and 35 ft. in depth. They had touched the water level.

This has inspired the Harijans of Gowdagere village who are also at present engaged in a similar type of work.

2. Building a School at Dugganahally

A Middle School building of the local type, with mud walls, had been begun by the farmers of the village Dugganahally and when the walls were just 6 ft. high,

the work was abandoned on account of the development of factions. The building remained as it was for nearly 3 years. As the Extension man selected this village as his group headquarters, he had to tackle this problem. After initiating certain agricultural innovations, he touched up on this problem and was finally able to achieve his aim of resuming work on this school building on the basis of the community labour and contribution. The work is under final stages of completion, under the leadership of a local farmer who was for sometime the head of the dissenting party.

3. Farmers' Co-operative Society at Thalagavadi

Thalagavadi is a prosperous big village, situated about 5 miles away from the Town, Malavalli. The Extension man, working here after a successful agricultural season, explained to them how easy and convenient it would be if some arrangements could be made to supply some of the agricultural requirements like fertilisers, seeds, chemicals, implements, etc., along with some cattle feeds like cotton seed, groundnut cake, at hand, in this village. And this arrangement, he pursued, could be made if only they wanted that arrangement and paid a share of Rs. 5 towards forming a Society of their own. They agreed. In the month of October 1953, the Society came into existence and is functioning satisfactorily. This Society serves about 5 villages round about, and the members under the leadership of a local farmer, who is also the Honorary Secretary, are planning to provide an accommodation for this Society.

4. Rebuilding of the Village Temple at Koregala

The village temple which was also accommodating the primary school was

in a bad shape. The Extension men succeeded in mobilising the enthusiasm of the people through some of the young farmers' clubs and get the temple rebuilt in a better way, all with the contribution of money, materials and labour.

5. Young Farmers' Club of Belakavadi

The Extension man who chose Belakavadi as his headquarters was able to organise a young farmers' club in the local Primary School. In the early stages noticing the enthusiasm of the youngsters and the Extension man, a leading farmer of the village contributed an old house site to serve as the garden plot for the club. Gradually with the able and working co-operation of the Head Master of the School, the club came up very well and its garden attracted the attention of many of the elder farmers of the village. In the second year the members of the club took up the property for individual gardening in their own houses. As a result of this more than a dozen gardens came up newly within the village. They appealed very much to the parents of the members of the club, and as a token of appreciation, a hand pump was presented to the club which has built up its fund of Rs. 25 apart from the individual fund collected by the several members of the club, out of vegetable cultivation. To-day there could be found several vegetable gardens attended to by elder farmers as well, who take a pride in the young farmers' club of their village.

6. Seed Growers' Association

After working with the farmers for two agricultural seasons, the Extension men started the idea of organising an institution to serve the project area by producing and supplying reliable good seed materials. This suggestion met with the ready agreement of several of the prominent farmers of the area who in addition to

being literate and progressive are also nationalistic in their outlook. Solely with a purpose of service, 18 farmers representing several regions of the project area, formed an association recently with the guidance of the Extension men. This is considered to be one of the indications of the development of the local leadership in the right direction.

Certain activities of the Extension Centre have incidentally led the farmers to depend more on the Government in solving some of the individual and collective problems.

1. *Technical advice.*—The Japanese method of paddy cultivation which was so successfully introduced into the villages last season has created the impression in many of the farmers that there are several details in every step of this method of intensive cultivation of paddy, that could be learnt only gradually and in close association with the technically trained personnel.

Thus, for the technical advice the farmers look to the Government authorities more than they did in former days, and not only in respect of Japanese method of paddy cultivation, but also in items of work like tackling his crop diseases, amending his soil deficiencies, application of fertilisers to his crop, protecting his live-stock, building a new cattle-stall, sinking an irrigation well, putting up a hand-flush latrine, etc.

2. *Adequate and timely supplies.*—The farmers are also inclined to depend upon the Government agencies, in a greater degree, for the supply of several materials like agricultural implements, fertilisers, etc., at reasonable prices at convenient places and in time.

3. *Loans for Agricultural Improvement and operations.*—The farmers also feel that to keep step with Extension men, they will have to be supplied with timely and adequate facilities of short-term loans



Soil sampling at a paddy field near Kempegowdana Doddi, Mysore.



Members of the Young Farmers' Club of Settyhalli in their brinjal garden.

[Photos: Mr. Hans E. Kardel]

with reasonable rates of interest. They also feel the process of issues of loans should not be such that the common needy farmers do not get at it.

Obstacles Limiting Progress.

1. *Subject-matter specialists.*—The absence of the subject matter specialists was one of the handicaps of this Centre. Officers working on animal husbandry, education, engineering, co-operation, etc., at the project level would have been an asset to the Extension men, in so far as the former would have collected the problems in each field from all over the project area, analysed them, planned out suitable programmes and would have pursued work in each sphere. This aspect would have also made the project programmes and work complete and effective.

This obstacle was proposed to be removed by posting the required personnel by the concerned authorities in a meeting of the Officers of the Extension Service held in December 1953.

2. *Complete personnel.*—Another handicap of the Extension Service was the fact that the full complement of staff did not work all through the period. The project was, in particular, short of some field staff all along.

This was possibly on account of the paucity of trained men at the time. However, this obstacle was also proposed to be eliminated by filling up the vacant places.

3. *Too many agencies with the same objectives.*—At the village level, the Extension men have become aware of some other organisations working with more or less the same objectives as the Extension

Service. Enumerating some of them, mention may be made of Village Panchayats functioning under Revenue Department but completely independent of the Extension Service, Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies again completely independent of the Extension Service, Community Centres of Adult Education Organisation, Rural Industrialisation Scheme and the Revenue Department itself in certain respects, apart from the newly initiated Extension Service. If all the resources in so far as they were employed for Rural Development work had been employed under one single agency, in all probability the effect would have been more beneficial.

4. *Supply of materials.*—When the Extension men began work in the villages, there were two agencies as far as the main agricultural supplies were concerned. They were Departments of Agriculture and Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies. Since the Extension Service came up to some extent as an interference, programmes could not be adjusted readily.

5. *Co-ordination of the other Departments.*—Excellent support from Departments like that of Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Education, Electrical Services and in some respects Health was available to the Extension men. The same could not be said of the other Departments. Even though there were no specific cases of disagreement, the Extension men always felt that active co-operation and sympathetic support was not forthcoming from them.

This was calculated to be surmounted by forming and working through a Project Co-ordination Committee.

SHORT-TERM CREDIT BY THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

The Reserve Bank of India have come forward to provide accommodation of Rs. 25 lakhs for agricultural operations and for marketing of crops. The loans advanced will be mainly short-term credit limited to 12 to 15 months. The scheme envisages the issue of short-term credit to finance seasonal agricultural operations at a very low rate of interest. The Reserve Bank of India will charge $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest on the amounts advanced and the raiyats will be able to get loans at a rate of interest not exceeding $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The question of accepting the offer of the Reserve Bank of India was discussed at a meeting with the Reserve Bank authorities and it was agreed that a credit of Rs. 25 lakhs would be advanced for financing agricultural operations against the State guarantee. It has been decided to entrust this short-term credit scheme to the Apex Bank under the supervision of the Department of Co-operation. The primary co-operative institutions which will directly issue loans to raiyats will be carefully selected. Good management and repayment performance in the past will be taken into consideration while selecting such institutions. Weak, small and un-economic Societies will have no place in the scheme. These institutions will be affiliated to District Central Banks and the short-term credit will be made available to the primary Co-operative Societies through the District Central Bank. Three District Central Banks have been opened in Mandya, Hassan and Shimoga Districts.

The Reserve Bank of India have suggested certain measures for strengthening the co-operative structure in the State and Government have taken the following measures in accordance with the suggestions of the Reserve Bank of India :

(i) to strengthen the finances of the Apex Bank ; shares up to the value of Rs. 5 lakhs have been taken by the State.

(ii) the reorganisation of the management of the Apex Bank is under consideration ;

(iii) a rehabilitation grant of Rs. 4 lakhs to wipe out bad debts and thereby strengthen the finances of the Apex Bank is also under consideration ;

(iv) the Co-operative Societies Act will be shortly amended to strengthen the co-operative societies and to empower the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to take prompt steps as regards the collection of overdue loan amounts in cases of defaulters ; and for supervising the issue of loans ;

(v) the reorganisation of the Audit Staff has been sanctioned and the Department of Co-operation will undertake periodic audit of all the Co-operative Societies.

The State Government is required to execute a continuing guarantee with the Reserve Bank of India covering the entire credit of Rs. 25 lakhs with a view to avoid execution of separate promotes each time a loan is taken. The Apex Bank is at liberty to operate on the limit thus fixed in as flexible a manner as possible within the period of one year. The Apex Bank will also be required to maintain with the Reserve Bank of India (1) the minimum cash balance as required by the rules of the Bank and (ii) submit weekly reports under the Negotiable Instruments Act every Friday. The Reserve Bank of India will be at liberty to depute its officers for inspecting the Apex Bank and to recall the loan advanced notwithstanding the State guarantee in case of violation of the conditions imposed by them.

Government have recently forwarded the loan application for Rs. 25 lakhs to the Reserve Bank of India with its continuing guarantee and hope to implement the scheme during this year.

SERVICE RENDERED BY THE BHARATH SEVA DALA

Service Camps during the summer—1954-55

One thousand two hundred and ninety-five workers of the Bharath Seva Dala, rendered manual labour in 24 camps organised by the Bharath Seva Dala during the summer of 1954-55.

Student manual Labour Camps were conducted by the Bharath Seva Dala in six out of seven National Extension Service Blocks in Mysore State. Camps of a similar nature were also run in some of the taluks outside the National Extension Service Blocks.

Thirteen camps were conducted in the National Extension Service Blocks in which 712 persons including instructors contributed manual labour from four to five hours per day for periods ranging from 25 to 30 days. In the eleven camps which were run in the taluks outside the National Extension Service Blocks, a total of 402 persons working for four to five hours per day rendered manual labour service from 15 to 20 days.

At the time of the Malnad Conference and Exhibition which was held in Shimoga, the Bharatha Seva Dala organised a Service Camp for a period of nearly 30 days, wherein the volunteers rendered useful service.

Construction of new roads and drains, repairs to old roads and drains, sinking of soak-pits, digging of compost manure pits, removing silt from small tanks and wells, repairs to temples and their compound walls and planting of useful plants on a large scale, are some of the important items of work carried out in these camps.

The Central Government gave financial assistance. Their help gave a great relief. The Bharat Seva Dala

are grateful to Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, B.A., LL.B., the Chief Minister of Mysore, for having rushed to their assistance by immediate sanction of an advance of Rs. 55,000 while the question of grant from the Central Government, was still in the stage of correspondence.

Service rendered in the N.E.S. Blocks.

The volunteers of Bharath Seva Dala have rendered service in the National Extension Service Blocks of the Mysore State as set forth below. The expenses per volunteer per day for two meals, one tiffin and two drinks (coffee, milk, etc.) range from Re. 0-12-0 to Re. 1. Including journey expenses, the total amount per volunteer will amount to Rs. 1-4-0.

The Central Government contributes a sum of Re. 0-12-0 per head per day to all the students who render service in the N.E.S. Blocks and they also contribute as contingent grant a sum of Rs. 2 per head for the entire course, provided the duration of the camp is over two weeks. Opportunity has been given in these camps to those who have been chosen from their respective districts. The expenses in excess of the sum of Re. 0-12-0 contributed by the Central Government and the full expenses of the instructors and the volunteers who are not students, which amounts to about Rs. 1-4-0 per head per day are met out of the funds of the Central Office of the Bharath Seva Dala. In all these camps in the N.E.S. Blocks volunteers have put in manual labour for five hours a day and have carried out works like formation of new unmetalled roads, effecting repairs to old

roads, sinking soakpits, digging compost manure pits, formation of metalled roads in a few places, removing silt from small tanks and wells and planting useful trees on a large scale. Even in the Camps of taluk-level which have been conducted outside the N.E.S. Blocks they have put in manual labour for four to five hours a day.

Training

A part of Seva Dala Madhyama training was given to the volunteers who worked in the camps conducted in the National Extension Service Blocks, while those who rendered service in the Taluk-level camps had the benefit of Seva Dala Prathmic training.

At a time when the Educational Reforms are about to be launched, the Bharath Seva Dala felt that it was its duty to train their volunteers to develop love for manual labour so that they might go back to their places, start Seva Dala Shakhas and drawing upon their experiences in these camps, might carry on the work of rendering social service by organising manual labour camps in their own areas.

In both the types of camps, Seva Dala training has been given to the volunteers. Those who worked in the camps conducted in the N.E.S. Blocks have been given Seva Dal Madhyamica training, in part, while those who rendered service in the Taluk level camps have been given Seva Dala Prathmic training.

The volunteers have succeeded in establishing cordial relations with the villagers and doing useful work in furtherance of literary and cultural advancement. Enacting short Dramas, Bhajanas, readings from popular books, talks on useful subjects are common programmes carried out in the Service Camps of both the kinds during evenings.

In addition to these Service Camps two regular training Camps were held one at Bellary and another at Harihar where Prathmic training was given. In the Basic Training Classes which were conducted at the special orientation Training Centre, Vidyanagar, Bangalore District, Seva Dala Prathmic training was given to the educated unemployed who attended these classes.

Details regarding these camps are given below.

Details regarding Students Manual Labour Camps in N.E.S. Blocks.

<i>District</i>	<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Place of the Camp</i>	<i>No. of workers including Instructors</i>
1 Bangalore	... Ramanagaram	... Sugganahalli (later shifted to Ankana-halli).	70
2 Mysore	... Gundlupet	... Alathur, Shivapura, Bhogayyanahundi.	116
3 Chikmagalur	... Koppa, Narasimha- rajapur.	Koppa, Narasimharajapur	135
4 Kolar	... Sidlaghatta	... Bhaktarahalli, Devaramallur, Chicka- dasarahalli, Hosapet.	226
5 Hassan	... Arkalgud	... Kattapura, Gobballi	115
6 Tumkur	... Turuvekere	... Mayasandra	50
Total			712



A drinking-water well newly dug at Harijan Colony, Krishnarajpet.



A pond desilted by the Sevadal Workers at Hosapet, Siddlaghatta Taluk.



A typical Mysore Harijan.



Harijan Colony at Krishnarajpet.

Details relating to Student Manual Labour Camps outside the N.E.S. Blocks.

<i>District</i>	<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Place of the Camp</i>	<i>No. of workers including Instructors</i>
1 Bangalore	... Devanahalli	... Dandiganahalli	... 24
	Bangalore (North)	... Gangenahalli	... 31
	Nelamangala	... Oblapura	... 18
	Hoskote	... Begur	... 20
	Magadi	... Gavinagamangala	... 17
	Anekal	... Bidarakere	... 20
2 Mandya	... Mandya	... Keelara	... 32
	Mandya	... Baby	... 21
3 Shimoga	... Channagiri	... Hirekogalur	... 23
	Shimoga	... Koodli	... 22
4 Chitaldrug	.. Davangere	... Siddanur	... 25
	Chitaldrug	... Siregere	... 150
		Varabevu	... 30
Total			... 483

Details Relating to Training Camps

<i>District</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>No. of Campers</i>
Bellary	... Bellary	... 25
Chitaldrug	.. Harihar	... 43
Bangalore	... Vidyanagar	... 231
Total		... 299

SOCIAL SERVICE CAMPS BY STUDENTS

The Planning Commission, Government of India, have approved of a Scheme of giving assistance for the running of social service camps by students for the execution of local development works, such as school and dispensary buildings, village roads, drainage schemes.

N. E. S. BLOCKS.

- 1 Ramanagaram-cum-Kanakapura
- 2 Sidlaghatta
- 3 Gundlupet
- 4 Harihara-Davangere
- 5 Koppa-Narasimharajapura
- 6 Turuvekere
- 7 Hole-Narsipur-Arkalgud.

The following are the categories of works undertaken by the camps in the several blocks :—

- 1 Formation of inter-communication roads,
- 2 Formation of compost pits and soak pits,
- 3 Repairs to temples,
- 4 Silt clearance in tanks,
- 5 Planting of honge plants.

Under the scheme, a grant-in-aid for purposes of boarding not exceeding annas twelve only per day per student staying over-night at the camp site, and a contingent grant of Rs. 2 will be allowed for each student for the duration of the camp. A total amount of Rs. 50,000 is expected to be spent as grant-in-aid.

In all, 700 students worked in the 13 camps started in the six National Extension Service Blocks.

Students' camps have been started by the Bharat Seva Dala as per details noted below :—

I. Kolar District, Sidlaghatta Taluk, from 2nd May 1954.

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Number of Students
1	Bhaktarahalli	49
2	Devaramallur	53
3	Hospet	56
4	Chikkadasarahalli	61
	Total	219

II. Chikmagalur District, from 22nd April 1954.

1	Koppa	...	77
2	Narasimharajapura	...	66
	Total	...	143

III. Tumkur District, Turuvekere Taluk, from 5th May 1954.

1	Mayasandra	...	48
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IV. Mysore District, Gundlupet Taluk, from 6th May 1954.

1	Alathur	...	110
2	Sivapura S. Bhogianahundi	...	
3	Kallahalli	...	

V. Hassan District, Arkalgud Taluk, from 6th May 1954.

1	Kattepura	...	81
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VI. Bangalore District, Ramanagaram Taluk, from 8th May 1954.

1	Suggenahalli	...	74
2	Kanakapura Taluk	...	25
	Total	...	99

National Cadet Corps.

Apart from the work done under the National Extension Service as given above, social service work in the Community Project Area near Shikaripura Taluk is being carried out by over 150 cadets of the National Cadet Corps of Mysore. A road about 7 miles long between Chordi, a village three miles from Kumsi on the Shimoga-Sagar Road and Kalmane is being undertaken by the Cadets in order to link up the Shimoga-Shikaripur main road.

FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE IN MYSORE

The following paragraphs indicate the volume of work done by the Department of Food Production during May 1954 :—

*I. Seasonal conditions :—*The rainfall recorded in the several districts is tabulated hereunder :—

District	Actual Rain-fall	35 years' Average	Excess or Deficit
Bangalore	6'39	4'02	Plus 2'36
Kolar	2'86	3'00	— 0'14
Tumkur	4'37	3'24	Plus 1'13
Mysore	6'95	4'98	" 1'97
Mandya	7'83	4'73	" 3'10
Hassan	6'76	4'04	" 2'22
Shimoga	2'96	2'85	" 0'11
Chikmagalur	3'61	3'56	" 0'05
Chitaldrug	2'97	2'63	" 0'34
Bellary	1'80	..	...
State average	4'60	3'62	Plus 0'98

There was an appreciable amount of rainfall all over the State during the month.

In Chitaldrug District, the sowing of jola, thogari, caster, black gram, paddy and groundnut is reported to be in progress.

Work Schemes

Reports of progress made have been received in respect of ten works. The names of the works and the outlay incurred during April 1954 have been noted hereunder :—

	Rs.
1. Construction of an anicut across Lokapavani River near Belenahalli	2,404
2. Opening of an irrigation channel from Sanaba Tank.	647

	Rs.
3. Opening of a right bank channel from Marconahalli Reservoir.	4,918
4. Opening of a Left Bank channel from Bhadra Reservoir.	78
5. Thuppadahalli tank	465
6. Suganahalli tank	9,376
7. Parasarampur Tank	104
8. Anicut across Vedavathi River in Chitaldrug District.	33,496
9. Anicut across Suvarnamukhi River	8,130
10. Belagumba Tank	36

This tank work is reported to be nearly complete.

Restoration and Desilting of tanks :—
The progress made under this scheme as reported from the Divisional Officers has been noted hereunder :—

Division	Outlay	
	Restoration	Desilting
	Rs.	
Mysore	4,130	...
Mandya	4,136	...
Kolar	59,222	8,733
Chitaldrug	1,962	...
Sagar	901	...
Bangalore	4,984	762
Chikmagalur	8,101	2,613

*Issue of pumpsets and extension of power lines :—*The Chief Electrical Engineer has reported that during the month 8 pumpsets were issued on hire purchase and that 67 sets were serviced. Power lines are reported to have been drawn over a length of 4,550 feet during the month.

*Lift Irrigation in River Valleys :—*It is reported that an outlay of Rs. 123 has been incurred on the maintenance of the pumping installation at Neelasoga during April 1954.

Land Improvement Schemes:—The only major work under this head viz., the Hebbahalli pick up is reported to be in good progress. An outlay of Rs. 46,222 has been incurred on this during April 1954.

Extensions and Improvements of river, tank and feeder channels:—The Progress made under this scheme has been reported from six divisions and is noted hereunder:—

Division	Outlay
Malavalli	5,517
Mysore	2,909
Mandya	4,023
Kolar	24,753
Bangalore	12,188
Chikmagalur	6,451

Supply Schemes

Distribution of seeds and manures:—The following table indicates the quantity of seeds and manures distributed during the month.

Seeds (in pallas)

District	Paddy	Ragi	Other seeds
Bangalore	1-38	...	0-10
Mandya	3-21	...	...
Mysore	15-20	4-27	...
Hassan	4-62	...	...
Chikmagalur	4-14	...	...
Shimoga	8-44	...	...
Chitaldrug	25-51	1- 8	...
Tumkur	...	...	...
Kolar	0-52	0-17	...
Bellary	...	...	...
Total	63- 2	6-22	0 10

Manures (in tons).

District	Ammonium Sulphate	Super-phosphate	Oil cake
	T. md. lbs.	T. md. lbs.	T. md. lbs.
Bangalore	85 87 16	1 47 7	0 18 0
Mandya	403 11 12	0 18 0	0 12 0
Mysore	85 0 0	...	...
Hassan	72 9 0	...	0 18 10
Chikmagalur	25 49 14	0 8 0	...
Shimoga	16 45 7	0 31 0	0 61 0
Chitaldrug	16 31 10	0 29 14	...
Tumkur	26 61 7	1 76 14	0 4 14
Kolar	80 64 0	1 56 7	0 7 00
Bellary	804 27 22	...	...
	1016 60 4	6 21 14	1 85 24

Plant Protection:—In Chitaldrug District the standing crops of paddy and sugarcane were attacked with "Stem Borer". The staff of the Department are reported to have taken necessary action to check the havoc by the use of insecticides.

Compost:—The receipt of the quarterly report of the manufacture and distribution of urban compost for the March 1954 quarter is awaited.

REGULATING WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

ACTIVITIES OF THE MARKETING DEPARTMENT DURING APRIL 1954

Administration of the Mysore Weights and Measures Act

During the month under report, 8,432 units of Weights and Measures were presented for testing as against 12,792 units of Weights and Measures in the previous month and 8,783 units in the corresponding month of the previous year, of which 8,023 units of Weights and Measures were certified for correctness as against 12,190 units in the previous month and 8,355 units in the corresponding month of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,227-7-0 was realised as testing fee as against Rs. 1,852-2-0 in the previous month and Rs. 1,218-2-0 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Four hundred and ninety-two units of Weights and Measures of different denominations of an aggregate value of Rs. 1,013-14-9 were sold by the Inspectors of Weights and Measures during the month as against 881 units of Weights and Measures valued at Rs. 1,974-12-3 in the previous month and 912 units of weights and measures valued at Rs. 930-7-0 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

In addition to 9 cases pending, 5 new cases (one in Civil Area, one in Chintamani, one in Chikmagalur and two in Davangere) were launched. Out of these 14 cases, 5 cases (one in Chintamani, two in Chikmagalur and two in Davangere) ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 84 was realised as fines as against Rs. 217 in the previous month and Rs. 117 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

The total number of weights and measures presented for testing was the highest in Mysore with 1,318 units, Bangalore City being the second with 1,231 units.

Administration of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act

1. *Regulated Market at Mysore.*—2,80,606 cocoanuts, 7,698 pallas of groundnut, 7,950 maunds of tamarind, 2,368 maunds of jaggery, 2,866 pallas of Horsegram, 1,961 maunds of tamarind seed, 759 maunds of soapnut, 415 pallas of Honge seed, 247, pallas of Sann Hemp seeds, 172 pallas of Nigar, 131 pallas of Cowpea, 126 pallas of Castor seeds, 92 pallas of Greengram, 71 pallas of Thogari, 67 pallas of Bengalgram, 47 pallas of Avare, 40 pallas of coriander 103 maunds of Chillies, 36 pallas of til seeds and 2 pallas of urd were auctioned in the market during the period under report. A sum of Rs. 6,916-14-0 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, license fee, etc. An estimate for Rs. 36,000 was sanctioned during the month for putting up zinc sheets roofing to the three platforms in the Market yard.

Regulated Market at Davangere.—1,56,646 maunds of cotton kappas, 64,374 maunds of groundnut pods, 3,859 pallas of castor seed, 2,500 maunds of chillies, 60 maunds of jaggery, 30 maunds of cotton lint were auctioned in the market during this period. A sum of Rs. 5,635-14-3 was collected by the market committee as market cess, licence fee, etc.

Regulated Market at Tiptur.—36,467 maunds of copra, 48 carts of 31,603

cocoanuts, 482 carts of 4,40,800 lbs. of seegu, 679 bags and 388 bundles of jaggery were auctioned in the market during this period. A sum of Rs. 1,653-12-6 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, license fee, etc..

Regulated Market at Chitaldrug.—2,13,021 maunds of small cotton, 36,320 maunds of big cotton, 1,524 maunds of tamarind were auctioned in the market during the period. A sum of Rs. 3,643-11-0 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, license fee, etc.

Regulated Market at Shimoga.—5,670 bags of rasi saraku areca and 1,699 bags of bette areca were auctioned in the market. A sum of Rs. 1,533-9-0 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, licence fee, etc.

Regulated Market at Tumkur.—10,636 maunds of groundnuts, 20,345 maunds of tamarind, 26,600 maunds of jaggery, 800 maunds of arecanuts, 10,864 maunds of soapnut, 735 pallas of honge seed were auctioned in the market during the period under report. A sum of Rs. 1,483-4-6 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, licence fee, etc.

Regulated Market at Arsikere.—6,510 bags of copra, 1,379 carts or 8,66,162 cocoanuts, 435 carts of seegu, 186 bags of oil seeds, 103 bags of coriander were auctioned in the market during the period under report. A sum of Rs. 1,244-3-6 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, licence fee, etc.

Regulated Market at Bellary.—6,540 bags of peanuts seeds, 4,170 bags of peanuts, 1,070 dokras of cotton kappas, 5,791 dokras of cotton farm, 4,209 dokras of Laxmi cotton, 272 dokras of Mungri cotton lint, 1,692 dokras of Farm lint, 1,312 dokras of Laxmi lint were auctioned in the market during the period under report. A sum of Rs. 5,391-2-10 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, licence fee, etc.

Other Regulated Markets.—As the Town Municipal Council, Sira, did not furnish its opinion in regard to the extension of the markets Act to other agricultural commodities like groundnuts, arecanuts, tamarind, jaggery, etc., the Government was requested to issue necessary Notifications extending the Markets Act to the above commodities without waiting for the opinion of the Municipality.

The Government was requested to constitute the first Regulated Market Committee for Saklespur immediately so that the Market at Saklespur may be started without further delay.

Proposals for starting Regulated Markets at Chintamani, Bangalore and Nanjangud were sent to the Government for sanction and orders were awaited in the matter.

The Mysore Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking Act

All the three Egg Grading Stations in the State are working satisfactorily. The number of eggs graded during the month at these Grading Stations is as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Grading Station	No. of eggs graded	Their value	Grading fee collected
1	The Coorg Orange Growers Co-operative Society, Bangalore.	Rs. 4,090	Rs. a. p. 534 2 0	Rs. a. p.
2	The Composite Live-stock Farm, Hesar-ghatta.	8,898	1,401 2 0	.....
3	The Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore.	31,588	8,424 14 0	86 1 0
Total ...		44,571	5,360 2 0	86 1 0

Collection and Compilation of Agricultural and Live-stock Statistics

Information regarding the availability of fruits, vegetables and other articles of

food in Bangalore market during April 1954 was collected and furnished to the Military Authorities and other Military Contractors.

A monthly report of weekly market rates of copra, cocoanuts and coconut oil in the Tiptur and Arsikere markets was sent to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam for publication in their monthly Bulletin.

Fortnightly wholesale and retail prices of all commodities both agricultural and live-stock products prevailing in the various District Headquarters in the State were collected, consolidated and furnished to the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi, in addition to being published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

Conducting of Marketing Surveys

Collection of information for drafting reports in the marketing of minor oil seeds and tapioca in the Mysore State was continued.

Co-operative Marketing

The milk handled during the month by some of the milk supply societies in the State is as follows :—

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Bangalore. | 15,000 lbs. |
| 2. The Milk Supply Co-operative Society, Mysore. | 12,954 „ |
| 3. The Milk Supply Co-operative Society, Kolar. | 754 seers |

The question of starting agricultural produce marketing co-operative societies in all the important trade centres in the State was actively pursued by the Department.

Marketing News Service

Arrangements made for the collection of daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities and livestock products from Bangalore and other markets and for broadcasting the same through the All-India Radio, Mysore, were continued. Arrangements were also made to publish the daily market rates in some of the local newspapers such as "Deccan Herald", "Pasban", "Visakarnataka" and "Tainadu" for the information of the public. The weekly market rates of arecanuts received from Madras were furnished to the agricultural marketing co-operative societies Sringeri, Shimoga, Arkalgud and also to the Regulated Market Committee, Shimoga, and those of coconut products received from Delhi and Kanpur were furnished to the Secretaries to the Regulated Market Committees of Arsikere and Tiptur and the Arsikere Cotton and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society Ltd., Arsikere. The auction rates of coffee prevailing at Chikmagalur were furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, New Delhi. The weekly market rates of different varieties of arecanuts prevailing at Bangalore were furnished to the Director of Statistics, Madras.

LABOUR WELFARE

Following is a brief report of the many-sided activities of the Labour Department and its efforts to minimise labour conflicts during the first fortnight of May 1954:

The conciliation report in respect of the four demands of the Government Dichromate factory, Belagula, received from the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, is under the stage of submission to Government.

The Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works Labour Association have placed with the Management, four fresh demands in continuation of the terms of the Industrial Tye, which are under examination by the Labour Commissioner's Office.

An agreement has been reached between Sri B.N.S. Tantri of the Railway Vegetable Refreshment Room, Mysore, and the Mysore City Hotel Workers Association, in respect of the reinstatement of Sri Vasu Setty, about which a case of prosecution is before the Magistrate's Court, Mysore.

The dispute between the Management and the workers of the Mysore Vegetable Oil Products, Ltd., Bangalore, regarding the six demands put forth by the Labour Association, concerning dearness allowance, gratuity, bonus, etc., has been taken up for conciliation by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour and Conciliation Officer, Bangalore Division, Bangalore.

Registration of Trade Unions and Elections

There was no registration nor cancellation of any Trade Union during the fortnight ending 15th May 1954.

Annual Elections

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works Labour Association has been addressed to conduct elections immediately stating

therein that their registration would be cancelled in case of failure. The following Labour Associations are reported to have been advised to conduct elections by the Associations themselves as per the demanded constitutions:

- (1) Davangere Beedi Workers Union, Davangere.
- (2) District Automobile Workers Union, Chitaldrug.
- (3) Sri Ganeshar Textile Employees' Association, Davangere.

The preliminary list of candidates of the following Labour Associations were published by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore Division, Bangalore.

- (1) Government Road Transport Workers Association, Bangalore.
- (2) Sree Rama Weaving Shed Labour Association, Bangalore.
- (3) Mysore Glass and Enamel Works Labour Association, Bangalore.
- (4) Steel Construction (City Workshop) Co., Labour Association, Bangalore.

Mysore Shops and Establishments Act

Following are the details of work done under the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, during the fortnight in the urban areas of Bangalore Civil and City Areas, Mysore City, K.G.F., Kolar, Chikmagalur and Davangere Towns:

(1) No. of shops and establishments visited and inspected	...	665
(2) No. of prosecutions launched	...	28
(3) No. of show-cause notices issued	...	93
(4) No. of warnings issued	...	52
(5) No. of compromises effected	...	7
(6) No. of petitions received	...	1
(7) No. of cases of irregularities noticed and instructions issued	...	55
(8) Other particulars of administrative interest	...	Nil.

Labour information Service

(1) 'The Mysore Labour Gazette (English) for the Month of January 1954 was published.

(2) 'The reports received from several Officers were scrutinised with regard to the Labour News from the Mysore State for the month of April 1954 and the compilation work was in progress during the period.

Compilation of cost of living indices and labour statistics

The working class cost of living index figure for Bangalore City for the month of April 1954, was compiled during the fortnight.

Labour absenteeism report of the major industrial concerns and plantations in the State for the month of February 1954 was forwarded to the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla, and other officers during the fortnight.

In addition to other routine work, scrutiny of the reports of absenteeism for the month of March 1954 was in progress.

Scrutiny of agricultural wages statistics received from the several villages was taken up and completed.

Factories registered (under Factory Act, 1948) in Mysore State have been classified according to industries as per schedule to Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules, 1953, as a preliminary to the regular conduct of work under these rules.

Work stoppages

There was a strike in the Gaffar and Jehangir Beedi Factory Branch, No. 9, Mysore, for three days on 12th, 13th and 14th of the month due to removal of workers. Work was resumed on the advice of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Mysore Division.

There was another case of strike in the Kapila Textile Mills, Nanjangud, as a pro-

test against the alleged abuse by the Mill's Engineer on 24th and 26th April 1954. Work was resumed on 26th at 4-30 p.m., on the advice given by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Mysore Division. Eight hundred and eighteen workers were involved in the strike and 1,358 man days were lost.

The Management of Sri Gopalakrishna Weaving Mills, Hospet, were examining the question of re-opening the Mills, at an early date.

Working conditions

The working conditions are reported to be normal and satisfactory in all the Divisions, during the month.

Labour Administration and Labour Statistics

1. No. of Un inspected by the Inspectors as per

(a) The Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 ... 1,562

(The above figures relate to Bangalore City and Civil Area, Mysore, K.G.F., Eolar, Tumkur, Chikmagalur, Bhadravathi only)

(b) The Factories Act, 1948 ... 83

(The above figure refers to the Mysore Division).

2. Nature of irregularities detected.—As regards the Shops and Establishments Act, it is learnt that the irregularities pertained to the contravention of the provisions of the Act and Rules thereunder.

3. Action taken to secure rectification of the irregularities detected.

(a) No. of prosecutions launched as per the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 ... 76

(Out of which 23 persons were convicted and fined)

(b) No. of warnings issued— ... 87

(As per the Shops and Establishments Act, 1948)

(c) No. of Show-Cause Notices issued—

(As per the Shops and Establishments Act 1948) ... 265

Trade Unions

In the Bangalore Division, the following four Trade Unions were registered during the month :

- (1) Restaurant and Cafe Workers' Union, Bangalore-2.
- (2) Binny's Staff Association, Bangalore-2.
- (3) Mysore National Silk and Textile Workers' Union, Bangalore-2.
- (4) Mahalakshmi Woollen and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Workers' Union, Bangalore-2.

In the Kolar Division, the number of Trade Unions continued to be eleven during the month. The Registration of the Kolar Brick-Making Company Labour Association has been cancelled during the month and action is, however, taken to conduct the annual election of the Union, as per rules.

The Calendar of events in respect of (1) Mysore City Power Loom Workers' Association, and (2) Mysore District Printing Press Workers' Association, Mysore and (3) Dodkanya Magnesite Mines Labour Association, Kadakola, were issued during the month, under report.

The Returns of elections of the Executive Committee Members and office bearers of the Davangere Cotton Mills Employees' Association, Davangere and the Government Sandalwood Oil Factory Labour Association, Shimoga were published during the month. District Automobile Workers' Association, Shimoga, conducted their annual elections at a General Body Meeting which was held on the 19th of the month. One Trade Union by name *viz.*, Workers' Union, Sandur Mining and Iron Ore Ltd., Devagiri, was registered under the Act, during the month.

VII. Judgments, Awards and Notifications, etc.

The three awards regarding the grant of bonus to workers of the Binny Mills,

Bangalore, Steel Construction, Co., Ltd, Bangalore and B. K. Subbiah & Sons, Bangalore-3 were published during the month.

The Industrial dispute between the Management and the workers of Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore-3 regarding grant of bonus was referred by Government to the Industrial Tribunal, for adjudication.

The conciliation officer of the Bangalore Division initiated conciliation proceedings in the industrial dispute between the proprietors and the workers of 18 Talkies of Bangalore City and Civil Station regarding 14 demands of the workers and the same was pending during the month.

In the Mysore Division, the six cases of prosecutions against five bus owners and a Hotel Management for non-implementation of the Awards of the Industrial Tribunal were going on in the court.

The conciliation officer of the Mysore Division initiated conciliation proceeding in respect of six notices of demands which were posted to the subsequent month after preliminary discussions at the request of the parties.

Failure report in respect of a dispute of the Government Dichromate Factory, Belagula, regarding the transfer of the Factory was received by the concerned Assistant Commissioner of Labour.

It is reported that a dispute raised by the Labour Association of Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore, for an additional bonus of one month for 1950-51 was referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

VIII. Industrial Relations

In the Bangalore-Division, the employees-employer relations continued to be peaceful, healthy and cordial. The Silk

Factories belonging to Sri D. Arasappa resumed work after an incidence of closure for a few days.

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works Labour Association, Bhadravati, have issued a Notice of strike to their management under Section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, notifying their intention to go on a strike from 14-5-1954 unless certain light demands detailed therein are satisfactorily conceded. The demands pertain to confirmation of certain staff, enhancement of the rates of production and attendance, bonus, etc.

Sri Ganesar Textile Mills Employees' Association, Davangere in their letter dated 30th March 1954 addressed to the Managing Agents of Sri Ganesar Textile Mills, Ltd., Davangere have raised six demands relating to the restoration of wage cuts, regularisation of the rates of dearness allowance etc. Having failed to secure satisfactory redressal through negotiations, the Association have sought intervention of the Labour Department. The details were under enquiry during the end of the month under review.

IX. Complaints received and investigated

In the Bangalore Division, seven complaints were investigated during the month. They mainly related to the abrupt discharges and unfair labour practices, etc.

In the Shimoga Division, four petitions were received during the month, out of which three were appropriately disposed off.

In the Kolar Division, five complaints were received during the month which mainly related to the non-payment of wages out of which five cases were disposed off.

In the Mysore Division, seven cases were received and investigated during the month, which related to the payment of compensation, dismissals and re-instate-ments.

In the Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore, nine complaints were received during the month.

In the plantation Division, twelve complaints were received during the month out of which 10 cases were from plantations, one case from Automobile and one of general.

PLAGUE--ITS CAUSES AND PREVENTION

Plague, as it affects human beings, manifests itself in three forms. The bubonic form where, in addition to fever and other symptoms, the appearance of a bubo in the groin, in the arm-pit, neck or other regions of the body is a characteristic feature, is by far the commonest. Mortality in this form of disease varies in different epidemics and may be as high as 60 per cent or more. The next form in frequency is septicæmic plague. It is very much more severe than the bubonic variety and the mortality percentage may be 80 or more. The infection is so severe that the bacteria apparently break through the defensive mechanism of the bubo and get into the blood stream causing very severe symptoms of poisoning. The last and fortunately the least common form of the disease in this country is what is known as the pneumonic form. The organisms of the disease attack the lungs and produce symptoms resembling pneumonia. This is the most severe of the three forms and recovery is practically unknown.

The bubonic and septicæmic varieties are rarely communicated from person to person; but the pneumonic variety, on the other hand, is so extremely infectious that practically every one that comes into contact with a patient, almost always contracts this fatal disease. In the cold regions of Manchuria, pneumonic plague appears frequently and commonly, and has been the cause of millions of deaths in that country.

The bubonic and septicæmic varieties are communicated by the bite of certain kinds of fleas which are normally to be found on rats, squirrels and other rodents. The fleas require warm blood for their sustenance; but as soon as the rat or the

squirrel dies, the body gets cold and the blood coagulates. Having no blood to feed upon, the fleas leave the body of the dead animal and attach themselves to other live rats if they are available and get on to other warm blooded animals which may happen to be nearby to obtain their feed of blood, in case rats are not available. The intimate association of man and rats is too well known to need special mention. In these circumstances when the rats die, man often happens to be the nearest available warm blooded animal for the fleas to feed upon.

The mouth parts and the intestines of fleas will be full of plague bacilli when they feed on infected rats. When these bite man or other animals they infect, the organisms of plague and thereby communicate the disease from the infected rat or squirrel to human beings.

Control Measures

In all communicable diseases three essential requirements have to be satisfied before they could be maintained and communicated. These are (1) the reservoir of infection; (2) the vehicle to transfer the infection and (3) the agent to receive the infection.

The reservoirs are those that contain the infective organisms. These are usually patients suffering from the disease. In the case of diseases like plague which is primarily a disease of rats and squirrels, the rat or the squirrel is the reservoir. The flea which, while biting the infected rat or the squirrel, picks up the organisms of plague from out of the blood of the rat, is the vehicle; because it is through its bite that the next animal or human being gets

the dose of infective organisms. The healthy animal or man which received the infection is the recipient. This chain of events differs in different diseases. The principle difference, however, is usually to be found in the vehicle which communicates the infection from the reservoir to the recipient. In the case of plague the possibility of the flea being the vehicle was suspected as early as 1897; and soon after, this supposition was established beyond all doubt.

For controlling communicable diseases this chain of events has to be broken somewhere; and the epidemiologists always try to pick out through a systematic study of the nature of the disease and its transmission, the weakest link which could be attacked successfully and with a minimum amount of cost in order to prevent the spread of these diseases, from person to person. It is always a difficult matter to deal with the reservoir and the recipient; because, they happen to be as a rule human beings and human nature being what it is, it is difficult to regiment them under an inviolable discipline. The vectors on the other hand are usually inanimate objects like water, food, etc., or in insect-borne diseases mosquitoes, fleas, lice, ticks, and so on. These vectors are comparatively more easily tackled and it is for this reason that communicable diseases can most effectively be controlled by suitably attacking the vectors as efficiently as possible.

Before the discovery of the flea as the vector for plague, the procedures that were adopted were naturally irrational and ineffective. After the establishment of the vector, however, the control of plague was placed on a more scientific footing although, the effectiveness of the procedures adopted in the early phase of this scientific approach to the problem was not sufficiently satisfactory for the reason that the weapons at the disposal of the epidemiologist were not

good enough to destroy the rat and the rat flea in adequate numbers. Kerosene oil, which was found to have action on the rat flea, was used in the form of an emulsion to spray the infected localities for a long time. Rat trapping, poisoning and baiting have been and are still in vogue in many places in order to reduce the number of rats and the rat fleas. Fumigation with Sulphur-di-oxide and other fumigents was also practised for a number of years. Although these had a definite lethal effect on rats and rat fleas, their effectiveness was not of sufficient magnitude to ensure any measurable reduction of this infection. Their efforts were transient, and only those rats and fleas that came into direct contact with them at the time of application were destroyed. But by far the majority of them were left behind untouched.

Somewhere about 1935, cyanogas was introduced into the field of insecticides. This is a very powerful poison and undoubtedly much more useful than the insecticides till then in use. Although it was dangerous to all life, it was found that through proper care, it could be employed for the control of plague. From then on, cyano-fumigation replaced the older procedures. Even this, however, had one important drawback in connection with the other measures previously used, namely that its effect was transient and that it could not reach all places where rats and rat fleas are usually to be found. For example, it is common experience that a large percentage of rats live on the tops of walls below the roofs. Unless it is possible to expose all the wall tops and all the burrows inside the house in order to fumigate rat harbourages, the effectiveness of the procedure is necessarily reduced. To expose all the tops of the walls has been found in practice to be impracticable. The people do not co-operate freely even in getting the houses properly cleared off furniture and other belongings

in order to expose all the rat burrows. With these limitations, therefore, in spite of intensive cyano-fumigation it was found that the incidence of plague could at best be reduced but never fully controlled.

Epidemiologists have all along been on the look out for an insecticide which is not only lethal to insects but has the property of retaining the killing power for long periods after their application. It was during the World War II, that such a chemical was introduced into the field of insecticides. This chemical is Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane or D.D.T. a name which has now become a household word. Several chemicals having the same or similar properties have also been subsequently discovered; and all these are now in use in the control of diseases communicated by the bite of insects.

The new Programme.—It, therefore, became necessary in view of this finding that programmes for the control of plague in the State should be suitably altered. D.D.T. had to supersede cyano-fumigation and other old procedures. A new programme has now been drawn up but before this could be implemented a great deal of preliminary study and planning were necessary. All places are not uniformly affected, and indeed, there are a few villages in Mysore which have had no plague at all even till now. As a contrast, there are a number of places which have reported plague almost continuously ever since the disease was imported into the State. There is obviously some difference between places and places, some apparently being more favourable for harbouring the infection than others. Such places are technically called 'Endemic' meaning that the disease has come to stay in such places.

A study of movement of infection during the plague season over a period of years has shown that it is likely

that these endemic places are also the sources of origin for the outbreaks of plague in their immediate neighbourhood and beyond; and that their importance as disseminators of plague grew with their importance as commercial centres. Theoretically, therefore, it should be possible to control effectively the spread of plague by eradicating the infection from these endemic foci.

As an experimental measure, a year ago, a few such important foci (Gundlupet, Hangala, Tharakanambi and a few others) which are situated in the most affected area in Mysore State were selected and these were sprayed with D.D.T. in order to see to what extent this would affect the course of the disease in the rest of this area. The results were indeed gratifying. For the first time, perhaps in the history of plague in this area, these towns as well as a large number of untreated villages in their neighbourhood remained practically free from infection for a whole year. The experience gained through these experiments has been the basis of a plan that has now been drawn up for total control of plague in the whole State.

The plan provides systematic spraying of all the plague 'endemic' villages and towns in the State with D.D.T. or other residual insecticides as per a fixed programme well in advance of the onset of plague season and to treat similarly all plague epidemic villages for the first one or two years of the scheme.

A detailed study of the incidence of plague in the various towns and villages, over a number of years was made and a list of those which could be considered 'Endemic' was drawn up. If the hypothesis enunciated previously is correct, then by destroying the fleas in these endemic places, it should be possible to remove plague not only in these foci but in all other places which used to get the infection from these foci.

ANTI-CORRUPTION AND EFFICIENCY AUDIT WORK DURING MAY 1954

Anti-Corruption Branch

At the commencement of the month under report, there were 325 petitions pending in the Branch. During the month, 79 petitions were received, thus bringing the total to 404. Out of these, 54 petitions containing allegations of a less serious nature were referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions examined or enquired into, allegations made in 20 cases were found to be either false or incapable of proof. Enquiries or action instituted in 3 cases resulted as follows :—

One Assistant Engineer was reduced by one increment (from Rs. 350 to Rs. 325), one clerk of the office of the Inspector of Schools was reduced from Rs. 62 to Rs. 56 with a severe warning. One Public Works Department Overseer was compulsorily retired and the services of a temporary Maistry were dispensed with.

On completion of preliminary enquiries charges were framed against one Midwife of a Local Fund Dispensary and one Assistant Director of Agriculture and one Agricultural Inspector.

After completion of necessary enquiries, final reports were submitted to Government in the case of 11 Doctors, 2 Resident Medical Officers, one Head Clerk, 3 Second Division Clerks and 2 Secretaries of the Sri Devarao Shivaram Sanatorium, Milk contractors of P.K.T. Sanatorium, Mysore, Crawford Hospital, Saklespur, and Chamarajendra Hospital, Hassan, one Assistant Engineer and one clerk of his office, one clerk and one Mechanic of the Central Tractor Workshop, Hobbal,

one District Sheristodar, one Executive Engineer, one Clerk of the Office of the Director of Public Health, one Revenue Inspector, one Headmaster of a Middle School and one Police Daffedar.

Action was taken in respect of two private buses for infringement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act.

Efficiency Audit Branch

I. *Inspection of Offices.*—The following offices were inspected :

1. District Office, Bangalore
2. District Office, Tumkur (Bus Section)
3. Taluk Offices at Periyapatna, T.-Narasipur and Gubbi.

The inspection notes in respect of these offices have been or are being sent to Heads of Departments for taking necessary action. Serious irregularities noticed during the course of the inspection have been or are being brought to the notice of the Government.

II. *Surprise Inspections.*—Surprise visits were made to the Sub-Division Office at Madhuri, the Taluk Office at Sira, Madhugiri and Gudibanda, Office of the Sub-Registrar at Sira, and the Office of the Supervisor, Nandi Hill Station. The irregularities noticed are being brought to the notice of the concerned authorities, wherever found necessary.

Investigations into the alleged payment of false bills of the Hill Stations by the office of the Superintendent of Government Gardens, Bangalore, were conducted.

Allegation regarding the sinking of a well at the Horticultural farm at Tumkur was inquired into.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Law and Education presided on the occasion of a Rally held at Siddlaghatta in connection with the termination of Service camps in Sidlaghatta Taluk, on 3rd June 1954 and commended the work done by the Bharat Seva Dal Volunteers.

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Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, declared open the Virupakshappa High School at Sidlaghatta on 5th June 1954.

* *

Sri O. V. Alageshan, Union Deputy Minister for Transport and Railways, inaugurated the Conference of Chief Engineers and Principal Engineering Officers of States at Bangalore on 8th June 1954. The State Revenue Minister, Sri Kadidal Manjappa, also attended.

* * *

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, addressed the Third Annual Conference of the All Mysore State Printers' and Publishers' Association at the Mysore Chamber of Commerce, on 6th June 1954.

* * *

The Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government, Sri T. Channaiah spoke over the A. I. R., Mysore, on 7th June on the local development works coming under the Five-Year Plan.

* *

Sri M. V. Krishnappa, Union Deputy Food Minister, visited Mysore on 6th June 1954 and addressed a public meeting.

Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Law and Education, paid a surprise visit to Mahadevarapura in Pandavapura Taluk on 7th June and inspected the local Primary School.

* * *

Sri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Union Food Minister, visited Bangalore on the 12th of June 1954.

* *

The Chief Minister of Mysore, Sri K. Hanumanthaiya presided over a public meeting at Mysore on 12th June arranged in connection with the Cultural Programme.

* *

Sri T. Channaiah, Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government, visited Davangere on the 12th of June and inspected the Labour Housing Colony, R.C.C. Tank etc. He also laid the foundation-stone for Dr. Modi's Eye Operation Theatre.

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Sri H. Siddavecrappa, Minister for Home and Industries, presided over the annual meeting of the Indian Coffee Board on 11th June 1954 at Bangalore.

* * *

The Chief Minister of Mysore declared open on the 14th June 1954 the New Middle School and Hospital Buildings at Devalapura in Varuna Hobli in Mysore Taluk, constructed by Sri Sowkar Madappa.

* * *

Sri R. A. Kidwai, Union Food Minister, inaugurated the Kisan Industries at Kolar on 13th June 1954 and Sri H. Siddavecrappa, Home Minister, presided over the function.

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, presided over the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Tumkur House-Building Co-operative Society held at Sri Krishna Rajendra Town Hall, Tumkur, on 13th June 1954.

* * *

Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Law and Education, visited Mandya on 14th June 1954 and inspected the Labour Housing Corporation.

* * *

Sri S. V. Ramamurthy, Adviser to the Planning Committee, inaugurated the Labour Housing Estate in Rajaji Nagar on the 14th June. Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Law and Education presided over the function.

* * *

A Three-man Delegation of Indonesian Planning Experts visited Bangalore on June 15th.

* * *

The Chief Minister of Mysore, Sri K. Hanumanthaiya inaugurated the Tuberculosis Fund Raffle organised by the Rotary Club of Bangalore at the Puttanna Chetty Town Hall on 17th June.

* * *

Sri V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, addressed the Heads of Development Departments and Secretaries to the Mysore Government on 19th of June 1954.

* * *

Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Law and Education, presided over a function of the Aravind Hindi Prachara Sangha at Chamarajanagar on the 20th June and distributed certificates to the successful candidates

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Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, laid the foundation-stone of the Housing Colony of the Indian Telephone Industry on 21st June 1954.

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, paid a visit to the Sri Krishna Spinning and Weaving Mills, Subramaniapura, six miles away from Bangalore and an Address on behalf of workers and another Address on behalf of the Management were presented to him.

* * *

Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Law and Education, declared open the new Primary School Building at Bokkahalli in Nanjangud Taluk on 21st June, 1954.

* * *

Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home and Industries, presided over the School Day Celebrations of the Industrial School at Chennapatna on the 22nd of June 1954.

*

The Chief Minister inaugurated the Rashtreeya Vidyasala Teachers' College at Bangalore on 24th June 1954.

* * *

His Highness the Maharaja was presented with an Address by the Local Jain Sangha on 24th June 1954 at Mysore.

The States Reorganisation Commission, consisting of Sri Fazl Ali (Chairman) and Sardar K. M. Panicker and Pandit H. N. Kunzru (Members), arrived at Bangalore in the first week of June, visited several places in the State and granted interviews to a number of Members of Parliament, the State Legislatures and representatives of many Associations and Institutions. The Commission left for Hyderabad on 26th June.

* * *

Sri B. Rama Rao, Governor Reserve Bank of India, arrived in Bangalore on the afternoon of the 26th June along with Deputy Governor to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Chief Minister, Sri K. Hanumanthaiya declared open a Bridge and a

Local Fund Dispensary at Hesaraghatta on the 26th June 1954.

* * *

Sri K. D. Malaviya, Union Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research, addressed a conference of Geological Experts of South Indian States on the 26th June in the Legislative Assembly Hall, Bangalore.

* * *

The Railway Corruption Enquiry Committee, under the chairmanship of Sri J. B. Kripalani, visited the City on 27th June and commenced its work.

* * *

Sri M. Lal, Director-General of the All-India Radio, paid a visit to the

city on 28th June and inspected the sites and building for the location of the proposed A.I.R. Station in Bangalore.

* * *

Sri Gulzarilal Nanda, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, arrived at Bangalore on 29th June and held discussions with the Chief Ministers of Mysore and Andhra on the question of measures necessary to expedite the execution of the Tungabhadra Project.

The Indian Parliamentary Delegation, under the leadership of Srimathi Savithri Nigam, visited Bangalore during the last week of June 1954.

PRESS NOTES AND NOTIFICATIONS

ASSISTANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The Government of India have promised assistance of Rs. 350 lakhs for the following schemes for 1954-55:—

1. Electricity, Tungabhadra and Schemes relating to Industries	Rs. 225 lakhs
2. Bhadra Project & Nugu Project.	125 lakhs
Total	350 lakhs

As the schemes relating to the Iron & Steel Works, Bhadravati, could not be implemented during 1953-54, and in view of large commitments the Central Government have been addressed for increased assistance by Rupees two crores, of which Rs. 50 lakhs has been requested as grant to cover the deficit in the transferred territory, viz, Bellary.

COMPILATION OF KANNADA-KANNADA DICTIONARY

The need for the compilation of a Kannada-Kannada Dictionary through proper agency has been felt for a long time. This Dictionary would be the basis for a comprehensive vocabulary in the Kannada language so as to be able to meet the needs of modern usage.

The Kannada Sahitya Parishat has taken up the compilation of the Kannada-Kannada Dictionary and the work has been in progress from January 1944. An Editorial Board has been constituted for this purpose by the Parishat under the Chairmanship of Sri A. R. Krishna Sastry, M.A., with two Government nominees, namely, *Rajasevasakia* Sri D. C. Subharyappa and *Asthana Vidwan Keerthana Kesari Pandita Ratnum* B. Shivamurthy Sastry.

Government have been subsidising this laudable work by an annual grant varying from Rs. 2,000

to Rs. 3,000 for the last five years. But owing to paucity of funds, much progress has not been made so far. The Chief Minister promised to look into this matter when he visited the Parishat on 14th June 1953. Including the charges for printing the Dictionary the Parishat has estimated that the whole scheme would cost Rs. 1,50,000.

With a view to expediting the work and to placing the scheme financially on as firm a footing as possible, Government have decided to give a special grant of Rupees one lakh. About half this special grant would be utilised for printing the Dictionary in the Government Press, Bangalore. The other half would be paid to the Parishat as a Cash Grant in three annual instalments.

Government hope that the Kannada-Kannada Dictionary, when completed, would fulfil a long-felt need.

EXEMPTION FROM INCOME-TAX TO PILGRIMS

The Government of India have notified that all persons proceeding on pilgrimage by sea to Hejaz and to Iran and Iraq on or before 31st December 1954 are exempted from the obligation to produce Income Tax Exemption or Income Tax Clearance Certificates, provided they travel on pilgrim-ships with return tickets and hold pilgrim passes and not passports.

This is published for the information of all concerned.

THE MYSORE MANURE DEALERS' LICENSING ORDER, 1947

In keeping with the policy of decontrol and allowing free trade and movement, the Mysore Manure Dealers' Licensing Order, 1947, with all the amendments issued from time to time, is revoked with immediate effect.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER

The following statement shows, districtwar, the total number of electric installations serviced during the month of April 1954 :--

Serial No.	Installations	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chikmagalur	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Srinagara	Bellary	Total
1	Lighting	929	200	72	53	64	98	63	44	72	50	1045
2	Heating	50	3	1	1	4	1	10	6	1	...	75
3	Power	38	3	1	1	2	8	4	2	2	...	61
4	Irrigation Pumps.	17	5	3	19	23	2	15	2	6	...	92
5	Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 T	...	...	1 T
6	Street Lights	34	59	4	...	43	71	34	30	36	...	314
7	Villages Electrified	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	1	1	...	9

*(T) = Temporary or touring.

The total number of installations in the State as on 30th April 1954, was as follows:--

Lighting	...	1,31,474
Heating	...	7,989
Power	...	8,402
Irrigation	...	5,640
Cinemas	...	192 + 2T.
Street Lights	...	35,212
Villages Electrified	...	658

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES DURING MAY 1954

The Employment Exchanges in the State registered 1,411 persons during the month of May 1954, of whom 129 were Ex-service personnel, 78 women and 1,204 others. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government Departments was 136 and from private employers 57, thus bringing the total to 183.

Eight hundred and fifteen persons (163 Ex-service personnel and 652 others) were referred to employers against the reported vacancies.

Ninety-two persons were placed in employment during the month as against 70 in the previous month. Of those placed, 26 were ex-service personnel and 66 other applicants.

The registrations of 191 Ex-service personnel and 1,631 civilians lapsed during the month. 769 Ex-service personnel and 7,911 civilians were on the Live Register of the Exchange at the end of the month for employment assistance. From the inception of the organisation up to the end of May 1954, 1,07,723 persons were registered, 35,592 were submitted against reported vacancies and 7,134 were placed in employment.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION CIRCULAR No. 9

Export of Bicycles, Cutlery and Carpets to Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland

It has been reported by the Indian Commissioner, Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Salisbury that Indian bicycles and low priced cutlery could find a market in that area. Interested manufacturers and exporters may contact the Commissioner for further details.

It is reported that there is demand for carpets manufactured in India in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Interested manufacturers and exporters may contact the Indian Commissioner in Salisbury for further details. It would be advisable for intending exporters and manufacturers to send samples of small rugs etc., for display at the Office of the Commissioner.

Import-Policy in Tanganyika

Consequent on the announcement of the Import Policy in Tanganyika for the year 1954 the following goods from India will be allowed entry into Tanganyika under an Open General Licence.

Name of commodity.	Export policy in India.
1. Tobacco unmanufactured.	Export of unmanufactured Tobacco used in the manufacture of biris only is controlled and licensed within destination quotas. Export of other types of unmanufactured tobacco is uncontrolled.
2. Tobacco unmanufactured for human consumption.	Export of biris is licensed freely. Cigars, cigarettes tobacco waste, pipe tobacco, snuff, chewing tobacco, are not controlled.
3. Rubber tyres and tubes for vehicles and aircraft.	Export of pneumatic covers and tyres and tubes is allowed to manufacturers within overall quota.
4. Second hand clothing.	Licensed freely for export for shipment up to the 30th September 1954.
5. Jute bags.	Licensed freely to all permissible destinations.

Import Control Relaxations in Burma.

The Import of cycle spoke screwing machine, thread rolling head for spokes and machines for adjusting cycles, has been made permissible under O.G.L. XIII.

The import of nickel plated bifurcated rivets has been made permissible under O.G.L. XVI.

Publicity in Burma of Industrial Concerns in India.

Industrial concerns in India desirous of giving publicity in Ceylon to the progress made by them are advised to send short write-ups to the First Secretary (Commercial), High Commission for India, Colombo, for inclusion in the fortnightly "Indian Trade News" which he brings out and distributes to 1,200 addresses in that country. These write-ups should contain, *inter alia*, the history of the firm, the present production, the present capital invested, types of goods manufactured, experience in the export field, etc. Photographic blocks may also be sent which will be utilised when time and occasion arise.

Exports to Saudi Arabia.

The Indian Consul General in Saudi Arabia has advised that if Indian goods are to find an expanding market in Saudi Arabia, measures should be taken by intending exporters to give adequate publicity to their products in that country *e.g.*, by advertising in the local press, by distributing illustrated catalogues and price lists, cinema slides etc. Further information on this subject can be obtained from the Consul General direct.

Particulars regarding different kinds of trade in Ceylon.

Ceylon Ban on imports of Red Onion.—With effect from the 1st April 1954, the Government of Ceylon has imposed a total ban on imports of Red Onions into the Island from all sources.

Imports of Bombay Onions would however be permitted.

The Government of Ceylon has invited tenders for the supply of the following commodities:—

Commodity.	Quantity required.	Closing date.
Linseed oils	4,900 Imp. gals.	11th May 1954.
Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide tablets 50 m.gm. each.	7 5 mil. tablets.	25th May 1954.
Para Amino salicylic tablets (Sodium) 0.4 grammes B.P.O.	35.00 million tablets.	Do
Dihydrostreptomycin Sulphate.	450,000 vials.	11th May 1954.

India Showroom at Colombo.—The next exhibition of Indian goods in Colombo (Ceylon) will start about the middle of June 1954 and the following goods will be exhibited:—

- (i) Processed food stuffs and drinks, such as biscuits, chocolates, confectionery, tinned goods, liquors, cigars, cigarettes etc.
- (ii) Plastic goods.
- (iii) Toys.
- (iv) Leather goods.
- (v) Rubber goods.
- (vi) Electrical goods and accessories.
- (vii) Drugs and medicines (Allopathic, Homeopathic and Ayurvedic).
- (viii) Toilet requisites.
- (ix) Surgical instruments and appliances.
- (x) Chemicals.
- (xi) Steel furniture.
- (xii) Cycles and cycle accessories.

Terms and conditions for participating in the exhibition may be obtained from the Director of Exhibitions, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION CIRCULAR No. 8, HOLLAND: Marketing possibilities of Indian Sports Shoes.

There is a fair scope for introducing Indian sports shoes such as tennis shoes in the Dutch market. Interested Indian exporters are advised to contact the Embassy of India, Buitenvoortweg-2, The Hague, for suitable trade connections.

SAUDI ARABIA: Restrictions on import of goods from Israel.

The Government of Saudi Arabia have informed the Government of India that they will not allow the import into Saudi Arabia of goods manufactured by firms which have:

- (a) branch offices or factories in Israel;
- (b) general agents or head office for the Middle East in Israel and
- (c) investments in Israeli factories or companies.

AUSTRIA: Export possibilities of Indian linseed oil to.

It is understood that Austrian firms are interested in buying Indian linseed oil held in stock in any continental port. Indian suppliers, who have such stocks are requested to get in touch with the legation of India, 17, Geyergasse, Vienna XVIII.

PAKISTAN : Import of cotton textiles and cotton yarn into Advance Licenses.

For the second half of 1954, (Shipping period July-December, 1954) advance licences are being issued for Rs. 2 crores for cloth and Rs. 1 crore for yarn and issue of more licences for cloth and yarn is under consideration. Imports will be from the non-dollar area including India. Indian exporters of textiles may, therefore, contact importers of textiles in Pakistan without delay.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION CIRCULAR No. 12-54 TL—East.

Imports of Turmeric from India into Pakistan.

The Government of Pakistan have decided to categorise the imports of Turmeric from India according to the imports effected under their Import O.G.L. No. XII. It is expected that this categorisation may result in more liberal imports of this item from India during the ensuing shipping periods.

New Zealand Import Policy.

It is reported that the New Zealand Government propose to expand the list of 'world exemption' items in their import licensing schedule for the year 1954. They have added the following 24 new items to the list. Import of those items into New Zealand can be effected from any country in the world without having to obtain import licences :

Item to be exempted from licensing from all sources.

<i>Tariff item No.</i>	<i>Commodities</i>
105 (1)	Acetone, amyl alcohol butyl alcohol, bromine, carbon bisulphide, carbon, tetrachloride and other chlorides of carbon, chlorinated hydrocarbons n.e.i. catechu, cochineal, formic aldehyde, and solutions thereof, fassel-oil, gallnuts, iodine, liquorice in blocks of 7 lb. net and over or soft liquor ice extract in bulk in vessels capable of containing 7 lb. net or over, phosphorus, pyridine, quinine and salts of quinine, saffron, turmeric underground, wood naphtha, commercial, nicotine and its salts.
105 (2)	Calcium carbide.
Ex. 124 (7)	Sulphate of Ammonia, crude and in bulk
Ex. 124 (8)	Sodium chlorate
Ex. 171 (2)	Machine knitting needles
200 (6) (b)	Patent leathers
226 (1)	Lamps, miners' safety, and glasses therefor.
227	Lenses all kinds, unmounted and without attached.
Ex. 280	Dry flong for the manufacture of matrices.
287	Emery-papers, emery-cloth and glass-paper cut into shapes in rolls or in sheets.
314	Chain-belt (not being conveyor chain or belting), loose-link and other.
Ex. 336 (3)	Carbons or electrodes for electric furnaces, carbons for arc lamps.

Ex. 338 (5)	X-Ray tubes
Ex. 351 (11)	Chain saws.
Ex. 352 (b)	Tyre retreading and re-capping equipment
357 Ex. (1)	Metal, viz., Copper, iron, lead, tin and other metals (except copper-based alloys, type-metal and gold) in billets, blooms, ingots or pigs.
Ex. (4)	Tool steel
Ex. 362 (3) (a)	Pipes, piping, tubes and tubing, e.e.i. of non-ferrous metal.
394	Oils in vessels capable of containing 1 gallon or more viz
Ex. (5)	Vegetable turpentine
398	Waxes, viz.
Ex (1)	Carnauba, ouricury or licury.
Ex. 414 (3)	Wooden casks in shook form, white oak and hard fir only.
Ex. 448 (3)	Veneers of Port or Ford cedar or Douglas fir, on declaration that they will be used for making separators for electric storage batteries.
Ex. 448 (3)	Match, sulnits, wooden
Ex. 449 (2) (d)	Diatomaceous earth

Marketing Possibilities of Steel Scrap in Argentina.

Argentina is interested in Indian steel scrap. Interested Indian firms are advised to contact the Embassy of India, 462, Lavalle, Buenos Aires, for suitable trade connections.

REHABILITATION SCHEMES FOR EX-SERVICEMEN IN MYSORE STATE.

After the integration of State Forces and the re-organisation of 'B' Forces, as many as 3,800 were retrenched from service. The Government gave special importance to the rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen and an *Ad-hoc* Committee was formed in the year 1951 and a Special Office was set up for this purpose.

Commendable progress has been made in implementing the various schemes of the Government to rehabilitate the Ex-servicemen of Mysore in civil life. Out of those retrenched, as many as 11 officers, 47 J.C.Os. and 1,300 other ranks have been provided employment in railways, police and other departments. Many have been absorbed in Government aided and other private factories.

In collaboration with the Government of India Mysore Soldiers' Board and the State Government, the following schemes have been put for implementation :—

- Land Colonisation Scheme at Ratnapura Ex-servicemen Colony, Hunsur Taluk, Mysore District.
- Financial Aid to Individual Settlers on Land.
- Vocational or Technical Training Scheme.

- (d) Bangalore Ex-servicemen Transport Company.
- (e) Employment in Government and private service.

Land Colonisation Scheme.

This Scheme is for rehabilitating 350 Ex-servicemen on Tenant-farming Co-operative basis. 3,500 acres of land has been given free of cost by the State Government near Ratnapura in Hunsur Taluk. The total estimated cost of the Scheme is Rs 12,60,000 contributed by Government of India, Mysore Soldiers' Board and State Government by way of grant and loan. Eighty ex-servicemen have already been selected out of whom 34 Ex-servicemen have settled in the Colony. Six acres of dry, one acre of wet and three acres of forest land are being allotted to each settler who is also provided with a house. A loan for purchase of bullocks, cart and implements is also granted. The Ex-servicemen settlers are bringing the land under cultivation and are assisting the Colony in "Grow More Food".

Financial aid to Individual Settlers.

This scheme is for rehabilitating 100 ex-servicemen. A grant of Rs. 500 is given for buying essential equipment, putting up farm houses, etc., for each ex-serviceman who personally engages himself in Agriculture in the lands awarded to him by the Government for his meritorious service in the army. As many as twelve ex-servicemen have availed of this opportunity so far and have settled permanently on land.

Vocational and Technical Training Scheme.

This scheme is to enable the ex-servicemen to have training which helps them to become a

skilled artisan and technician for pursuing independent occupations or securing employment. Vocational training is given in subjects like tailoring, welding, machine fitting, printing, carpentry, foot-wear, fitters' work, etc. In Government Industrial Workshop, Occupational Institutes and factories. Training is given for a period of twelve months with a monthly stipend of Rs. 25 per ex-serviceman. Fifty ex-servicemen have been trained so far.

Bangalore Ex-servicemen Transport Company.

Under the direct supervision of Sri E. V. Ganapathy Iyer, I.A.S., Director of Industries and Commerce, a transport company has been started for rehabilitation of 90 ex-servicemen. The company has 12 lorries, 26 auto-rikshaws, 6 taxis, a petrol bunk, a workshop and a showroom. They have given 12 auto-rikshaws on hire purchase system to ex-servicemen and have absorbed about 50 ex-servicemen as drivers, fitters, etc., in the company. It is gratifying to note that the company is working with great enthusiasm and have made a name in Bangalore.

Employment in Government and Private Service.

In addition to the above schemes, Government have allotted 100 house building sites in Rajajinagar for ex-servicemen at half the upset price payable in monthly instalments of Rs. 3 per mensem. It is under active consideration to form a house building co-operative society of Ex-servicemen.

Relaxation of age limit and educational qualifications for entry into Government service has been given in deserving cases and further efforts are being made to find employment for more men.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

I. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, BANGALORE

1. Chief Minister	...	...	Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, B.A., LL.B.
2. Minister for Law and Education...	...	...	Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., LL.B.
3. Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government.			Sri T. Channiah, B.Sc.
4. Minister for Revenue and Public Works	...		Sri Kadidal Manjappa, B.A., LL.B.
5. Minister for Home Affairs and Industries	...		Sri H. Siddaveerappa, B.A., LL.B.
6. Minister for Agriculture	...	...	Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, M.Sc., Ph.D. (U.S.A.)

II. THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Speaker	...	...	Sri R. Chennigaramiah (doing duty as speaker).
2. Deputy Speaker	...	...	Sri R. Chennigaramiah.

III. THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. Chairman	...	...	Sri K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L.
2. Deputy Chairman	...	...	Sri P. Gopalakrishna Setty, B.A., B.L.

IV. HIGH COURT OF MYSORE, BANGALORE

Chief Justice	...	...	Sri P. Medapa, B.A., B.L.
1. Judge	...	...	Sri R. Venkataramaiya, M.A., LL.B.
2. Judge	...	...	Sri N. Balakrishnaiya, B.A., LL.B.
3. Judge	...	...	Sri T. N. Mallappa, B.A., LL.B.
4. Judge	...	...	Sri B. Vasudeva Murthy, B.A., LL.B.

V. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BANGALORE

Chairman	...	...	Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda, B.A., B.L.
1. Member	...	...	Sri George Matthan, B.Sc.
2. Member	...	...	Sri H. M. Mallikarjunappa, B.A., LL.B.

VI. THE PALACE, MYSORE

1. Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.			Sri Safi Darashah, B.A., I.A.S.
2. Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.			Sri H. N. Pallegar, M.A., LL.B., I.A.S.

VII. SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT, BANGALORE

1. Chief Secretary to Government	...	Sri N. Puttarangaswamy, B.Sc., I.A.S.
2. Financial Secretary to Government	...	Sri N. Madhava Rao, B.A., I.A.S.
3. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.		Sri K. Thipperudriah, B.A., I.A.S.
4. Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electrical Departments.		Sri D. K. Srinivasachar, B.Sc. (Hons.), I.A.S.
5. Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government and Planning Departments.		Sri G. Venkatakrishna Rao, B.Sc. (Hons.), I.A.S.
6. Secretary to Government, Home, Agriculture and Forest Departments.		Sri K. Mohamed Ahmed, B.A., I.A.S.
7. Secretary to Government, Development Department.		Sri R. J. Rego, M.A., I.A.S.
8. Law Secretary to Government	...	Sri C. V. Channappa, B.A., B.L.
9. Secretary to Government, Education Department.		Sri B. M. Krishnan, B.A., I.A.S.
10. Additional Secretary	... ..	Sri M. Sadasivayya, B.A., B.L.
11. Secretary, Mysore Legislature	... ..	Sri G. S. Venkataramana Iyer, B.Sc., M.L.
12. Chief Electoral Officer and <i>Ex-officio</i> Joint Secretary to Government.		Sri M. K. Varadarajan, M.A., B.L.

VIII. UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE, MYSORE

1. Vice-Chancellor	... ..	Sri V. L. D'Souza, B.A., B.Com. (Lond.)
2. Registrar	... ..	Sri F. J. Noronha, M.A. (Lond.)

IX. LIST OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

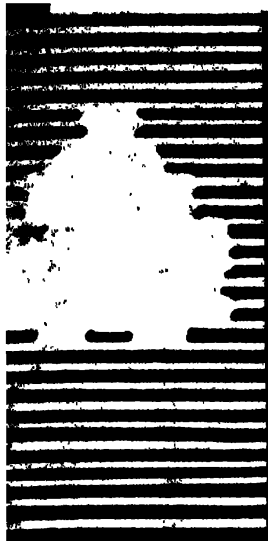
1. Revenue Commissioner, New Public Offices, Bangalore.	Sri G. N. Nagaraja Rao, M.Sc., I.A.S.
2. Director of Industries and Commerce and Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri E. V. Ganapati Iyer, B.Sc., I.A.S.
3. Excise Commissioner in Mysore, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri A. C. Nirvani Gowda, B.A., I.A.S.
4. Director of Food Supplies and Commissioner for Distress Relief in Mysore, and <i>Ex-officio</i> Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri K. P. Ramanathaiya, M.A., I.A.S.
5. Commissioner for Local Self-Government and Chairman, Mysore Labour Housing Corporation, Bangalore.	Sri N. S. Hirannayya, M.A., I.A.S.
6. Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri J. B. Mallaradhya, M.A., I.A.S.
7. Commissioner for Food Production, Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri M. K. Appajappa, B.A., I.A.S.

8. Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri J. Devasahayam, I. P.
9. Special Officer, Efficiency Audit, and General Manager, Government Insurance Department, Bangalore.	Sri J. Appaji Gowda, B.A. (Hons.).
10. Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore	Sri B. S. Puttaswamy, B.A., B.L.
11. Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri M. A. Muthanna, B.Sc., I.F.S. (Dip.).
12. Commissioner for Depressed Classes, Bangalore.	Sri B. Rachappa, B.A.
13. Registrar of Co-operative Societies I/c and Chief Marketing Officer in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri K. R. Marudeva Gowda, B.A., LL.B.
14. Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri George Chandy, M.S.E.E.
15. Director of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore, Bangalore.	Dr. P. M. Narainswamy Naidu, B.Sc., L.V.P., Sc.D. (Ger.), F.F.A.S. (Fr.).
16. Director of Geology in Mysore, Bangalore ...	Sri Charles S. Pichamuthu, D.Sc. (Glas.), Ph.D., etc.
17. Director of Public Health in Mysore, Bangalore.	Dr. T. Chandrasekhariah, B.A., M.B.B.S., M.P.H.
18. Chief Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore ...	Sri K. S. Gangadhara, B.E.
19. Director of Medical Services in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri B. R. Ramalinga Reddy, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., etc.
20. Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications, Bangalore.	Sri D. S. Gurubasavappa, B.Sc.
21. Director of Archaeology in Mysore, Mysore.	Sri K. Narayan Ivengar, M.A. (Acting).
22. Director of Literary and Cultural Development in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri C. K. Venkataramaiah, M.A., LL.B.
23. General Manager, Government Road Transport Services, Bangalore.	Sri A. Visvanath, B.Sc., B.L.
24. Controller, State Accounts Department, Bangalore.	Sri Mohamed Rahmathulla, M.A., LL.B.
25. Director, Department of Sericulture, Bangalore.	Sri H. S. Venkata Rao, B.Sc.
26. Superintendent of Horticulture, Bangalore ...	Sri M. H. Mari Gowda, B.Sc. (Mys.), M.Sc. (Lucknow), Ph.D. (Harvard).
27. Secretary, the Mysore Government Insurance Department.	Sri C. Narasimha Moorthy, M.A., I.A.S.
28. Joint Secretary, the Mysore Government Insurance Department.	Sri C. B. Shankara Iyer, B.Sc.
29. Special Chief Engineer ...	Sri H. Ananthachar, B.E., A.M.I.E.
30. Special Officer, Rural Industrialisation Scheme, Bangalore.	Sri B. Beerappa, B.A., I.A.S.
31. Principal Information Officer to Government, Bangalore.	Sri B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons.).

Edited by Sri B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons.), Principal Information Officer.

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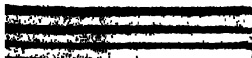


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COVER PAGE.—A VIEW OF WATER FLOW ON
THE TUNGA ANICUT CREST.



Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic, is escorted by a boy at the Bangalore City Railway Station.



The President is received by His Highness the Raghunath Maharaja at "Lalitha Mahal," Mysore, on 25th July 1951.



Group photograph taken when the President laid the foundation Stone of the Choultry at Kengal on 11th August 1951



Group photograph taken on the occasion of the visit of the President to "Kumara Krupa", Bangalore, on 11th August 1951.

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

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PRESIDENT OF INDIA IN MYSORE

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic, who arrived in Bangalore on 24th July 1954, stayed at the Lalitha Mahal Palace, Mysore, for a month. The entire State was jubilant over the prospect of having the President for a considerable time. The Chief Minister, Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, welcomed it as a proud privilege of the State and characterised the President's visit as a good move from the point of view of consolidating the unity of the country and tightening the bonds of loyal affection between the Government and the people.

On arrival at Bangalore, the President was welcomed and garlanded by the Chief Minister who presented the Ministers and other high-ranking Officers of Government and distinguished non-officials to the President. A large crowd waited near the Railway Station to have a 'darshan' of the President who acknowledged the people's greetings with folded hands.

On the morning of 25th July, the President left for Mysore by car, accompanied by the Chief Minister, Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, halting for short periods at Kengeri, Bidadi, Ramanagaram, Channapatna, Maddur, Mandya, and Srirangapatna, where people paid their floral tributes to the President. At the Mysore Municipal limits, he was received by the President and Councillors of the City Municipal Council, Mysore and garlanded. Later, he drove to Lalitha Mahal and was welcomed by His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore, who introduced to the President the distinguished officials and non-officials present on the occasion.

A day after his arrival in Mysore, the Union President had the pleasure of

witnessing the 'Namakarana Mahotsava' ceremony of the new-born third Princess of Mysore, performed before a large and distinguished gathering at the Kalyan Mantap in the Palace.

Daily Activities

The Union President used to begin his daily activities early morning with the study of the 'Shastras' and literature on Gandhian philosophy, followed by his usual prayers.

After bath, the President remained busy with his spinning wheel for about an hour. Breakfast over, he devoted some time for the study of Sanskrit. A considerable time, both in the morning and the evening, was taken up for State work; and in fact, there was no time-limit for his staff to get official matters attended to by the President.

In the midst of his work, certain visitors would be accorded interviews round about mid-day. Punctually at 1 P.M. the President used to take his vegetarian meal. The afternoon would be occupied in reading newspapers and attending to private correspondence.

After the evening drive, the President enjoyed light music, vocal and instrumental, arranged at Lalitha Mahal.

During his stay in Mysore, the President was pleased to see the Krishnarajasagara Dam and Brindavan Gardens and important historical places like Srirangapatna and the sacred temples at the Chamundi Hills and other places, not far distant from Mysore. He also paid a visit to the famous Temple at Somnathpur.

Accompanied by the Chief Minister, Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, the Union President came to Bangalore on the 14th August to participate in the Independence Day Celebrations.

On his way, he laid the foundation-stone of the Boriah Basaviah Dharma Chatra near Kengal Anjaneyaswamy Temple, 30 miles from Bangalore on 14th August 1954. He congratulated the donor of the Dharma Chatra for having followed the footsteps of our ancestors who generally diverted their funds towards temples, and charitable institutions.

Independence Day Celebrations

Bangalore made history on the 15th of August 1954 by claiming the unique honour of being the first State Capital where the President of the Indian Republic headed the celebrations of the Independence Day.

The City wore a festive look in observance of the day. The National Flag was fluttering on almost all the prominent buildings in the City. Gay holiday crowds were seeking 'darshan' of President Rajendra Prasad, who highlighted the celebrations by taking the salute at an impressive parade at the Race Course in the morning, witnessing the film "Voice of India" at the Prabhat Theatre in the noon and holding a reception at the Palace grounds in the evening. Spontaneous cheers for the President filled the air at all these places.

In his Independence Day broadcast over the All-India Radio, Mysore, Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, referred to the reception held by the President on the Palace Grounds as a great honour, graciously conferred by the President on the people of the State and observed: "This is a happy augury of a good convention that deserves being kept up. India is a vast country with thirty-six

crores of people. The President is the symbol of their unity, hope and aspiration. It is, therefore, necessary for the President to decentralise his stay to the extent possible."

Visit to K.G.F.

Before returning to Mysore, the President was pleased to pay a visit to the Kolar Gold Fields, on the 16th August. It was his first visit to the Gold Mining town. He spent nearly two hours watching the various processes of extracting gold and went one and a quarter mile down the Champion Reef Mine and saw workmen engaged in drilling operations.

Replying to a Welcome Address, presented by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kolar Gold Mining Company, the President assured the management of the Central Government's interest in the gold mining industry in the K.G.F. area. For that purpose, he said, a Commission had been appointed to enquire into all the details relating to the working of the mines. He added that he was glad to know that the Company had discovered a new rich ore deposit in the area and assured that the Centre would render all possible help so as to bring to the surface the new deposits.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad paid a visit to the sacred town of Melkote on 21st August 1954 and offered worship at Sri Cheluvanarayana Swamy temple there.

His Highness was 'At Home' to Dr. Rajendra Prasad on 22nd August 1954.

Departure from Mysore

After a stay of 29 days, the President left Mysore on the 23rd August 1954, accompanied by the Chief Minister, for Bhadravathi, enroute to Sringeri, the headquarters of His Holiness Sri Sri Jagadguru Sankaracharya. He was seen off at the Mysore City Railway Station



His Highness the Raghunathji gave a Tea Party at Mysore in honour of the President on 22nd August 1954.



The President going in procession at Sringeri, on 24th August 1954.



Rock specimens are being shown to the President at the Safety Lecture Hall in the Champion Reel Mine, K. G. F. on 16th August 1954.



The President receives temple honours at Melkote on 21st August 1954.

by His Highness the Rajpramukh and a distinguished gathering of officials and non-officials, amidst vociferous cheers and shouts of 'President-ki-jai'.

On arrival at Sringeri, the President was accorded an enthusiastic reception. The entire town presented a gay spectacle and thousands of people from surrounding villages, who had waited for hours in the morning to have a glimpse of the President, lustily cheered him. On behalf of the Sringeri Mutt, he was received with Mutt honours and 'Poorna Kumbham.'

In the course of his short stay at Sringeri, the President visited the sacred temples and had an audience with His Holiness Sri Sri Jagadaguru Sankaracharya and His Holiness Sri Sri Chandrasekhara Bharati. "I am personally very happy," observed Dr. Rajendra Prasad after his 45 minutes' audience with Their Holinesses.

To mark the occasion of the President's visit to the town, His Holiness gave a donation of Rs. 1,101 for the Bihar Flood Relief Fund. Dr. Prasad was presented with a shawl and a laced 'peethambara', a silver framed photo of Their Holinesses and a gold 'Sharada Padaka.'

The President was pleased to give a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Patasala where about 80 young boys are receiving instruction in Hindu theology.

State Drive

Citizens of Mysore and Bangalore had the privilege of witnessing the President of the Indian Republic, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, driving in State through the principal parts of the Cities on 9th August 1954 and 26th August 1954 respectively.

Lakhs of people in both the places paid their respects to the Rashtrapathi, who acknowledged their greetings with folded hands and with a smile. The procession route in Bangalore covered a length of over 10 miles and all along, the President

was cheered. A number of public institutions and associations presented garlands to the President and donations for the Bihar Flood Relief Fund.

The President left Bangalore for Delhi on 26th August 1954. His departure was private. The Chief Minister, Cabinet Ministers and other high-ranking officials and non-officials bade him good-bye at the Railway Station. Before leaving, the President sent the following message to the people of Mysore, expressing his best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the people of the State.

Farewell Message

"This is the first occasion when I have had a prolonged stay in Mysore State for a month. During this period, in Mysore, in Bangalore and the other places which I have visited, I have received the greatest affection from the people. From His Highness the Maharaja, the Chief Minister, the other Ministers right down to the common man in the street, everybody has been anxious to make my stay as pleasant and as profitable to me as possible. I am therefore leaving Mysore State filled with feelings of gratitude for all. The enthusiasm and the affection shown towards me were not, I am sure, intended only for an individual but for the President of the Republic of India and were expressive of the deep attachment which the people here have towards the country at large. It is a spontaneous expression of that loyalty and sense of unity which people of all faiths and all classes have vied with one another in showing the same during my stay here. I can only express by best wishes for the progress and prosperity of the people of the State and give them my heartfelt thanks for all that they have done during my stay."

PRESIDING OFFICERS' CONFERENCE

Amendments to the Constitution

By Sri K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Mysore Legislative Council, Bangalore.

A Conference of the Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India was held at Srinagar, Kashmir, in June 1954. One of the points that came up for discussion at the Conference related to maintenance of order at the gathering of the Houses of Legislature to hear the Governor's address.

Articles 175 and 176 of the Constitution empower the Governor to address the Assembly or both the Houses where there are two Houses. Article 176 makes it incumbent on him to do so. It happened in several legislatures that at such a gathering some one on the opposition side got up and raised points of order asking the Governor not to address and questioning the legality and the validity of the meeting itself. It was found that neither the Speaker nor the Chairman nor even the Governor could presume to be the Presiding Officer at such a gathering and none of them could claim to maintain order at the gathering. It has been held on high authority including the Speaker, Sri G. V. Mavlankar, that such a gathering of the two Houses is not a meeting and there is no provision in the Constitution as to who should be the Presiding Officer at such a gathering.

It would be interesting to note that under Article 108 there is a provision for the joint sitting of the Houses of Parliament for consideration of Bills and under Article 118 it is provided that the Speaker of the House of the People, or in his absence such person as may be determined by rules of procedure made by the President after consultation with the

Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker of the House of the People, shall preside.

There is no corresponding provision for a joint sitting of the two Houses of Legislature in the State. The only provision in the Constitution is that members of both the Houses come together under Articles 175 and 176. Those Articles speak of "both Houses assembled together." Perhaps therefore Sri Mavlankar is right when he says that it is not a meeting.

Even where the Governor addresses only the Legislative Assembly in a State where there is no Council, it is doubtful whether the Speaker could be considered to be the Presiding Officer. But the question that arose at the Presiding Officers' Conference was regarding the Governor's Address to both the Houses assembled together. There is no provision in the Constitution authorising the Governor to preside over such a gathering and it is obvious that neither the Speaker nor the Chairman could assume to be the Presiding Officer since there were members of the other House also present at the gathering.

One of the members at the Conference felt that the Governor who was authorised to require the attendance of members had inherently the right to call them to order at the gathering. But it was felt that in the absence of a specific provision, it was not a correct position to assume. In the absence of a Presiding Officer to maintain order at the gathering it must be obvious to any one that any body could behave in a disorderly manner

with impunity and if a fairly large section felt so inclined they could make a pandemonium of it as was sought to be done at several gatherings as reported by the various Speakers and Chairmen.

It was generally felt that this lacuna in the Constitution should be remedied by providing for some Presiding Officer at the gathering. It was suggested that as in the case of the Houses of Parliament with regard to Bills so with regard to the Governor's Address, a joint sitting of the two Houses of the State Legislature may be provided to hear him in which case it will become a regular meeting within the meaning of the term, and the Governor may be authorised, in consultation with the Chairman and the Speaker, to frame rules as to the procedure with respect to the conduct of the meeting.

I think it very essential that this should be done and now that the State Governments have been asked to make recommendations regarding amendments to the Constitution which in the light of experience they consider desirable and necessary, it should be possible to amend Article 176 by adding a proviso authorising the Governor to frame rules accordingly.

Some of the members of the Conference felt that this could be adjusted by convention. I am afraid that this is not a matter which can be left to be developed by a convention. Where the essentials are laid down or provided for, conventions could be built up regarding non-essentials. Besides conventions can only be acted upon by agreement among all parties concerned. The opposition which raises points of order at the Governor's Address,

comes there with a view to oppose and not with a view to agree. But where no Presiding Officer is at all provided by the Constitution and be it remembered by a written Constitution-unless some rule is enforced whereby somebody's ruling is obeyed, it will be idle and almost impossible to expect any convention to be built up.

Another member brought to our notice that such an instance occurred at one of the gatherings and nobody could do anything at the moment. Later on he framed certain rules according to which any member of the Assembly who behaved in a disorderly manner could be dealt with by the Assembly for misconduct. I do not know how far these rules could be considered valid in view of the fact that the gathering has been repeatedly held to be not a meeting and the Speaker is not supposed to be the Presiding Officer therein, and if an Assembly Member raises a point of order and is ordered either to sit down or to walk out by the Speaker, it might be argued that the Speaker not being the Presiding Officer had no right to call upon the member to do either. This is a matter of great doubt and uncertainty. It is better, when we have a written Constitution, to make it clear that the gathering to hear the Governor's Address is a joint sitting of both the Houses and call upon the Governor to frame rules regarding the conduct of the meeting.

This can easily be done by adding a proviso to Article 176, stating that such a gathering is a joint sitting and that the Governor shall frame rules in the matter.

INSURANCE AGENCY

Benefits to Agents

The agency organisation of the Mysore Government Insurance Department in the Public and Motor Branches consists of a network of about 560 agents working all over the State.

The agents of the Public Branch of this Department are paid commission (known as 'honorarium') at a flat rate of 25 per cent of the first year's premium and 5 per cent as renewal commission from the second year onwards. According to Section 40-A of the Insurance Act, the maximum remuneration payable to an agent in any calendar year in respect of life assurance business is 35 per cent of the first year's premium, 7½ per cent of the second and third year's renewal premium and thereafter 5 per cent of each renewal premium, payable on the policy. This is the ceiling fixed and it does not mean that for all classes of policies and for all durations (short or long) 35 per cent is paid. The maximum rate of 35 per cent includes all the monetary benefits derived by an agent. In this Department, the commission of 25 per cent is a flat rate for all classes of policies, whatever their duration. Payment of new business commission at present is not conditional on the payment by the insured of a minimum number of payments.

The benefit of commission on a policy is paid to the agent till the policy goes out of the books of the Department by payment of surrender value or settlement of claim, provided it is in force. The benefit of commission goes to the agent who first introduced it, even if he has not contributed anything towards reviving it after it has lapsed. They get

commission also on premiums recovered by adjustment from sums payable to the insured by the Department. Commission is also paid on the total premium realised without making any difference between normal premiums and extra premiums charged on account of extra risks.

The Agents' Benefit Scheme of this Department is being brought on a par with the benefits noted under Section 44 of the Insurance Act, 1938-50. The essential features of the scheme are:

When an Agent ceases to be in service, the honorarium on renewal premium received in respect of the business canvassed by the Agent and remaining in force from time to time will be continued to be paid to the agent himself or in the event of his death to his nominees or heirs, as the case may be, provided that—

(a) the termination of appointment has not been for fraud;

(b) the Agent has served the Department in the Public Branch continuously and exclusively for at least five years and policies assuring a total sum of Rs. 50,000 effected through him were in force on a date one year before his ceasing to act as an Agent, the renewal commission being limited in such case to 4 per cent;

or

(c) the Agent has served the Department continuously and exclusively for at least ten years, and

(d) after ceasing to act as Agent he does not directly or indirectly solicit or procure insurance business for any other person or office.

The following benefits are granted to the Agents of the Department in addition to the usual commission paid to them :—

(i) A rebate of 5 per cent of the premium is allowed on unencumbered policies held by Agents in case they have procured a business of rupees one lakh and more during the previous official years ;

(ii) The Department is granting to the Agents advance of honorarium (commission) to the maximum extent of 50 per cent of the honorarium earned by them during the preceding quarter, 25 per cent in the second month following the quarter and the balance of 25 per cent in the third month. In addition to this the grant of advances on the lines indicated in Section 29(3) of the Insurance Act, 1938-50 is under consideration ;

(iii) From 1939-40 onwards, annual business competitions are being held and medals or cups are awarded to the Agents who procure the largest amount of completed business current for one full year from the date of inception ;

(iv) Annual business competitions are being held at the Dasara Exhibition Stall and three prizes are awarded ;

(v) Leather bags with the inscription of the Department are being presented to the Agents procuring a business of over one lakh in one financial year.

In the Motor Insurance Branch of the Department, the rate of commission paid to the Agents is 30 per cent of the premium in respect of Comprehensive and Third-Party Policies and 15 per cent on Act-Only Liability Policies.

The Insurance Re-organisation Committee which was appointed by Government to review the working of the Department have examined, in a comprehensive manner, the agency system of this Department and have recommended several measures for making the position of the agents of the Department even better than at present. These recommendations are under active consideration.

Steady Progress

During the quarter ended 30th June 1954, 1,885 proposals for an aggregate sum assured of Rs. 26,19,200 were received in the Public Branch as against 1,513 proposals for Rs. 20,96,800 of the corresponding quarter of the previous year. For the same period 1,620 proposals were received in the Official Branch as against 1,367 in the previous year. That steady progress is being maintained by this Department will be manifest from the above figures.

To make the Department more popular with the public, several new attractive types of life assurance are on the anvil. Prominent among them are special whole life assurances with profits and without profits, Double Endowment assurances without profit, Anticipated Endowment assurances, Joint Life Endowment assurances, Marriage Endowment Policies, Education Endowment Policies and Estate Duty Policies. The Automatic Non-forfeiture Scheme now in force in the Department is being enlarged so as to make it more attractive and beneficial to the policy holders.

STATE ROOMS OF RASHTRAPATHI BHAVAN BECOME MINIATURE ART EMPORIA

Soon after the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad had taken up residence in Rashtrapathi Bhavan, New Delhi, the question arose of decorating the State Rooms. It was considered desirable that for the furnishings, curtains, upholstery, etc., hand-made cloth should be given its proper place. The idea of replacement of furnishings and house-linen by khadi, as far as possible, led to the question of proper selection of materials. This, in turn, brought forth a suggestion that State Rooms should be furnished and decorated by different States with their choicest handicrafts, so that Rashtrapathi Bhavan might become a kind of replica of the principal Indian States, at least in respect of their peculiar arts and crafts and cottage industry products.

The President's Military Secretary, who is responsible for the maintenance and proper upkeep of Rashtrapathi Bhavan, took up this question with several States known for their handicrafts. Most of them agreed readily to do the needful at their own cost. Consequently Bihar, U.P., Assam, West Bengal, Madras, Mysore, Madhya Bharat and the Punjab have supplied Rashtrapathi Bhavan with valuable material for furnishing, either fully or partially, the State Rooms which have been named after the respective States.

As one enters "Mysore", for example, he gets a clear idea not only of the products and the handicrafts of that State but also of the distinctive cultural atmosphere of Mysore. Each one of these rooms breathes in some way the spirit of the State after which it has

been named and whose products have gone to decorate it.

Other States have also agreed to decorate one room each. They have already studied the requirements and furnished inventories of the articles they will be able to send. Among these States are Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Delhi and Pepsu.

When these States have completed the decoration of the rooms allotted to them, Rashtrapathi Bhavan will have a number of rooms which might well pass for miniature cottage industry emporiums of Indian States. Bihar is the only State which has decorated two rooms. States have vied with one another in selecting the best available specimens of art and cottage industry products.

This proposal, sponsored by the President himself and taken up enthusiastically by his Military Secretary in consultation with various State Governments, has been widely appreciated specially by foreign dignitaries who stay in Rashtrapathi Bhavan as State Guests. They have been greatly impressed by the exquisite specimens of woodwork, metal work and ivory work which they might never have been able to see if they had not been collected and exhibited in Rashtrapathi Bhavan. These decorated State Rooms are, therefore, centres for the display of Indian art and the products of our cottage industries.

Among the articles supplied by the various States are beautiful pieces of wood-work, metal-work, lacquer-work, textiles, ivory work, leather work, cane work, straw and grass work and stone and clay work. Among exhibits of wood-work



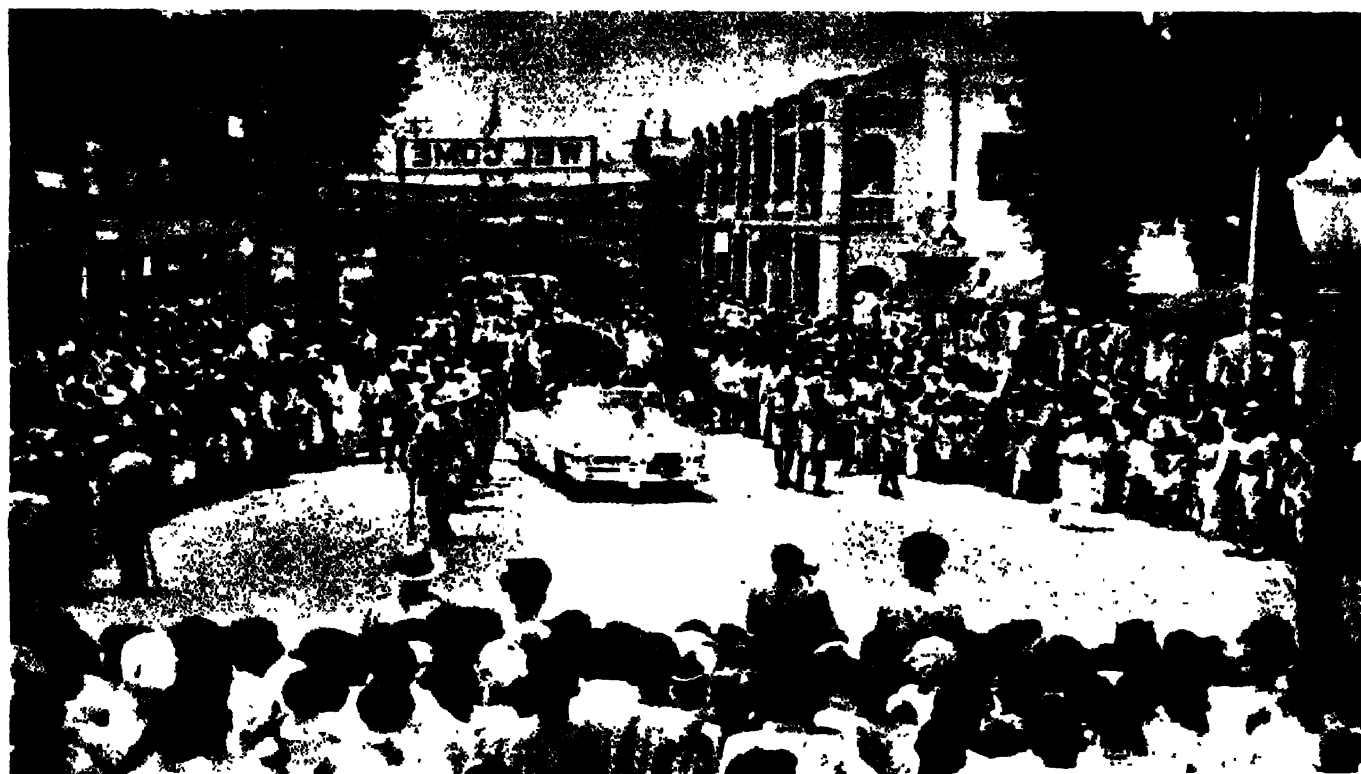
The President, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. C. V. Raman and other distinguished guests at the Reception given by the President at the Bangalore Palace on Independence Day, on 15th August 1954.



The President acknowledges the cheers of the crowds at the Race Course on Independence Day, on 15th August 1954.



The President sees the film "Voice of India" at the Prabhat Talkies, Bangalore, on 15th August 1954



The President drove in State in Bangalore, on 26th August 1954. The Photograph taken at the Mysore Bank

are bed-steads, dewans, side-tables, corner pieces, wooden toys and exquisite items of sandalwood work of Mysore. Ornamental pieces for wall decoration from Moradabad and Adilabad (Hyderabad), some of them showing "Minakari" and in-lay work are things of rare beauty. Among textiles are included woollen, silken and cotton pieces with fine embroidery or needle-work for use as bed linen, tapestries, curtains and towels.

Of special interest are sample specimens of filigree work (zaree) from various States. Mysore's ivory work and the leather work from Madras and Uttar Pradesh are equally attractive. Of quaint beauty is the cane and straw and grass work from Assam. Most of these are the products of cottage industries of Assam's

hill-tribes, the Nagas, Garos and others. Nor can one fail to appreciate the exquisite pieces of craftsmanship in clay and stone. These pieces—lamp stands, stone lattice work and mantle-piece decorations—are from Chunar in Uttar Pradesh and Krishnagar in West Bengal.

Specimen products of local cottage industries have been neatly exhibited in glass-paned cupboards in each room. Specimen sketches of paintings and drawings of local interest and of great historical and mythological import have been received from nearly all the States participating in the decoration of State Rooms. With the other products of art and cottage industries, these paintings and drawings beautify the walls of the various State Rooms in Rashtrapathi Bhavan.

The views expressed on the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Enforcement of Law and Reformation of the Criminal

On the 17th and 18th of July 1954, the Inspector-General of Police held a conference of the District Superintendents of Police and gave them a few important instructions to make the general public realise that the Police are their real guardians. To win over the willing co-operation of the public, the Inspector-General of Police has ordered Station House Officers, as a first step to organise Station Vigilance Committees consisting of about four members of respectability who are willing to come forward to help the Police in the interest of public welfare. During his tours, the Inspector-General of Police would be glad to meet the members of the Committees personally. He requests the public to extend their willing co-operation by serving as members of the said Committee.

Following is some important statistical information regarding crimes and accidents in the State for the year 1953.—

Murder.—

Due to sex jealousy	...	...	29
Family disputes	...	...	21
Faction and Fouds	...	...	23
For gain	...	...	28
For other causes	...	...	70

The value of property stolen in thefts of all kinds amounted to Rs. 9,49,752 and the property recovered valued at Rs. 4,21,482.

Accidental Deaths.—

Due to accidental drowning	...	1 209
Suicide	...	306
Suicidal hanging	...	230
By wild beasts	...	14
Railway accident	...	50
Mining accidents	...	6
Electrocution	...	36
Death by lightning	...	25
Fall from height	...	165
Snake-bite	...	41
Deaths due to burns	...	100
By poisoning	...	5
By other causes	...	987

Fourteen thousand five hundred and ninety-nine cases were investigated by the Police. 48.8 per cent of cases were detected. Nineteen thousand, three hundred and seventy-eight persons were tried in various courts in the State during the year 1953.

Motor Accidents.—

Due to Military vehicles	...	46
Motor cars	...	467
Motor Cycles	...	86
Motor Buses	...	187
Motor Lorries	...	222
Motoricks and Auto-Rikshaw	...	26

Twenty-six cases were booked under Cow Slaughter Act, of which 23 ended in conviction.

Law and its Enforcement

Law is a convention which we adopt for the convenience of what we consider to be a well regulated society. Ultimately law bases, as do all forms of Government upon force. The criminal law is the history of the gradual suppression of private vengeance by public vengeance. In other words, law is a social regulation or rule of conduct made and enforced in order to enable citizens to live in security and comfort.

Every system of criminal law rests on certain ethical assumption. The popular conception of criminal law was to punish. The assumption hitherto was that men were masters of their own conduct, that they were what they made themselves, and that their acts were their own. This belief is now shaken and acknowledged that the criminal even if completely sane is generally not his own master, is not self-sufficient for the guidance of his own conduct. The aim is to reform the criminal and also to protect society. The more the criminal law becomes merely



His Holiness, the Jagadguru of the Sringeri Math (center), the President at Sri Sharadamba Temple at Sringeri, on 24th April 1974



The President near a temple at Sringeri.

reformatory or educational, the less does it become a deterrent. When punishment is no longer a terror to the law-breaker, it will no longer be a protection to the law abider. In conclusion, remedy lies chiefly in eradicating the causes of the crime. Crime must be combated outside the prisons. This requires a change in the outlook towards a criminal by the public and the magistracy.

Every individual appointed to the Police Force ought seriously to consider the totally new position in which he is placed by this admission, whereby he becomes a peace officer and is consequently vested with certain powers by law which he must exercise with great

caution and prudence. Members of the force, should act in the discharge of their various duties with the utmost forbearance, truthfulness, and civility towards all classes of people, remembering that security of persons and property is entrusted to their keeping and the maintenance of public tranquillity confined to their care. They should at all times set an example in their own persons of order, sobriety, integrity and propriety of conduct. They should also act kindly towards persons and haunts of the criminal class and endeavour by advice and encouragement to induce them to abandon crime and live honestly.

FROM ORE TO IRON

Activities of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

A bucket feeds itself from a dump, goes at the end of a ropeway and empties its load in a furnace. Four hours later, the material melts into "flaming water" which is drained into different channels to solidify and cool into "cold pig iron".

This is how raw material consisting of iron ore, lime stone, coke and manganese ore is converted into iron at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works in Bhadravati, about 100 miles from Bangalore. The Factory produces about 100 tons of pig iron a day in addition to cast iron and steel. The output is expected to go up by 100 per cent at the end of India's First Five-Year Plan.

When the factory was started in 1923, its main purpose was to utilise the raw material discovered near the site. Thirty miles away was iron ore at Kemmangundi mines and at about 25 miles the lime stone quarries. The third ingredient, charcoal or coke, was readily available from the nearby jungles.

The production was first confined to 5,000 tons of pig iron, most of which was exported to foreign countries. However, in 1936 the Steel factory was set up. Later came the cement and ferro-silicon plants.

First Electric Furnace

Along with gradual expansion, the works have been modernised. For instance, this is the only Factory in India which has an electric furnace, a procedure of great economic and strategic significance. Fed by the electric power from the Jog Falls Project, the furnace has been in operation since October 1952. Two more furnaces are being installed shortly.

With the electric furnace, a new method has been introduced to convert pig iron into steel. Now the molten iron is no more first cooled and then remelted for the making of steel. Instead it is mixed with lime stone and other ingredients

when still hot. Then it is poured into moulds to form steel ingots, which are so easy to store and transport.

Rod and Strip Mill

The steel ingots are carried to the Rod and Strip mill where they are heated and shaped into rounds, squares and flat bars besides Baling Hoops (for cotton and jute baling). The annual production is about 20,000 tons.

Cast Iron Pipes

Some steel is diverted to the Cast Iron Pipes foundry. Mixed with pig iron and cast iron scrap, it produces iron pipes used for water supply and drainage works. The annual output varies between 7,500 to 9,000 tons. There is a proposal to instal a modern plant for the manufacture of spun cast iron pipes.

The Factory also entertains specific orders for structural fabrications. Trusses, columns, girders, towers for electric transmission lines, water tanks, chimneys, etc., indicate the nature of jobs handled at present.

Ferro-Silicon

Side by side, the Factory is helping other steel works in India in their enterprises. For instance, this is the only factory in India to produce ferro-silicon, an alloy used in the manufacture of steel. So far the output is about 5,000 tons a year, but when the factory goes into full production it will not only meet India's entire demand but also export to foreign countries.

Steps are being taken to produce ferro-alloys, such as ferrochrome and ferromanganese for the manufacture of special steels and stainless steel.

Cement Factory

The availability of raw materials like lime stone, clay and river sand within an easy distance of the factory site encouraged the Mysore Steel Works to start manufacture of cement in 1938. First, the capacity was 60 tons per day, but since April 1952 it has been increased to about 225 tons.

Workers' Town

With the expanding Works, increasing attention is being paid to the welfare of labourers. There is a 5-square mile Workers' New Town, housing more than half of the 6,000 workers employed at the factory. A 31-bed hospital provides free medical aid to the employees and their dependents.

There are nine Primary schools, two middle schools and two High Schools, one for boys and one for girls. A technical school trains apprentices and provides evening classes to adult skilled employees.

In addition, there are industrial canteens, co-operative societies, reading rooms, Bhajan Mandirs, ladies' education centres and sports clubs. All these facilities help workers lead a healthy and happy life to keep the Iron and Steel Works humming for 24 hours all the year round.



Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.



The ropeway through which iron ore is being transported to the Tanigebyle ore-yard from Kemmannagundi Mines.

ANTI-CORRUPTION AND EFFICIENCY AUDIT WORK IN JULY 1954.

Anti-Corruption Branch

At the commencement of the month under report, there were 326 petitions pending in the Branch. During the month, 97 petitions were received, thus bringing the total to 423. Out of these, 64 petitions containing allegations of a less serious nature were referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions examined or enquired into, allegations made in 42 cases were found to be either false or incapable of proof. Enquiries and proceedings instituted in six of the other cases resulted as follows:—

One Amildar was compulsorily retired. The pay of a Sub-Inspector of Police was reduced to the minimum of his grade and his future increments postponed. The pay of another Sub-Inspector was reduced by two increments. One former Special Revenue Inspector was debarred from re-employment permanently. The pay of one Revenue Inspector was reduced by two increments. The next two increments of a midwife were stopped with a severe warning. One Police Constable was dismissed from service.

Surprise visits were paid to the General Hospital and the Maternity Hospital at Chikmagalur, Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore, and the Agricultural Godown at Tumkur. The irregularities noticed were intimated to the concerned authorities for necessary action.

A test-purchase was arranged in respect of illicit sale of arrack in a prohibited area and the local police took charge of the accused persons. The result of action taken in this behalf is awaited.

Action was taken in respect of four private buses and a lorry for infringement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and also in respect of two Government buses for non-issue of tickets and for over-loading.

On completion of preliminary enquiries, charges were framed against a clerk of the Public Works Department and a Police Sergeant.

After completion of necessary enquiries, final reports were submitted against one Amildar, one Sub-Registrar, one Revenue Inspector, one Special Sheristedar and two clerks.

Efficiency Audit Branch

Inspection of Offices.—The following offices were inspected:—

The Sub-Division Office at Tarikere, Taluk Offices at Kadur and Tarikere, No. 1 P.W.D. Sub-Division Office at Tumkur.

Inspection notes in respect of these offices have been or are being sent to the concerned officers for taking necessary action.

Surprise Inspections.—Surprise inspections were made of the Taluk Offices at Hosadurga and Gundlupet; Agricultural Depots at Gundlupet and Tarikere; Executive Engineer's Office at Chikmagalur; Power and Light Offices at Hosadurga and Tarikere; Local Fund Dispensary and Maternity Hospital at Hosadurga; and Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

Irregularities noticed have been brought to the notice of the concerned authorities for rectification and needful disciplinary action.

Enquiries and Investigation.—(1) Further investigation into irregularities regarding payment of false bills of the Hill Stations by the Office of the Superintendent, Government Gardens, was conducted.

(2) Investigation into the failure of the Executors of the Will of the late Sri B. S. Munisamappa of Jogupalyam, Ulsoor, Civil Station, Bangalore, to implement the terms thereunder relating to the founding of a Poor Boys' Home at Bangalore, was conducted.

LABOUR WELFARE.

Efforts to avoid labour conflicts

Following is a short account of the various activities of the Labour Department and its efforts to avoid or minimise labour conflicts in the State during the month of June 1954.

Committees, Conferences and Enquiries

A meeting of the representatives of the Management and Workers of Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ltd., Bangalore, was convened by the Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, to discuss the question of resignation by the workers' representatives on the Works Committee of the said Factory. The subject of forming a Works Committee in the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi, was under the active consideration of the Management.

Employment

The Employment position in the Bangalore Division was normal and satisfactory. There had been an incidence of 34 workers in Lalitha Twisting and Weaving Mills of Srinivasa Textile Industries, Ltd., Bangalore-2, consequent on the stay-strike by the workers. A settlement between the parties was reached and the workers were re-instated.

The Cauvery Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Nanjangud, are reported to have been closed from the 6th of the month under review.

The workers in the Mining Companies and other allied establishments in the Kolar Division worked in three shifts of eight hours each with an interval of one hour in between as usual.

The Mysore Match Company, Ltd., Shimoga, which had closed its operations from 30th May 1953, has re-started the operations temporarily from the 17th June 1954 to finish the existing stocks in process.

No case of strike or lock-out was reported and the working conditions are reported to be normal and satisfactory.

Labour Administration and Labour Statistics.

Number of units inspected during the month.—

(a) As per the Factories Act, 1948 ... 16
(The above figure refers only to Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Chickmagalur and Shimoga Districts).

(b) As per the Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 ... 2,123

The figure mentioned above refers only to Bangalore City and Civil Area, Mysore City, Tumkur, Kolar Town, K. G. F., Chickmagalur Town, Shimoga Town, Hospet Town, Bellary and Bhadravathi Town).

So far as the Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 is concerned the irregularities were due to non-compliance of the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, such as the non-maintenance of prescribed Registers and Records and Notices of Display, as prescribed under the Act.

Action taken to secure rectification of the irregularities detected :

As per the Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.—

(i) Number of warnings issued ...	89
(ii) Number of Show Cause Notices issued	89
(iii) Number of prosecutions launched	30
(out of which 22 cases ended in conviction and fine).	
(iv) Number of cases compromised ...	9

Trade Unions

In the Kolar Division, the registered Trade Unions continued to be 11 during the month.

The annual elections in respect of the K. G. F. Electricity Department Labour Association were completed during the month, while the election to the Executive Committee of the Champion Reefs Mine Labour Association was under way. It is reported that action is being taken to have the election of other Unions completed.

In the Shimoga Division, out of 21 registered Trade Unions, the registration of the following two Trade Unions has been cancelled for non-submission of Annual Returns for the year 1952-53, as required under the provisions of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 :—

- (i) The Davangere Vanaspathi Vegetable Oil Co. Workers' Association, Davangere;
- (ii) The Mysore Match Co. Labour Association, Shimoga.

It is also reported that the arrangements in respect of the elections of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works Labour Association, Bhadravathi, were under way during the month.

The Mysore City Municipal Workers' Union, Mysore, was registered during the month.

The annual elections in respect of (i) Mysore Silk Filatures Labour Association, Mysore, and (ii) Dodkanya Magnesite Mines Labour Association, Kadakola, were held and completed during the month.

The registrations of (i) The B. T. Oil Mills Labour Association, Mysore and (ii) The Mysore and Coorg Plywood Corporation Employees' Association, Mysore, were cancelled during the month, as there was no response to the notices issued to them.

The Coorg and Mysore Coffee Co., Ltd. Employees' Association, Mysore, dissolved itself voluntarily.

In the Bangalore Division, the following five Trade Unions were registered during the month:—

- (i) The Mysore Powerloom Textile Manufacturers' Union, Bangalore;
- (ii) The Bangalore District Textile Employees' Union, Bangalore-2;
- (iii) The Fire-Bricks and Potteries, Ltd. Workers' Union, Bangalore;
- (iv) All-India Defence Civilian Clerks' Association, Bangalore;
- (v) The Civilian Employees' Union (ASC Centre South), Bangalore.

The Registration Certificates in respect of twenty-two Trade Unions were cancelled during the month under review for reasons of violating the provisions of Section 28 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, by not submitting the annual returns for the year 1952-53 by the Unions.

In the Plantation Division, the registration of the Mysore Coffee Curing Works Ltd., Employees' Association, Chickmagalur, was cancelled during the month due to non-submission of Annual Returns under Section 28 of the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926.

The following is the abstract to show the number of registered Trade Unions existed, number of Trade Unions registered and cancelled during the month:

1. Number of Trade Unions, as on 1st June 1954	...	...	173
2. Number of Trade Unions registered during the month of June 1954.	...	...	5
3. Number of Trade Unions cancelled during the month	...	...	22

Judgments, Awards, Notifications, etc.

The following industrial disputes were referred by the Government to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication during the month:—

(i) The industrial dispute between the management and the workers of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore-3, in respect of re-instatement of all workers who were victimised during the national movement between 1942-47 was

referred to the Industrial Tribunal by the Government.

(ii) The Industrial Dispute between the management and the workers of Minerva Mills, Ltd., Bangalore-8, in respect of four demands was referred by the Government.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour and the Conciliation Officer, Bangalore Division, conciliated upon four industrial disputes which mainly related to discharges and certain other demands, out of which one was amicably decided and the memorandum of settlement was drawn between the parties, two ended in failure and another was pending enquiry by the end of the month.

In addition to the above, enquiries and negotiations were conducted by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour of Bangalore Division, in respect of cases of discharge of two workers in Lalitha Silk Weaving and Twisting Factory, Bangalore, and from works in Subhash Beedi Factory, Channapatna, during the month. Further, an application filed under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act by the management of the Indian Telephone Industries, Ltd., Bangalore, seeking permission to terminate the services of one Prasannam for continued absence from work, etc. was heard and enquired into by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore Division, during the month and the required permission was granted.

The negotiations in respect of the implementation of the terms of settlement, dated 22nd May 1953, between the management of Sri Ganesa Textile Mills Ltd., Davangere, and their Employees' Association was taken up by the Asst.

Commissioner of Labour and Conciliation Officer, Shimoga Division, on 24th and 25th of the month under review, with the result that the management have agreed to pay the wages of seven workers governed by clause (3) of the settlement but not their re-instatement.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour and the Conciliation Officer of the Mysore Division conciliated upon ten cases of industrial disputes, during the month under review, which mainly dealt with payment of arrears of wages and compensation, dismissals and discharges, etc.

Complaints received and investigated

In the Kolar Division, eight complaints were investigated during the month out of which two were amicably settled.

In the Plantation Division, 13 complaints were received during the month out of which eight complaints were from plantations in respect of non-payment of wages, etc., and five were of general nature.

In the Shimoga Division, four petitions were received and investigated during the month regarding the non-payment of wages, etc., and three were duly enquired into.

In the Mysore Division, 15 complaints were received and investigated during the month, in respect of payment of compensation, dismissals and discharges, etc., out of which six were amicably decided.

In the Bangalore Division, nine cases were received during the month in respect of re-instatement and payment of compensations, abrupt discharges and unfair labour practices, etc.

IMPROVEMENT IN RURAL LIFE

Work Done in the Community Project area in Mysore

A blue jeep is now welcomed in the villages of Shiralkoppa Community Project area in Mysore. No more do people run away from it. They know that it carries men and material, which have helped them transform their economic and social lives.

Since October 2nd, 1952, when the process started first in 100 villages, people have benefited to the tune of Rs. 5½ lakhs. This money has been spent on the improvement of agricultural production, irrigation facilities, health and sanitation, communication, education, and rural crafts. The total allocation sanctioned is about Rs. 55 lakhs.

Agriculture

The main effect has been devoted to increasing production of paddy; as under this crop are 1,04,407 acres out of total project area of 1,47,746 acres. Sixty thousand acres have been brought under the Japanese method of rice cultivation while the rest of the fields have been sown with improved seeds and treated with chemical fertilisers.

The other principal crops, sugarcane and areca, have been helped through the supply of about 500 ploughing implements and 400 tons of manure in addition to farmyard compost. The growing of fruits and vegetables has also been encouraged. Side by side, 20,000 seedlings have been distributed to push the campaign of "Plant More Trees". Afforestation of about 90 acres is also proceeding apace.

To keep the gains of farming intact considerable attention is being paid to

the protection of plants and animals. While the measures against plant disease extend to 2,900 acres, the number of cattle treated exceeds 75,000. One veterinary dispensary at Ulavi has been started; at another place an artificial insemination centre is attempting to improve the animal breeds.

Irrigation

Included in the all-round development programme is irrigation, 15 works of which are under progress. Eighty-two tanks costing more than Rs. 20,000 are nearing completion while 145 more have been sanctioned at a cost of about Rs. 3 lakhs. Farmers are making use of the offer of about Rs. 10 lakhs for pumping sets given out on the hire-purchase system.

In most of the works the contribution of villagers is 50 per cent of the total cost. To date the share of the people exceeds Rs. 30,000. This is in addition to the free assistance given by the members of agricultural unions. The unions are voluntary bodies of villagers, which encourage participation in the development programme of a particular area. Through their efforts a seven-mile road between Kalmani and Chordi was recently completed, the Government contributed only Rs. 12,000.

Cottage Industry

Along with assistance in local works, people are being helped to pick up the know-how of various homecrafts. For instance, mat making is becoming a

popular vocation for leisure; it also adds to the family income. Similarly training centres have been opened in carpentry and cart manufacturing, tailoring and pith-hat processing. Carving on sandalwood, confined till recently to a particular community called gudigars, is being encouraged among other villagers.

There are about 120 co-operatives with a working capital of about Rs. 15 lakhs. They provide material available at cheap rates as well as help find markets for the finished products. The Community Project Administration recently sanctioned Rs. 16,000 as an aid to the Sandalwood-Carving Co-operative Society.

Social Education

The programme of the Community Project has not confined itself to providing new skills and new occupations; it is also arousing new ambitions among villagers to live a happier and fuller life. There is a plan to start a community recreation centre in every village.

There are about 120 adult literacy classes and nearly 50 youth welfare

organisations with evening programmes for sports and entertainment. Recently three social service camps were arranged to give an opportunity to students to do voluntary work in villages.

Three Mahila Samajas—work centres where training is being imparted in tailoring and knitting—are running with financial assistance by the Community Project Administration. The girls trained are given loans to buy sewing machines or other equipment to start a trade of their own.

Side by side, financial assistance is being given to educational institutions. Till April 30th, 1954, the aid given amounted to about Rs. 25,000. In addition two middle and 20 primary schools were started. Teachers and equipment for the schools have been provided free.

Thus new knowledge, new skills, new occupations are changing the outlook and living conditions of 2 lakhs of persons who are daily awaking to their needs and endeavouring to fulfil them through their own efforts.

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FOOD PRODUCTION IN MYSORE

Schemes to extend irrigation and cultivation

In keeping with the gigantic food production drive in the country, Mysore has also embarked on ambitious schemes to extend the area of irrigation and cultivation. The following brief note gives an idea of the progress of work achieved in this direction in the month of July 1954.

During the month under review, monsoon had been quite active and there was a fair extent of rainfall all over the State. Sowings of ragi, jola, paddy and cotton were in progress throughout the Chitaldrug District. The standing crops in other places are reported to be in a fair condition.

The construction of 1,225 wells in Tumkur District, 255 wells in Chikmagalur District and 269 wells in Bangalore District is under various stages of progress.

The construction of big tanks and other major irrigation works is reported to be in good progress. The total outlay incurred on 12 different works in various places in the State for the month of June 1954 amounts to Rs. 1,52,767 resulting in the provision of irrigational facilities to an additional extent of over 1,600 acres. The total amount spent on different items of work regarding the restoration and desilting of tanks in the nine districts of the State amounts to over Rs. 74,000 and Rs. 2,700 respectively.

Two Diesel Oil Pump sets, valued at Rs. 5,215, were issued on Hire-Purchase basis during the month. Besides 13 Electrical Pump sets were issued by the Chief Electrical Engineer on Hire-Purchase System, 22 sets were serviced and 15,410 feet of power lines were extended.

The only major work under the Land Improvement Schemes attended to was the construction of a pick-up across Hebba Halla of Mandya Division where the work is progressing well. An outlay of Rs. 27,319 has been incurred during June 1954 benefiting so far an extent of 2,000 acres of land.

As regards the extension and improvement of tank and river channels, an outlay of over Rs. 45,000 has been incurred, benefiting an area over 39,000 acres in various parts of the State.

Supply Schemes.—Paddy and Ragi seeds and fertilizers like ammonium sulphate, super and oilcake have been supplied to agriculturists in the several districts.

Plant Protection.—In Tumkur District, the paddy crop was reported to have had an attack from case worms over an extent of 200 acres. Attacks of Jella Stem borer were reported from Turuvekere and Tiptur Taluks. Those were effectively dealt with by the Staff. In Bhadravati, paddy crop was affected by Leftispar which has also been checked in time.

Sewage Utilisation Scheme.—Detailed contour survey of channel on either banks of the main valley in Bangalore city has been completed and work will start with the approval of Government. In Mysore City, construction of R.C.C. walls and casting of beams of the septic tank are completed. Cement concrete flooring and fixing of valves to sledge chambers is also carried out. But the excavation for foundation and work regarding cement concrete bed is in progress.

CERTIFIED WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

To be used throughout Mysore State from 1st October 1954

The Government of Mysore have so far directed that certified Weights and Measures of capacity shall be used in all dealings and contracts in only 100 important commercial places in the State. According to a new notification dated the 20th July, 1954, Government have ordered that after the first of October 1954, only certified Weights and Measures of capacity shall be used in all dealings and contracts in all the areas in the State of Mysore, including the above 100 places.

In view of the above, the following instructions are issued for the information and guidance of the public :—

Only Weights and Measures of capacity, prescribed in the above Act which have been manufactured by Government and duly certified by the Inspector of Weights and Measures should be used in all dealings and contracts throughout the Mysore State after the 1st day of October 1954. Till 1st October 1954, such Weights and Measures shall, however, continue to be used in the 100 places previously notified by the Government.

A Weight or a Measure of capacity, will be certified by the Inspector of Weights and Measures, only when it has been manufactured by Government or by a manufacturer duly licenced under this Act.

Any Weight or Measure of capacity, which is not manufactured as above will be deemed to be a false Weight or Measure of capacity.

As per Section 5 of the Act whoever manufactures or uses any Weight or Measure of capacity which is not manufactured as above, shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 50 and for every such subsequent manufacture or use, with fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

The use of Measures of capacity, manufactured by private firms and not certified by the Inspectors of Weights and Measures and also the use of crude stones and weights manufactured at Virudhnagar, Agra and other places outside the State for purpose of measuring and weighing respectively is contrary to the provisions of the Mysore Weights and Measures Act, 1902 and the Rules thereunder and these Weights and Measures are deemed "False" under Section 4 of the said Act read with Section 267 of the Indian Penal Code.

Re-testing and re-stamping of any Weight or Measure of capacity in use should be done once in every year and the use of any Weight or Measure of capacity not re-tested or re-stamped once in every year shall be liable for a penalty prescribed in Section 5 of the Act referred to above.

MARKETING DEPARTMENT

A Monthly Review

The following is a brief report of the working of the Marketing Department for the month of June 1954 and the administration of the allied Special Acts in various places of the State where the Regulated Markets are functioning.

I. Administration of Special Acts

(a) The Mysore Weights and Measures Act

During the month under report, 7,298 units of Weights and Measures were presented for testing as against 7,571 units in the previous month and 7,370 units in the corresponding month of the previous year and of which, 6,886 units of Weights and Measures were certified for correctness as against 7,243 units in the previous month and 7,059 units in the corresponding month of the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,000-13-0 was realised as testing fee as against Rs. 995-13-0 in the previous month and Rs. 1,004-4-0 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Four hundred and fifty-seven units of Weights and Measures of different denominations of an aggregate value of Rs. 1,043-10-0 were sold by the Inspectors of Weights and Measures during the month, as against 475 units of Weights and Measures valued at Rs. 913-2-3 in the previous month and 448 units of Weights and Measures valued at Rs. 1,138-14-0 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

In addition to 10 cases that were pending, 14 new cases (8 in Bangalore City, 1 in K.G.F., 3 in Nanjangud and 2 in Chikmagalur) were launched. Out of these 24 cases, 16 cases (9 in Bangalore

City, 3 in Nanjangud, 2 in Chikmagalur and 2 in Hassan) ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 422 was realised as fines as against Rs. 110 in the previous month and Rs. 30 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

The total number of Weights and Measures presented for testing was the highest in K.G.F. with 995 units, Hassan being the second with 868 units.

(b) The Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act.

(1) *Regulated Market at Mysore.*—Four lakhs twenty-four thousand five hundred and fifty-six Coconuts, 9,335 pallas of Groundnuts, 2,064 maunds of Jaggery, 937 pallas of Horsegram, 810 maunds of Tamarind, 580 pallas of Cowpea, 269 pallas of Greengram, 193 maunds of Soapnut, 178 pallas of Urd, 49 pallas of Castor seed, 46 pallas of Avare, 41 pallas of Niger, 37 maunds of Chillies, 36 pallas of Honge seed, 25 pallas of Coriander, 23 pallas of Thogari, 22 pallas of Bengalgram, 22 pallas of Tamarind seed and 15 pallas of Sunnhemp seed were auctioned during the period under report. A sum of Rs. 2,088-15-0 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, licence fee, etc.

(2) *Regulated Market at Davangere.*—Twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-three maunds of Groundnut pods, 20,595 maunds of Cotton Lint, 17,124 maunds of Groundnut seeds, 15,889 maunds of Cotton Kapas, 800 maunds of Jaggery, 562 maunds of Chillies and 11 pallas of Castor seed were auctioned during the period under report. A sum of

R. 1,379-1-3 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, licence fee, etc.

(3) *Regulated Market at Tiptur.*—Forty-five thousand three hundred and five maunds of Copra, 295 carts or 2,08,368 Coconuts, 372 carts or 3,23,800 Lbs. of Seegu, 510 bundles and 135 bags of Jaggery were auctioned in the market during the period under report. A sum of Rs. 766-3-6 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, licence fee, etc.

(4) *Regulated Market at Chitaldrug* —Twenty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty maunds of small Cotton, 20,527 maunds of Groundnut, 4,088 maunds of Cotton big, 3,656 maunds of Cotton Lint were auctioned in the market during the period under report. A sum of Rs. 658-5-0 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, licence fee, etc.

(5) *Regulated Market, Shimoga.*—Six thousand two hundred and thirty-eight bags of Rasi Saraku Areca and 1,441 bags of Bette Areca were auctioned in the market during the period under report. A sum of Rs. 177 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, licence fee, etc.

(6) *Regulated Market at Tumkur.*—Thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and four maunds of Jaggery, 20,739 maunds of Soapnut, 9,831 maunds of Tamarind, 5,888 maunds of Groundnuts, 4,555 maunds of Arecanut and 809 pallas of Honge seed were auctioned in the market during the period under report. A sum of Rs. 658-5-0 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, licence fee, etc.

(7) *Regulated Market at Arsikere.*—Eight thousand one hundred and fifty-five bags of Copra, 2,179 carts or 14,43,166 Coconuts, 331 carts of Seegu were auctioned in the market during the period under report. A sum of Rs. 1,043-6-6 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, licence fee, etc.

(8) *Regulated Market at Bellary.*—One hundred and seventeen Dokras of Mungri Cotton kapas, 686 Dokras of Farm cotton kapas, 265 Dokras of Lakshmi cotton kapas, 14 Dokras of Mungri cotton Lint, 602 Dokras of Farm cotton Lint, 545 Dokras of Lakshmi cotton Lint, 3,505 bags of Peanuts (Groundnuts), 2,686 bags of Coramandels (Groundnuts) and 4,805 bags of Groundnut seeds were auctioned in the market during the period under report. A sum of Rs. 2,627-10-2 was collected by the Market Committee as market cess, licence fee, etc.

(9) *Other Regulated Markets.*—As the Sirsa Town Municipal Council failed to furnish its opinion regarding the extension of Markets Act to other Agricultural commodities like Groundnuts, Arecanuts, Tamarind, Jaggery, etc., within the prescribed time, a recommendation was made to Government to issue necessary notification in the matter immediately.

The Government constituted the first Regulated Market Committee for Saklespur and necessary action is being taken to start the Market functioning early.

Calendar of Events for holding the election of elect representatives of Traders to serve on the Market Committee to be constituted for Channapatna was issued during the month.

The time limit prescribed for registration of Traders and Commission Agents in the Regulated Market to be started at Chintamani was extended up to 30th June, 1954 as several representations were received from merchants of Chintamani to extend the same.

The Government issued necessary notifications declaring Nanjangud Town Municipal limits as a "Market" established under the Mysore agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1936 for certain agricultural commodities during the month. A notification was issued inviting applications from merchants of Nanjangud for registration as Traders and Commission

Agents in the Regulated Market, Nanjangud.

Proposals for starting a Regulated Market at Bangalore have been sent to Government for sanction.

The Mysore Agricultural Produce Grading and Marking Act

All the three Egg Grading Stations in the State continued to work satisfactorily. The number of Eggs graded during the month at these Grading Stations is as follows :—

Sl No.	Name of the Grading Station	Nc. of Eggs Graded	Their value	Grading fee collected
1	The Coorg Orange Growers Co-operative Society, Bangalore.	5,863	Rs. a. p. 766 11 0	Rs. a. p. ...
2	The Composite Live-stock Farm, Hessarghatta.	4,470	707 16 0	...
3	The Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore.	41,754	4,149 10 0	81 15 0
	Total ...	52,087	5,624 4 0	81 15 0

The Bangalore Corporation has been requested to amend its bye-laws suitably so as to provide for compulsory grading of eggs (Duck and Hen) in the Corporation area as in Mysore City.

Agricultural and Live-Stock Statistics

Information regarding the availability of fruits, vegetables and other articles of food in Bangalore market during June, 1954 was collected and furnished to the Military Authorities and other Military Contractors.

A monthly report of weekly market rates of Copra, Cocoanuts and Coconut Oil in the Tiptur and Arsikere Markets was sent to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam for publication in their Monthly Bulletin.

Fortnightly wholesale and retail prices of all commodities both Agricultural and Live-Stock Products prevailing in the various District Headquarters in the State were collected, consolidated and furnished to the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi in addition to being published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

Marketing Surveys

Collection of information for drafting the survey report on the marketing of Minor Oil Seeds and Tapioca in the Mysore State was continued during the month.

Co-operative Marketing

The Milk handled during the month by some of the Milk Supply Societies in the State is as follows :—

1. The Mysore Provincial Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Bangalore ... 15,000 lbs.
2. The Milk Supply Co-operative Society, Kolar ... 726 Seers
3. The Milk Supply Co-operative Society, Mysore ... 12,811 Lbs.
4. The Milk Supply Co-operative Society, Tumkur ... 882 Seers

The question of starting Agricultural Produce Marketing Co-operative Societies in all the important Trade Centres in the State was actively pursued by the Department during the month.

Market News Service

Arrangements made for the collection of daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and for broadcasting the same through the All-India Radio, Mysore, were continued. Arrangements were also made to publish the daily market rates in some of the local Newspapers for the information of the public. The weekly market rates of Arecanuts received from Madras

were furnished to the Areca Marketing Co-operative Society at Sringeri, Shimoga, Arkalgud also to the Regulated Market Committee, Shimoga and those of Cocoa-nut products received from Delhi and Kanpur were furnished to the Secretaries of the Regulated Market Committees of Arsikere and Tiptur and the Arsikere Cotton and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Arsikere. The auction rates of Coffee prevailing at Chickmagalur were

furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, New Delhi. The weekly market rates of different varieties of the Areca-nuts prevailing at Bangalore were furnished to the Director of Statistics, Madras.

The daily market rates of agricultural commodities marketed in the Regulated Market, Mysore, were published in various Newspapers for the information of the public.

GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL BOARDS

Several references and deputations from the Corporation of the City of Bangalore, City Municipalities of Mysore and Davangere and Local Boards have been received, requesting for suitable Government grants to supplement the incomplete schemes and for taking up comprehensive schemes and

urgent and important improvement works.

Government having considered the urgency and importance of the works are pleased to distribute the grant provided under the State Budget for 1954-55 as noted in the statement given below to the several Local Bodies.—

Sl. No.	Name of the Local Body	Budget Provision	Amount allotted	Purpose
1	Corporation of the City of Bangalore.	39-Public Health B. Grants for Public Health purposes; 4 Miscellaneous Grants for 1954-55 (Budget provision Rs. 50,000)	Rs. 50,000	Slum clearance
2	Davangere City Municipality ...	50 Civil Works and Grants-in-aid—other Grants 1954-1955 (Budget provision Rs. 1,25,000.	25,000	For Improvement works to complete underground drainage scheme.
3	Mysore City Municipality ...	Do ...	30,000	Cement concreting, Sayyaji Rao Road.
4	K. G. F. Sanitary Board ...	Do ...	20,000	For Improvement Works
5	Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board,	Do	50,000	Towards Government share of the cost of the underground drainage scheme sanctioned in 1941.
6	Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.	57-Miscellaneous E Contribution to Local Bodies 1954-55 (Budget provision Rs. 1,50,000.	85,000	Establishment and other charges to cover deficit finance.
7	Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board.	Do ...	50,000	Do
8	Hindustan Aircraft Sanitary Board.	Do ...	15,000	Normal Grant to cover deficit.

With regard to the Corporation of the City of Bangalore, the sum of Rs. 50,000 sanctioned by Government under the head "39 Public Health—B Grants, etc.," should be supplemented at least by an equal amount by the Corporation and the Corporation should prepare an estimate for particular slum clearance schemes and obtain prior sanction of Government to the same before the Government grant is drawn.

Similarly, the Mysore City Municipality should contribute at least Rs. 30,000 for cement concreting Sayyaji Rao Road and obtain prior sanction of Government to the estimate and then draw the Government Grant.

The Davangere City Municipality should provide a sum of at least Rs. 25,000 out of its funds to supplement the Government Grant of Rs. 25,000 for Underground Drainage Scheme and obtain sanction of Government to the estimate and then draw the Government grant.

The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board and the Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board are given grants of Rs. 85,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively to meet the establishment charges, etc., and other improvement works. Any expenditure over and above these sums must be met out of advances given to the Boards and every attempt should be made to see that the schemes taken by the Trust Boards are self-supporting by charging the cost of establishment to the schemes concerned.

Though grants for underground drainage should be allotted under 39 Public Health, they may be continued to be classified under 50 Civil Works and correct classification followed from 1955-56.

Hindustan Aircraft Sanitary Board and the K.G.F. Sanitary Board should draw the amounts allotted, early and credit them to their funds.

IMPORTANT EVENTS—

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, accompanied by Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, visited the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, on 5th August 1954.

The Chief Minister laid the Foundation-stone of the Sri Krishna Lalitha Kala Mandir, Mysore, on 6th August 1954.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad visited the Government Sandalwood Oil Factory on 6th August 1954 and watched the various processes of manufacturing Sandalwood Oil.

Srimathi Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Union Health Minister, arrived at Bangalore, on 6th August 1954 and inaugurated the All-India Mental Institute in Bangalore, on the same day.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad visited the Sanskrit Patasala on 7th August 1954 and evinced a keen interest in seeing the various manuscripts and books in the Library of the Patasala.

Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, declared open the Premier Studios in Mysore, on 6th August 1954.

Sri M. C. Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay, delivered a lecture under the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Extension Lectures at the Town Hall, Bangalore, on the 7th August 1954.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad visited the Oriental Research Institute, Mysore, on 7th August

1954 and saw the palm-leaf manuscripts preserved there.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja, paid a visit to Sri Channakesava Temple at Somanathpur, a protected Hoysala architectural monument, on 8th August 1954.

The Chief Minister performed the Switch-on ceremony of electric lights at Uddur Village, Mysore Taluk, on 10th August 1954.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja and the Chief Minister, drove in State in Mysore City on 9th August 1954.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, accompanied by the Chief Minister, arrived at Kengal and performed the Puja to Sri Kengal Anjaneyaswamy and then laid the Foundation-Stone of the Boriah Basaviah Dharma Chatra near Sri Kengal Anjaneyaswamy Temple on 14th August 1954. Sri M. B. Basaviah, the Donor, presented an address to the President on the occasion.

The Seventh anniversary of the Indian Independence was celebrated throughout the Mysore State on 15th August 1954. There was a ceremonial Parade at the Race Course in the morning in which the Army, the Air Force, the Police, the Scouts and the Bharat Seva Dal volunteers took part. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic, took the salute and inspected the guard of honour provided by the troops. Dr. Rajendra Prasad held a reception at the Palace on the same

evening. Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. C. V. Raman, the Chief Minister and other Ministers of Mysore, members of the Mysore Legislature and many leading citizens were invited to the function.

* * *

Dr. Rajendra Prasad visited K.G.F. and inspected the mines on 16th August 1954. The Mining Companies gave a tea party in honour of the President.

* * *

Dr. Rajendra Prasad paid a visit to the sacred town of Melkote, Pandavapur Taluk, on 21st August 1954 and offered worship at Sri Cheluvanarayanawamy Temple.

* * *

His Highness the Maharaja was 'At Home' to President Rajendra Prasad on 22nd August 1954.

* * *

Sri T. Channiah, Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health, inaugurated the meeting of the Mysore State Nurses' Association on 23rd August 1954.

* * *

Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Law and Education, inaugurated the first conference of the Madras Area Military Engineer Services Civil Employees Union, Jalahalli Branch, at the Town Hall, Bangalore, on 22nd August 1954.

* * *

The Chief Minister inaugurated the South Kanara Students' Association in Mysore on 23rd August 1954.

* * *

Dr. Rajendra Prasad arrived at Bhadravati on 24th August 1954 and then visited Sringeri on the same day. The Chief Minister and the Minister for Law and Education were present at Sringeri on the occasion.

* * *

Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home and Industries, addressed the half-yearly meeting of the Mysore Chamber of Commerce on 25th August 1954.

* * *

The Education Minister inaugurated the Snarada Vilas Law College Association, Mysore, on 25th August 1954.

* * *

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, accompanied by the Chief Minister, drove in State in Bangalore on 26th August 1954.

* * *

Dr. Rajendra Prasad left Bangalore for Delhi on 26th August 1954 by train.

* * *

Minister for Home and Industries inaugurated the function held in connection with the implementation of the Mysore Silk Worm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act of 1952 at Kunigal, on 28th August 1954. Sri T. Channiah, Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health, distributed prizes to the best breeders on the occasion.

PRESS NOTES AND NOTIFICATIONS

WORKING OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

The Employment Exchanges in the State registered 1,987 persons during the month of July 1954, of whom 164 were ex-service personnel, 105 women and 1,718 others. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government Departments was 75 and from Private Employers 16, thus bringing the total to 91.

Seven hundred and nine persons (115 ex-service personnel and 594 others) were referred to Employers against reported vacancies.

Ninety-seven persons were placed in employment during the month as against 70 in the previous month. Of these placed, 30 were ex-service personnel and 67 other applicants.

The registrations of 94 ex-service personnel and 1,210 civilians lapsed during the month. Seven hundred and thirty-nine ex-service personnel and 8,862 civilians were on the Live Register of the Exchanges at the end of the month for employment assistance. From the inception of the Organisation up to the end of July 1954, 1,12,016 persons were registered, 36,893 were submitted against reported vacancies and 7,301 were placed in employment.

COMPENSATION TO DISPLACED PERSONS

The Government of India have decided to invite applications for compensation from all displaced persons residing in the State of Mysore on the 1st January 1954 and who have verified claims for immovable properties in West Pakistan.

Displaced persons should submit completed application forms (in triplicate) to the following Officer:—

The Revenue Commissioner and Commissioner for Refugees in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore.

Prescribed blank application forms may be obtained from the above Officer or from the Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, Metcalfe House, Delhi, on payment of one anna per form.

The last date for the submission of applications is the 31st October 1954. Those who have already applied for compensation under any of the priority categories are warned not to apply again.

Applications should be accompanied by a certificate attested by a Magistrate, Oath Commissioner or a Gazetted Officer of Government to the effect that the applicant was residing in the State on the 1st January 1954. Refugee Registration Number should be quoted.

N.B.—Certificate of residence will have to be supported by either rent receipts, old ration card, receipt for school fees, etc.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER IN JULY 1954

The total number of installations in the State as on 31st July 1954, was as follows:—

Lighting	...	134,897
Heating	...	8,211
Power	...	8,583
Irrigation Pumps	...	5,914
Cinemas	...	195
Street Lights	...	35,700
Villages Electrified	...	684

Sl. No.	Installations	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chikmagalur	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Shimoga	Bellary	Total
1	Lighting	327	240	66	80	70	48	84	52	61	66	1,094
2	Heating	52	10+	8	...	1	1DP	8	...	1DP	2+	71+
3	Power	86	8	8+1T	3	...	...	1	...	8	1	5DP
4	Irrigation Pumps	21	5	5	17	81	...	18	...	4	4	105
5	Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
6	Street Lights	14	70	6	86	18	1	20	12	...	...	177
7	Villages Electrified	...	2	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

T—Temporary or Touring.

DP—Domestic Pumps.

ENTRY OF INDIAN NATIONALS INTO THE PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.

Indian nationals including Goans normally resident in India who wish to travel to the Portuguese possessions in India are informed that they should be in possession of Emergency Certificates duly issued by the Portuguese Consular Authorities in India.

Applications for the grant of Emergency Certificates should be made to the *Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore* through the District Magistrate of the district in which the applicant resides, together with two copies of his photograph of passport size and a fee of Rs. 2 in postage stamps.

REVISED RULES REGULATING THE DISPLAY OF THE NATIONAL FLAG OF INDIA.

The following revised rules framed by the Government of India for the display of the National Flag of India are published for general information and guidance. These rules are based on the orders issued from time to time and include alterations due to Constitutional changes.

I. Display of the Flag on Buildings. —

(a) Normally the Flag should be flown only on important Government buildings such as High Courts, Secretariats, Commissioners' Offices, Collectorates, Jails and Offices of the District Boards and Municipalities.

(b) The Flag should also be flown on the permanent residences at headquarters of the.—

1. Ruling Princes. They may use the Flag together with their own flags, if they so desire.

2. Heads of Indian Missions in foreign countries. They may also fly the Flag on their offices where these are separate from their residences.

3. Ministers of the Union and the States.

4. Ministers of State of the Central Government.

5. Chairmen of Upper Chambers where these exist.

6. Speakers of the Parliament of India and State Legislative Assemblies.

7. Chief Commissioners.

8. Regional Commissioners in Part B States.

9. Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners and Collectors of Districts.

(c) In frontier areas, the flag may be flown at special places.

(d) (i) The President has a special Flag of his own and will continue to fly the same.

(ii) The Governors and Rajpramukhs have their own special flags and will continue to fly them within their States. When outside their State, they may fly the national flag either at their own or other private residences wherever they may stay.

(e) (i) If the President, the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister while visiting a State stays with the Governor or Rajpramukh in the Government House, the President's Flag or the National Flag of India, as the case may be, should also be flown on the top of the main building or on the top of the wing, where the President, the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister happens to reside, or in a conspicuous part of the forecourt or the main approach.

(ii) If the Governor or the Rajpramukh stays in the Circuit House within his State and the President, the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister also stays in the same house as his guest the same practice as in the preceding sub-rule should be followed.

(iii) If the President, the Prime Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister proceeds to a State town where the Governor or the Rajpramukh is not present, the President's flag or the National flag of India, as the case may be, should be conspicuously displayed on a flagstaff or on improvised pole on the top of the house.

II. Display of the Flag on Cars.—

The privilege for the use of the Flag on motor cars will be limited to the—

(i) Governors and Rajpramukhs when outside their States.

(ii) Ruling Princes may also use the flag together with their own flags, if they so desire.

(iii) Heads of Indian Missions in foreign countries.

(iv) Ministers of the Union and the States.

(v) Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers of the Central Government

(vi) Chairmen of Upper Chambers where these exist.

(vii) Speakers of the Parliament of India and State Legislative Assemblies.

(viii) Chief Commissioners

(ix) Regional Commissioners in Part B States.

(x) Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People whether at Headquarters or when visiting another State.

III. General

(i) On special occasions like the Independence Day Celebrations—15th August, Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday—January 26 and National Week as well as on any particular day of national rejoicing, the use of the Flag will be unrestricted.

(iii) The use of the flag by the Army, the Navy and the Air Force will be governed by the special rules made for the purpose.

(iii) The flag should not be flown by persons other than those mentioned in these rules except as provided in (i) above.

DELAY IN THE DISPOSAL OF PENSION CLAIMS

At a Press Conference held on the 27th August in the Chambers of the Chief Minister, it was brought to notice that there have been considerable delays in the disposal of cases of pension due to retired officials of Government. The matter was gone into in detail by the Chief Minister at a Conference with the Minister for Law, Minister for Revenue and Public Works and the officers concerned, including the Accountant-General, Mysore. The reasons for the delays in working out pension claims and finalising them were discussed and it was seen that the main cause for the delay in the majority of cases is the non-submission of pension papers within the prescribed time, as a result of imperfect maintenance of records of service in various Departments. It has since been ascertained that there are no pension claims pending before the Accountant-General, Mysore, for more than six months.

It is true that there are several instances of delay in finalising pension claims but the position is not peculiar to Mysore only. However, in view of the Government's desire to eliminate such delays to the maximum extent possible, a Conference of Secretaries to Government, Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners of Districts and other officers concerned is proposed to be convened on the 9th of September 1954 under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Revenue and Public Works, for taking stock of the present position and adopting suitable measures in future to expedite the disposal of pension claims.

SOCIAL SERVICE BY STUDENTS

One of the important features of the new scheme of Education, now being implemented in the State, is the emphasis laid on manual labour and social service by students. This live aspect of education has already caught the imagination of the students. Recently, the students of the St. Philomena's College at Mysore offered to do manual labour by participating in the work of cement-concreting that is now being undertaken on the old Mysore

Road behind their College. This voluntary offer of service, being worthy of a trial, was taken up with the P.W.D. and Municipal Authorities in Mysore, who discussed the details with the Principal of the College.

The idea is that the students will do this manual work to the extent that is possible. They will be paid wages with reference to the actual quantity of work turned out by them. The wages may be either in cash or in the shape of food (tiffin), as may be desired by the college authorities. The work undertaken by the students will be under the direct supervision of the senior officers of the Public Works Department.

The progress achieved regarding this work will be watched with keen interest and if the experiment is successful, it will certainly be worthy of emulation in other places in the State.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO INSTITUTIONS

The Secretary, Sangeet Natak Akadami, 70, Regal Building, New Delhi, has notified that the final date for receipt of applications for the year 1954-55 for financial assistance to institutions, organisations and individuals working in the field of dance, drama and music is 7th October 1954. All applications for such financial assistance from the intending applicants in the State should reach the office of the Akadami, New Delhi, through the Secretary to Government, Education Department, Mysore Government Secretariat, Bangalore. The following information should accompany the applications :—

- Report of activities during the year 1953-54;
2. Audited accounts for the year 1953-54 ;
3. Grants, if any, received from the Central Government, State Government, State Academy and/or the Sangeet Natak Akadami during the year 1953-54 ;
4. Specific purposes for which the grant is now required.

CHANGE OF OFFICE PREMISES OF THE TRADE AGENT FOR MYSORE IN LONDON

As a sequel to the re-distribution of office accommodation of the various Departments of the Office of the High Commissioner for India in London, the Office of the Trade Agent for Mysore in London has been shifted to No. 28, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, London. Letters, etc., intended for him may be sent hereafter to the following address :—

1. "The Trade Agent for Mysore in London, No. 28, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.-1.
2. Telephone No. "WHITEHALL 8334".
3. Telegraphic Address "MYSOF, RAND" LONDON".

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

I. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, BANGALORE

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|---|
| 1. Chief Minister | ... | ... | Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, B.A., LL.B. |
| 2. Minister for Law and Education... | ... | ... | Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., LL.B. |
| 3. Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government. | | | Sri T. Channiah, B.Sc. |
| 4. Minister for Revenue and Public Works | ... | | Sri Kadidal Manjappa, B.A., LL.B. |
| 5. Minister for Home Affairs and Industries | ... | | Sri H. Siddaveerappa, B.A., LL.B. |
| 6. Minister for Agriculture | ... | ... | Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, M.Sc., Ph.D. (U.S.A.) |

II. THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|--|
| 1. Speaker | ... | ... | Sri R. Chennigaramiah (doing duty as Speaker). |
| 2. Deputy Speaker | ... | ... | Sri R. Chennigaramiah. |

III. THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|--|
| 1. Chairman | ... | ... | Sri K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L. |
| 2. Deputy Chairman | ... | ... | Sri P. Gopalakrishna Setty, B.A., B.L. |

IV. HIGH COURT OF MYSORE, BANGALORE

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|
| Chief Justice | ... | ... | Sri P. Medapa, B.A., B.L. |
| 1. Judge | ... | ... | Sri R. Venkataramaiya, M.A., LL.B. |
| 2. Judge | ... | ... | Sri N. Balakrishnaiya, B.A., LL.B. |
| 3. Judge | ... | ... | Sri T. N. Mallappa, B.A., LL.B. |
| 4. Judge | ... | ... | Sri B. Vasudeva Murthy, B.A., LL.B. |

V. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BANGALORE

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|--|
| Chairman | ... | ... | Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda, B.A., B.L. |
| 1. Member | ... | ... | Sri George Matthan, B.Sc. |
| 2. Member | ... | ... | Sri H. M. Mallikarjunappa, B.A., LL.B. |

VI. THE PALACE, MYSORE

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| 1. Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. | | | Sri Safi Darashah, B.A., I.A.S. |
| 2. Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. | | | Sri H. N. Pallegar, M.A., LL.B., I.A.S. |

VII. SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT, BANGALORE

1. Chief Secretary to Government	...	Sri N. Puttarangaswamy, B.Sc., I.A.S.
2. Financial Secretary to Government	...	Sri N. Madhava Rao, B.A., I.A.S.
3. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.		Sri K. Thipperudriah, B.A., I.A.S.
4. Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electrical Departments.		Sri D. K. Srinivasachar, B.Sc. (Hons.), I.A.S.
5. Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government and Planning Departments.		Sri G. Venkatakrishna Rao, B.Sc. (Hons.), I.A.S.
6. Secretary to Government, Home, Agriculture and Forest Departments.		Sri K. Mohamed Ahmed, B.A., I.A.S.
7. Secretary to Government, Development Department.		Sri R. J. Rego, M.A., I.A.S.
8. Law Secretary to Government	...	Sri C. V. Channappa, B.A., B.L.
9. Secretary to Government, Education Department.		Sri B. M. Krishnan, B.A., I.A.S.
10. Additional Secretary	... ..	Sri M. Sadasivayya, B.A., B.L.
11. Secretary, Mysore Legislature	... ..	Sri G. S. Venkataramana Iyer, B.Sc., M.L.
12. Chief Electoral Officer and <i>Ex-officio</i> Joint Secretary to Government.		Sri M. K. Varadarajan, M.A., B.L.

VIII. UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE, MYSORE

1. Vice-Chancellor	... ..	Sri V. L. D'Souza, B.A., B.Com. (Lond.)
2. Registrar	... ..	Sri F. J. Noronha, M.A. (Lond.)

IX. LIST OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

1. Revenue Commissioner, New Public Offices, Bangalore.	Sri G. N. Nagaraja Rao, M.Sc., I.A.S.
2. Director of Industries and Commerce and Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri S. Muninanjappa, B.A.B.L., I.A.S.
3. Excise Commissioner in Mysore, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri A. C. Nirvani Gowda, B.A., I.A.S.
4. Director of Food Supplies and Commissioner for Distress Relief in Mysore, and <i>Ex-officio</i> Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri K. P. Ramanathaiya, M.A., I.A.S.
5. Commissioner for Local Self-Government and Chairman, Mysore Labour Housing Corporation, Bangalore.	Sri N. S. Hirannayya, M.A., I.A.S.
6. Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri J. B. Mallaradhya, M.A., I.A.S.
7. Commissioner for Food Production, Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri M. K. Appajappa, B.A., I.A.S.

8. Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri J. Devasahayam, I. P.
9. Special Officer, Efficiency Audit, and General Manager, Government Insurance Department, Bangalore.	Sri J. Appaji Gowda, B.A. (Hons.).
10. Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore	Sri Mohamed Rahmathulla, M.A., LL.B.
11. Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri M. A. Muthanna, B.Sc., I.F.S. (Dip.).
12. Commissioner for Depressed Classes, Bangalore.	Sri B. Rachappa, B.A.
13. Registrar of Co-operative Societies I/c and Chief Marketing Officer in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri K. R. Marudeva Gowda, B.A., LL.B.
14. Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri George Chandy, M.S.E.E.
15. Director of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore, Bangalore.	Dr. P. M. Narainswamy Naidu, B.Sc., L.V.P., Sc.D. (Ger.), F.F.A.S. (Fr.).
16. Director of Geology in Mysore, Bangalore ...	Sri Charles S. Pichamuthu, D.Sc. (Glas.), Ph.D., etc.
17. Director of Public Health in Mysore, Bangalore.	Dr. T. Chandrasekhariah, B.A., M.B.B.S., M.P.H.
18. Chief Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore ...	Sri K. S. Gangadhara, B.E.
19. Director of Medical Services in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri B. R. Ramalinga Reddy, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., etc.
20. Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications, Bangalore.	Sri D. S. Gurubasavappa, B.Sc.
21. <i>Ex-Officio</i> Director of Archaeology in Mysore, Mysore.	Sri K. A. Nilakanta Sastry, M.A.
22. Director of Literary and Cultural Development in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri C. K. Venkataramaiah, M.A., LL.B.
23. General Manager, Government Road Transport Services, Bangalore.	Sri A. Visvanath, B.Sc., B.L.
24. Controller, State Accounts Department, Bangalore.	Sri H. Ramaraj Urs, B.A.
25. Director, Department of Sericulture, Bangalore.	Sri C. J. Padmanabha, B.Sc. (Hons.)
26. Superintendent of Horticulture, Bangalore ...	Sri M. H. Mari Gowda, B.Sc. (Mys.), M.Sc. (Lucknow), Ph.D. (Harvard).
27. Secretary, the Mysore Government Insurance Department.	Sri C. Narasimha Moorthy, M.A., I.A.S.
28. Joint Secretary, the Mysore Government Insurance Department.	Sri C. B. Shankara Iyer, B.Sc.
29. Special Chief Engineer ...	Sri H. Ananthachar, B.E., A.M.I.E.
30. Director, Rural Industrialisation, Bangalore.	Sri B. Beerappa, B.A., I.A.S.
31. Principal Information Officer to Government, Bangalore.	Sri B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons.).

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

List of Books added during April, May and June 1954.

General and Reference Works

—	...	...	...	British National Bibliography Annual Volume, 1953.
—	...	...	...	Cumulative Book Index-World List of Books in the English Language 1949-1952.
—	...	...	...	Cumulative Book Index-World List of Books in the English Language, August-December 1953.
Hawkins, R. R. (ed.)	...	...	...	Scientific, Medical and Technical Books Published in the United States of America-Second Supplement, 1949-52. 1953.
London	..	...	...	London Bibliography of the Social Sciences-being the subject catalogue of the British Library of Political and Economic Science at the School of Economics, etc., Vol. 1-4, and First Supplement, 1st June 1929 to 31st May 1931. 1931. 1932, 1934.
—	...	...	...	London Bibliography of the Social Sciences, vol. VII-A.F. 1936. 1950. 1952.
—	...	...	...	London Bibliography of the Social Sciences, vol. VIII. G.P. 1936. 1950. 1954.
The Horace Plunket Foundations	...	...	...	Year Book of Agricultural Co-operation, 1954. 1954

Philosophy

Aristotelian Society	...	...	...	Proceedings, New Series, vol. 53, containing the Papers read before the Society during the Seventy-Fourth Session, 1952-53. 1953.
Indian Philosophical Congress	...	...	...	Proceedings of the Twenty-Eighth Indian Philosophical Congress,, Baroda, 1953.
Rationalist Press Association, London	...	...	...	Rationalist Annual, 1954. 1953.

Psychology

Tyrell, G. N. M.	...	...	...	Grades of Significance. 1947.
Kuppuswamy, B.	...	...	...	Elementary Experiments in Psychology. 1954.

Religion

Harvard Oriental Series	...	...	...	Panchatantra of Purnabhadra. Ed. by J. Hertel. v. 11, 12 and 13. v. 11-Text. 1908, 12-Introduction. 1912
Harvard Oriental Series	...	...	...	Panchatantra of Purnabhadra v. 13.—Parallel Specimens. 1912.
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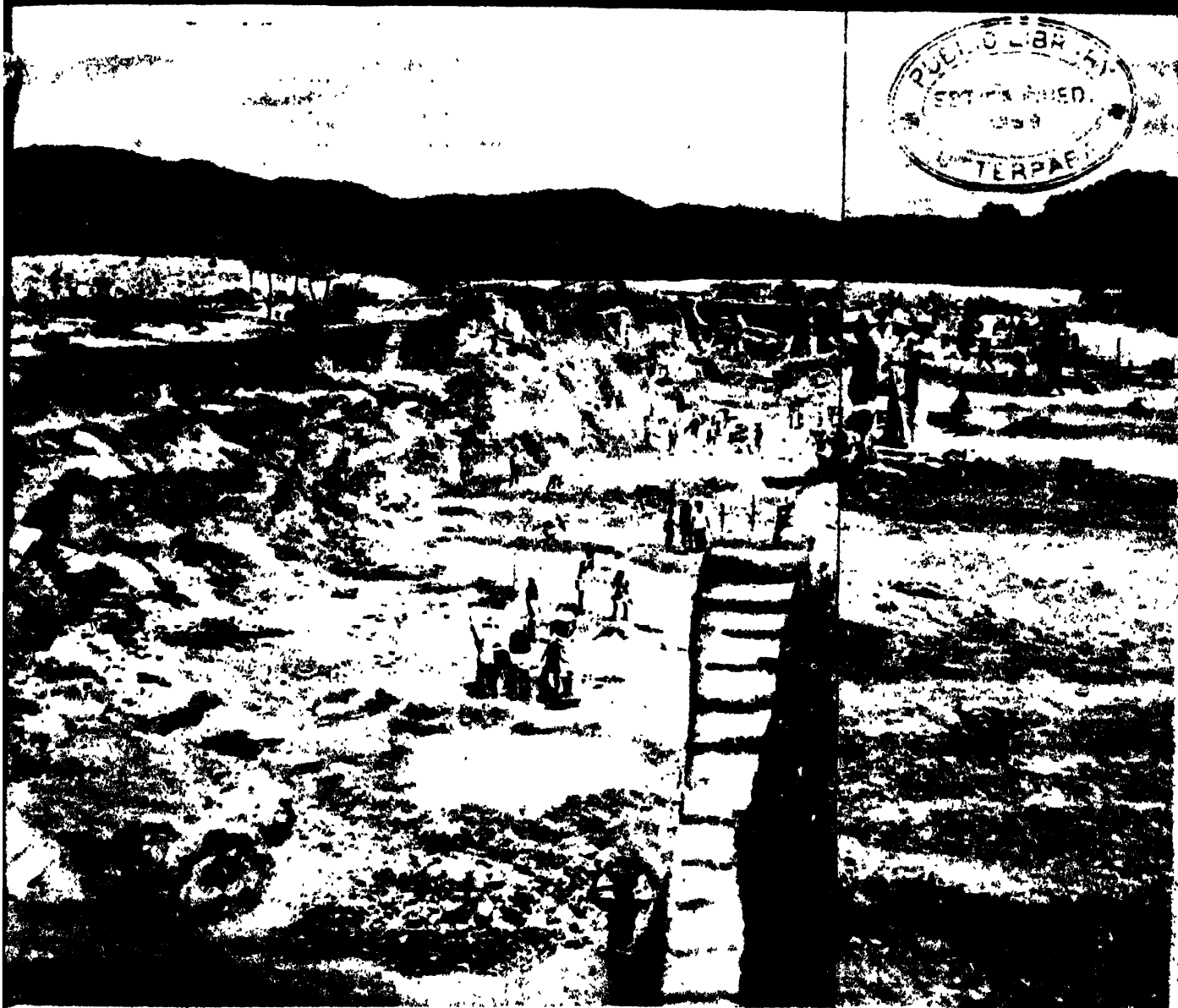
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MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XVIII]

Bangalore, September 1954

[No. 6

AMENITIES AFFORDED TO AGRICULTURISTS

Short-term credit to raiyats

Most of the agriculturists in our country are very poor. They do not have sufficient money to undertake agricultural operations. Even after harvest, they are not in a position to keep the produce until such time they can get better prices. They depend upon the local money-lender or village sowcar for financial help. But they do not get a fair deal from them always. The rate of interest charged by money-lenders is too much, so much so the agriculturist who borrows money once from them will not be in a position to repay the entire amount borrowed and liquidate the debt.

The Reserve Bank of India, after realising the need for financing the agriculturists, have come forward to finance them through well organised co-operative societies by amending Section 17-B of their Act.

Two types of loans

The agricultural loan financed by the Reserve Bank of India is of two types :—

1. Crop loan for raising crops.
2. Marketing or Produce loan.

The first type of loan is made available for seasonal agricultural operations such as.—

- (i) Cultivation,
- (ii) Purchase of manure, seeds and implements,
- (iii) Hire of ploughs and cattle,
- (iv) Wages for agricultural labour.

The second type of loan is given as advance on the produce pledged before marketing.

Persons eligible for loans

Creditworthy raiyats, who own unencumbered cultivable land, are eligible for these loans. In case of tenants and lease holders, who own no lands, loans are sanctioned on the security of one or two members owning lands. The maximum amount of loan that a creditworthy raiyat could get is Rs. 500 on the security of his properties. In the case of tenants the maximum borrowing limit will not exceed Rs. 200.

The essence of the whole scheme lies in the prompt payment of loans to the farmer at a time when it is most needed by him, i.e., in the various stages of cultivation—raising crops and marketing of produce.

Organisation of District Co-operative Central Banks

In pursuance of the recommendation made by the Reserve Bank of India, action was taken to organise three District Co-operative Central Banks at Mandya, Shimoga and Hassan from October 1953 as an intermediary agency for the issue and supervision of short-term loans to agriculturists in those districts. Their authorised share capital is Rs. 10 lakhs made up of 7,500 'A' class shares of

Rs. 100 each and 5,000 "B" class shares of Rs. 50 each open to individuals.

The committees of management consist of 15 members with the concerned Deputy Commissioner as President, the members of the entire committee being nominated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies

for a period of three years in the first instance.

The number of members, both individuals and Societies, the paid-up share capital, deposits of the three District Co-operative Central Banks are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of District Banks	No. of members		Total	Paid-up share capital		Deposits
		Individuals	Societies		Individuals	Societies	
1	Hassan District Bank ...	19	126	Rs. 145	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 54,286	Rs. 8,200
2	Shimoga District Bank ..	27	127	54	3,155	50,345	1,654
3	Mandya District Bank	7	82	89	695	104,550	2,795

The three institutions have been enrolled as members of the State Co-operative Bank, that is, the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank by paying 1/20 of their paid-up share capital as on 30th June 1954.

Primary Co-operative Societies

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has selected 121 Primary Co-operative societies in these districts as detailed below for the issue of short-term loans to agriculturists, based on the audit classification made by the respective Assistant Registrars.

		Rs.
1.	Shimoga ...	19
2.	Hassan ...	54
3.	Mandya ...	48
Total ...		121

Loans sanctioned

The District Co-operative Central Banks have sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 2,17,700 as detailed below:—

Sl. No.	Name of District Bank	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Amount sanctioned
				Rs.
1	Hassan District Bank ...	8	256	56,305
2	Shimoga District Bank ...	14	...	49,720
3	Mandya District Bank ...	16	591	117,675

Loans disbursed

The three District Co-operative Central Banks have so far disbursed loans aggregating to Rs. 1,62,780 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
1. Shimoga District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Shimoga ...	18,840
2. Mandya District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Mandya ...	93,150
3. Hassan District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Hassan ...	50,790
Total ...	1,62,780

Amount sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India

They have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs to the State Co-operative Bank, viz., the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., Bangalore, for disbursement of short-term loans to the agriculturists through the District Co-operative Central Banks and Primary Societies and also for disbursement of loans in selected N.E.S. Blocks. Arrangements are being made by the State Co-operative Bank to draw the amount sanctioned.

State aid so far given

The Government of Mysore have contributed a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs towards the share capital of the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank and have also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,000 as subvention to each of the District Co-operative Central Banks towards their establishment charges last year. Sanction of an additional subvention of Rs. 6,900 to each of the said District Co-operative Central Banks during the current year to meet the establishment and other incidental charges is engaging the attention of Government.

The services of three Senior Inspectors have also been lent to these three District Banks to work as whole-time Secretaries. These Inspectors were deputed for study and training to the District Bank at Bellary for a fortnight and then posted to Districts.

In order to ensure effective supervision over the working of the Primary Societies and also for investigation of loan applications and recovery of loans, etc., separate proposals have been sent up to Government for appointment of 12 supervisors at the rate of 4 for each District Bank, their pay and allowances being met by Government in the first instance.

It is also proposed to lend the services of 4 experienced Inspectors of Co-operative Societies to the State Co-operative

Bank, namely, the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank, to supervise the issue of loans and conduct periodical inspection of both the District Banks and the Primary Societies on behalf of the State Co-operative Bank, the pay and allowances of these Inspectors being met by the Government for a period of two years in the first instance, out of the funds sanctioned to the Department under Grants-in-aid.

It is also proposed to extend the scheme to other Districts in the State by organising District Co-operative Central Banks in those Districts.

It is also proposed to grant certain concessions to the Primary Societies as well as District Banks by way of issue of extracts from revenue records such as record of rights, index of land extracts and issue of encumbrance certificates by Sub-Registrars, exemption from payment of stamp duty and registration fees, etc., and they are under the active consideration of the Government of Mysore.

In order to effect prompt recoveries of the loans sanctioned and disbursed, it is also proposed to amend certain sections of the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act, 1948, and the Rules thereunder framed in 1952, suitably, and the same is also under the active consideration of Government.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING IN MYSORE STATE

Next to food and cloth, a sanitary and comfortable shelter is undoubtedly the most essential need of man. The Government of Mysore did pioneering work in the matter of providing amenities of accommodation to labour and formulated a progressive housing policy as far back as 1949 by setting up a statutory board called "The Mysore Labour Housing Corporation", representing Government, labour and employees, with the object of constructing suitable houses for the Industrial Labour. The schemes of the Corporation were to be financed by Government grant and by a contribution of 3 per cent levy on the wage bill of certain types of industrial concerns.

As a first step, 240 houses were built at Rajajinagar, Bangalore, at a cost of Rs. 6.28 lakhs, one-third of the cost being met by the State Government and the balance by the Central Government as an interest-free loan under the Industrial Housing Scheme.

In the meantime, the Central Government also took up this question of labour housing as an integral part of the National Plan during the year 1952 and evolved a scheme known as "The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme".

Under the plan, assistance for construction of tenements for labour is available to the Corporation on the basis of 50 per cent by way of subsidy and 50 per cent by way of loan, on a ceiling limit of Rs. 2,700 per tenement.

The Mysore Labour Housing Corporation has proposed to take full advantage of this assistance under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India and sent up proposals for the construction of Labour quarters at several Industrial Centres during 1953-54.

The Central Government have so far accorded sanction to the undermentioned proposals.

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of Tenements	Amount of Estimate	Date of sanction
			Rs.	
1	Mysore ...	480	12,28,800	31st October 1953
2	Mandya ...	496	13,19,360	Do
3	Bhadravati ...	296	7,99,200	Do
4	Davanagere ...	221	6,39,800	Do
5	T. Narasipur ...	92	2,48,400	16th November 1953
6	Rajajinagar ...	504	14,98,940	6th March 1954
	Total ...	...	57,21,600	

The total estimated cost of the above scheme is Rs. 57,21,500 against which the financial assistance sanctioned by the Government of India is Rs. 55,90,110 (a loan of Rs. 28,09,400 and a subsidy of Rs. 27,80,680) leaving a balance of Rs. 1,34,390 to be found by the State Government. The entire cost of administration is borne by the State Government in addition.

In the scheme proposed by the Government of India for the construction of houses for Industrial Labour, a minimum accommodation of one living room measuring 10' x 12', one kitchen and lobby of 72 square feet with a common bath and lavatory for two tenements has been stipulated. The carpet area of these comes to 120+72+16+12=220 square feet for single roomed tenements.

By a judicious working out of the cost on the cheapest basis, the Corporation has been able to provide accommodation as under:--

A. One roomed tenement.

1.	One living room measuring	... 10' x 12'
2.	Another room cum passage	... 8' x 9'
3.	Kitchen	... 10' x 5'
4.	Bath	... 5' x 4'
5.	Lavatory	... 12 Sq. Ft.

B. *Two roomed tenement.*

1. Verandah	...	...	80 Sq. Ft.
2. Two living rooms	...	...	10' x 12'
3. One kitchen	...	...	10' x 5'
4. Bath room	...	...	5' x 6'
5. Lavatory	...	...	12 Sq. Ft.

Any deficit that may still occur will be met by the State. The progress secured so far in the several sanctioned schemes is as follows:—

A. *Construction of 480 tenements at Mysore.*

1. Amount of estimate	...	Rs. 13,05,700
2. Date of sanction	...	31-10-1953
3. Number of tenements	...	480
4. Amount of subsidy	...	Rs. 6,48,000
5. Amount of loan	...	Rs. 6,52,000
6. Contribution by the State	...	Rs. 1,850

The Expenditure incurred up to date is Rs. 7.0 lakhs.

The work started in July 1953. Out of 480 tenements 314 have been completed and the rest are at different stages of construction.

The inauguration of the first batch of completed tenements was performed by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, Government of India, on 30th December 1953. The completed buildings have been allotted to the Textile Labourers in Mysore and about one hundred families are already in residence.

B. *Construction of 496 tenements at Mandya.*

1. Sanctioned estimate	...	Rs. 13,19,360
2. Date of sanction	...	31-10-1953
3. Number of tenements	...	496
4. Amount of subsidy	...	Rs. 6,59,680
5. Amount of loan	...	Rs. 6,59,680

The total expenditure incurred up to date is Rs. 6.34 lakhs.

The foundation stone for this colony at Mandya was laid by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, New Delhi, on 30th December 1953. The work of construction was

started during the second week of January 1954. Out of 496 tenements, 88 tenements have been completed and 372 have reached roof level and are nearing completion. The work is in full swing and is expected to be completed early.

C. *Construction of 224 tenements at Davangere.*

1. Sanctioned estimate	...	Rs. 6,29,800
2. Date of sanction	...	31-10-1953
3. Number of tenements	...	224
4. Amount of subsidy	...	Rs. 3,02,400
5. Amount of loan	...	Rs. 3,02,400
6. Contribution by the State Government.	...	Rs. 25,000

Expenditure incurred up-to-date is Rs. 1.16 lakhs.

The work was commenced in the month of April 1954. All the tenements have reached plinth level, and 16 have reached roof level. The construction is in full swing.

Construction of 92 tenements at T.-Nursipur.

1. Sanctioned estimate	...	Rs. 2,48,400
2. Date of sanction	...	16-11-1953
3. Number of tenements	...	92
4. Amount of subsidy	...	Rs. 1,24,250
5. Amount of loan	...	Rs. 1,24,200

Expenditure incurred up to end of June 1954—Rs. 0.54 lakh.

The Scheme is for construction of 92 tenements for textile workers at T.-Narsipur. Out of 92 tenements, 72 have reached roof level.

E. *Construction of 296 tenements at Bhadravati.*

1. Sanctioned estimate	...	Rs. 7,99,200
2. Date of sanction	...	31-10-1953
3. Number of tenements	...	296
4. Amount of subsidy	...	Rs. 2,99,600
5. Amount of loan	...	Rs. 3,99,600

Total Expenditure incurred up-to-date is Rs. 5.50 lakhs.

One hundred and ninety-two tenements have been completed and the rest are nearing completion.

The completed tenements are being allotted.

F. Construction of 504 tenements at Rajajinagar.

1. Sanctioned estimate	...	Rs. 14,96,940
2. Date of sanction	...	6-3-1954
3. Number of tenements		
(1) Single Roomed	... 454	} = 504
(2) Double	... 50	
4. Amount of subsidy	...	Rs. 6,80,400
5. Amount of loan	...	Rs. 7,09,150
6. Contribution by the State Government.	...	Rs. 1,09,390

Expenditure incurred up-to-date is Rs. 3.57 lakhs.

The Scheme for construction of 504 tenements at Rajajinagar, was sanctioned on 6th March 1954, and the inauguration ceremony (Guddali Pooja) was performed by Sri S. V. Ramamurthy, Adviser, Programme Administration, Planning Commission, Government of India on 14th June 1954. The work is in full progress.

	Rs.
Amount of estimates sanctioned	... 57,24,500
Outlay incurred so far	... 25,11,000
Balance to be worked out	... 32,13,500

Programme for the Current Year.—

The Corporation has proposed to take up the undermentioned schemes for execution during the current year.

Tenements.

Bangalore—Other places	... 550	Tenements
Bhadravati	... 490	"
Shimoga	... 100	"
Mysore	... 250	"
In other places	... 200	"

Schemes for the construction of 948 tenements as detailed below have been submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

1. Bangalore, Rajajinagar	... 500	Tenements
2. Mandya	... 300	"
3. Davangere	... 148	"

8. Welfare Works.—The Corporation does not consider these schemes as mere provision of quarters for labourers. On the other hand, it contemplates to make these colonies as neighbourhood units where community life is developed to the best extent possible. The Corporation desires specially to stimulate the Development activities among the women folk and children; by providing the services of Lady Housing Manager in each Labour Estate whose duty is to move among the women folk and children of the labourers in the colony and instruct them in the importance of healthy habits, cleanliness, etc. Arrangements are also made to provide each estate with schools, hospitals, playgrounds, reading rooms and all other amenities.

9. Besides construction of quarters for labourers only, the Corporation has other aspirations also. Apart from Industrial Labour whose interest is being looked into at present, there are other sections of population which are very badly in need of accommodation. The agricultural classes in the Rural areas, and the lower middle classes in big cities are in need of such assistance. The Corporation is intent upon doing something tangible in the direction and statistics are being called for in regard to the requirements of the Middle Classes.

10. Housing Board.—As the activities of the Corporation are expanding day by day, and also to meet the needs of other needy middle classes in Cities and agricultural classes in the rural areas, and also to free our Housing Programme from dependence on Government assistance, the proposal to constitute a Housing Board is under active consideration of the Government. This Board, in addition to providing houses for labour would also take up schemes for construction of houses for other classes.

FACILITIES TO RATE PAYERS

Administration of the Mysore City Municipality

The Mysore City Municipality has been making its best efforts to afford many amenities to the citizens. The following few paragraphs indicate some of the improvements made and facilities provided to rate-payers by the Municipality during the months of July and August 1954.

Immediate relief to rate-payers

Mohalla Offices have been opened and they are manned by the Mohalla Sub-Registrars of Births and Deaths. Once a month, the President, Commissioner and Sectional Officers will be present in each such Mohalla Office between 9 and 11 A.M. after inspecting the concerned Mohalla between 7 and 9 A.M. During the inspections and in the office, the grievances of the people of Mohallas are heard and suitable action taken on spot as far as possible. Papers relating to the Mohalla are worked up by the officials who will be present at the Mohalla office and orders are obtained from the concerned officers. This arrangement will help to minimise correspondence, enable the administration to know the local position better, and afford immediate relief to the rate-payers.

Improvement Works

The Municipal Council had sent up a scheme of Rs. 1,10,000 for cement concreting the Sayaji Rao Road, and the area round about the Dufferin Clock Tower Square of Devaraj Market. The Government have been pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 30,000 for this year to be supplemented by an equal sum by the Municipality.

The cement concreting work of the Dhanvanthri road for which Government were pleased to give a grant is completed and the cement concreting of the Old Santhepet Road, which is a busy thoroughfare in the city, is under speedy execution.

The construction of an additional septic tank and a high level reservoir in the Municipal Sewage Farm for better disposal of sewage in the city is also under speedy progress. This scheme has been financed by the Government of India as a loan to be repaid in eight instalments.

The Municipal Council took up the question of renovating and improving the existing swimming pool near the Kukkarahally tank and a Bathing tank near by at a cost of about Rs. 10,000. The work is nearing completion.

The Municipal Council have under their serious consideration the problem of housing the sweepers for some years past. Action has been taken to put up 20 houses in the area available near Jodithengina-mara burial ground. Action has also been taken to relay the area where the sweepers are at present housed in Budubudukekeri and make it more convenient for their living.

In pursuance of the Chief Minister's instructions to provide housing accommodation to sweepers, 36 sweepers' quarters lying vacant in H. H. M. O. I. have been ordered to be made over to the Municipality at cost price after observing the requisite formalities. A set of 16 model houses built by the Trust Board in Jalapuri have also been ordered to be sold to the Municipality at cost price.

Distinguished Visitors to Mysore City

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic, was received by the President and members and citizens of Mysore on his arrival at the city on the 25th July 1954. The President stayed in Mysore from 25th July to 24th August 1954. The President, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja and the Chief Minister, drove in State in the city on 9th August 1954. Sri C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister, Government of India and Srimathi Durga Bai Deshmukh visited Mysore and Sm. Durga Bai Deshmukh addressed a meeting of Social Welfare workers. The Municipal Council gave a Tea Party in honour of the Finance Minister and Smt. Durga Bai Deshmukh.

The Chief Minister visited Mysore on 20th July 1954, and met the President and members of the Municipal Council. The President of the Council made several representations regarding the requirements of the Municipality. The Minister for Local Self-Government was also present on the occasion.

The Chief Minister visited the slum areas in the city, Kukkarahalli tank area and the Kumbarakoppal village. He gave instructions for taking possession of 5 acres and 20 guntas of land in the betel leaf gardens in Fort Mohalla, effecting improvements in the Kumbarakoppal village on the city standard, providing housing facilities to sweepers and making the Kukkarahalli tank area more attractive.

WORKING OF DAVANGERE CITY MUNICIPALITY

The Davangere City Municipality has undertaken several improvement works and some of them are mentioned below :—

The Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health visited Davangere and met the President and Members of the Municipal Council and gave suggestions for the improvement of the city.

The Municipal Council have resolved to grant six acres and four guntas of land at an upset price of 6 annas per square yard at Davangere to the Mysore Labour Housing Corporation for construction of labour quarters.

A sum of Rs. 20,000 is deposited by *Dharmaprakasa* Sri Rania Setty with the University for construction of a Stadium at Davangere. Plans and estimates for Rs. 30,000 are prepared and ways and means to find the balance amount are being devised.

Receipts and expenditure during June 1954, were Rs. 72,935-14-1 and Rs. 77,080-2-9, respectively. Births and deaths during the month were 146 and 54, respectively.

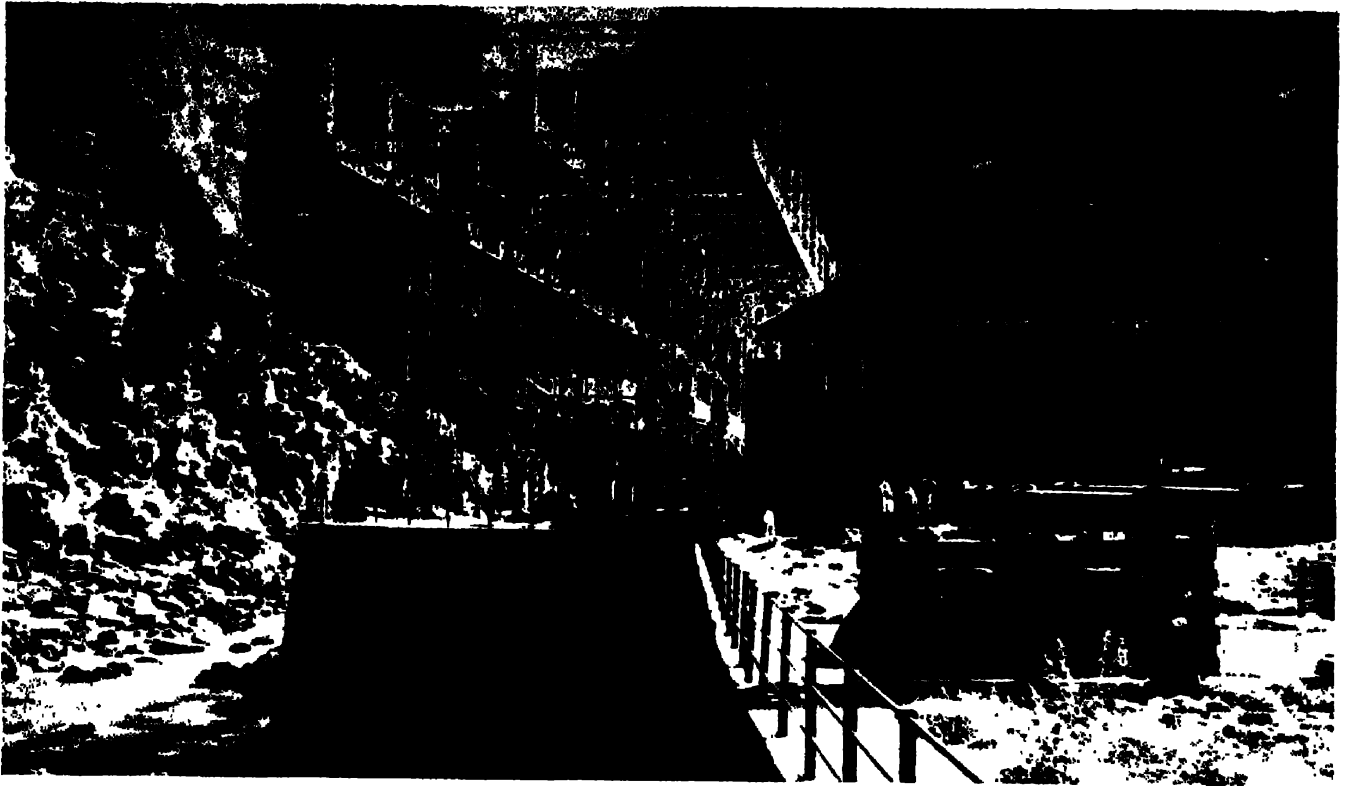
Sri T. Channiah, Minister for L.S.G. and Public Health visited Dura Village, Karale Village and T.-Narsipur on the 15th September 1954.



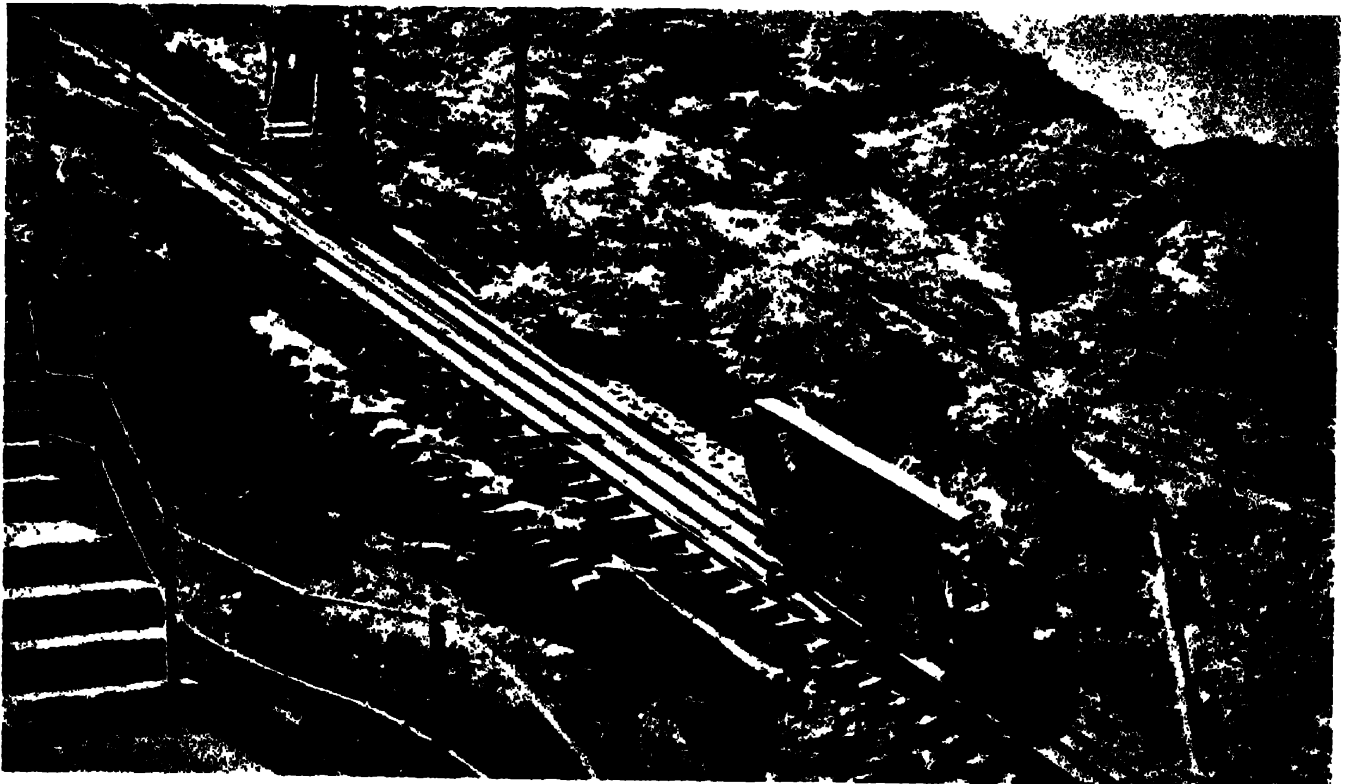
Sri D. P. Karmarkar, Minister for Commerce, Government of India, speaking during the opening of Mysore Dasara Exhibition on 27th September 1954.



Sri D. P. Karmarkar, Minister for Commerce, Government of India, opening the Mysore Dasara Exhibition on 27th September 1954.



A view of the Power Station, Jog.



The trolley line at the Power Station, Jog.

EFFORTS TO MINIMISE LABOUR DISPUTES

Labour Welfare

The following is an account of the activities of the Labour Department during the second half of June 1954 and the first fortnight of July 1954, relating to the usual welfare work in general and the administration of the various Labour Acts in the State :—

Industrial Disputes

1. An agreement was reached between the workers of the Mysore City Power-loom Workers' Association and Sri Satyanarayana Weaving Factory, Mysore, regarding the termination of services of 3 women workers by employing all the women in their jobs.

2. An agreement has been reached between the Proprietor, H.I.H. Motor Service, Ajjampur and the President, Employees' Union, Chickmagalur, regarding payment of wages to Govindappa *alias* Manjappa, Ex-Driver of H.I.H. Motor Service, Ajjampur.

3. An agreement has been entered into between the Management of Sri Krishnarajendra Mills and the Workers' Association, in respect of conditioning, weighing and carrying of duffs from the old and new spinning plants by conceding the workers' demands.

4. An agreement has been reached between the Management of the Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd., and the Labour Association regarding retiring gratuity scheme, provident fund, etc.

5. An agreement has been reached between the Proprietor, Satyanarayana Weaving Factory, Mysore and the Mysore Power-loom Workers' Association, regarding the discharge of 6 workers and payment of compensation. The Proprietor paid a lumpsum of Rs. 400 to be distributed to 6 workers.

6. An agreement has been reached between the Management of Manjanatha Motor Service and Sri N. Ramachandriah, Driver, regarding his reinstatement. The Proprietor agreed to reinstate him from 26th June 1954.

7. The dispute between the Management and the workers of the Indian Telephone Industries, Ltd., Bangalore, regarding 21 demands put forth by the employees' Union concerning Dearness Allowance, Bonus, Gratuity, etc., has been taken up for conciliation by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour and Conciliation Officer, Bangalore Division, Bangalore.

8. The dispute between the Management of the (1) Minerva and (2) Mysore Mills Ltd., and the workers regarding 14 demands put forth by the Staff Association concerning scales of pay, grades, leave, bonus, etc., has been taken for conciliation by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour and Conciliation Officer, Bangalore Division, Bangalore.

9. The dispute between the Management and the workers of Lalitha Silk Twisting and Weaving Factory, Bangalore, regarding stay-in-strike, discharge etc., has been taken up for conciliation by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour and Conciliation Officer, Bangalore Division, Bangalore.

10. An agreement was reached between the Management of Sri Anjaneyaswamy Weaving Factory, Mysore and the Mysore City Power-loom Workers' Association, Mysore, wherein the Management reinstated Sri Rangayya, Weaver, to the foreman's job,

11. An agreement was reached between the Management of Giri Coffee Works and Smt. Laxmamma whose appointment was changed from that of

monthly-rated to that of daily-rated. As a result of the agreement, Smt. Laxmamma was paid Rs. 124-8-0 as compensation in full settlement of her claims.

12. An agreement was reached between the management and the workers of the Mysore Silk Filatures Ltd., T. Narsipur, regarding timely payment of wages and payment of compensation in the form of full dearness allowance, etc.

13. The dispute between the Management and the workers of Shivaram Devarao Ubhayakar Ltd., Bangalore, regarding 8 demands put forth by the Labour Union concerning Dearness Allowance, payment of overtime wages, dismissal of workers, etc., has been taken up for conciliation by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour and Conciliation Officer, Bangalore Division, Bangalore.

Reference of disputes to the Tribunal

The dispute between the Management of the Minerva Mills Ltd., Bangalore, and the workers regarding 37 demands from the workers and the dispute between the Management and the workers of the Mysore Mills Ltd., Bangalore regarding 36 demands from the workers have been referred to the Industrial Tribunal.

Registration of Trade Unions and Elections therein

During the period, the following Trade Unions were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 :—

1. Fire Bricks and Potteries Ltd. Workers' Union ;
2. Civilian Employees' Union (A.S.C Centre) South ;
3. All India Defence Civilian Clerks' Association, Bangalore ;
4. Mysore Power Loom Textiles Manufacturers' Union, Bangalore.

5. Standard Brick and Tile Co. Workers' Association, Yelahanka.

The following Trade Unions were cancelled from this Office registers for non-submission of returns :—

1. T. R. Mills Labour Association ;
2. B. K. Subbiah & Sons Woollen and Cotton Workers Labour Association.
3. The Bangalore Press Labour Association, Bangalore City ;
4. Bangalore Chemicals Manufacturing Co. Labour Association, Bangalore ;
5. Mysore Coffee Curing Works Labour Association, Chikmagalur ;
6. Mysore Plywood Corporation Employees' Association, Yesvantapur ;
7. Vehicle Depot Labour Association, Bangalore ;
8. Jalahalli Station Workshop (I.E.M.E.) Labour Association, Bangalore ;
9. Station Workshop (I.E.M.E.) Workers' Association, Bangalore ;
10. Corporation Workers' (Mechanics) Association, Bangalore ;
11. Bangalore City Corporation Sanitary Workers' Association, Bangalore ;
12. The Bangalore Tobacco Factory Workers' Union, Bangalore.
13. The Bangalore Cantonment Hotel Workers' Union, Bangalore.

The Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

The following are the details of work done under the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, during the period in the Urban areas of (1) Bangalore City and Civil Area, Kolar Gold Fields, Kolar,

Davangere, Shimoga, Mysore, Chikmagalur, Hospet and Bellary :—

1. Number of shops and establishments inspected.	1,772
2. Number of show cause notices issued.	232
3. Number of warnings issued ...	103
4. Number of compromises and settlements effected.	34
5. Number of petitions received ...	31
6. Number of prosecutions launched.	43
7. Number of cases of irregularities noticed, etc.	9

Labour Information Services

The Mysore Labour Gazette (Kannada) for January-February 1954 and for March-April 1954 and the Tamil Labour Gazette for the month of March 1954 were published.

Volumes II and III of the Mysore Labour Manual were published.

In addition to the other routine work pertaining to this Branch, a note on Labour News from Mysore State for the month of June 1954 was furnished to the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla, for incorporation in the Indian Labour Gazette.

The lists of prosecutions launched under the Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, in the State during June 1954 and July 1954 were compiled and the same was under issue to the Principal Information Officer, Government of Mysore, Bangalore, to give wide publicity to this information.

The labour news from Mysore State for the month of May 1954 was furnished to the Director, Labour Bureau, Simla.

The Statistical List of the Department for the fortnight ended 21st May 1954 was also furnished to the Principal Information Officer, Government of Mysore, Bangalore, for information.

The list of prosecutions launched during May 1954 in the State, under the Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 was furnished to the Principal Information Officer,

Government of Mysore, Bangalore, for favour of publication in some of the prominent local newspapers.

Compilation of cost of Living Indices and Labour Statistics

The working class cost of living index figure for the Kolar Gold Field area for the month of May 1954 was compiled during the second fortnight of June and forwarded to the Compiler, *Mysore Gazette*, for publication.

Fortnightly report on strikes and threatened strikes for the fortnight ended 31st May 1954 was forwarded to Government.

Monthly report on closure of non-textile mills and factories in the State during the month of May 1954 was forwarded to the Government of India.

Monthly report on Labour Absenteeism for several industries for the month of April 1954 was forwarded to the Government of India.

Compilation and consolidation of the Agricultural Wages Statistics received from several villages was undertaken and the consolidated statement sent to the Economics and Statistical Adviser, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.

Relevant *proforma* under the Census of Manufacturing Industries and Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules were under issue, after due classification of Factories as per Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules.

The working class cost of living index figures for Bangalore and Mysore cities for June 1954 were compiled during the first fortnight of July 1954.

Fortnightly report on strikes and threatened strikes in Mysore State for the fortnight ended 15th June 1954 was forwarded to the Government of India.

Labour Absenteeism report for the month of May 1954 and the report regarding closures of non-textile mills and

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Fortnightly report on strikes and threatened strikes for the fortnight ended 31st May 1954 was forwarded to Government.

Monthly report on closure of non-textile mills and factories in the State during the month of May 1954 was forwarded to the Government of India.

Monthly report on Labour Absenteeism for several industries for the month of April 1954 was forwarded to the Government of India.

Compilation and consolidation of the Agricultural Wages Statistics received from several villages was undertaken and the consolidated statement sent to the Economics and Statistical Adviser, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.

Relevant *proforma* under the Census of Manufacturing Industries and Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules were under issue, after due classification of Factories as per Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules.

The working class cost of living index figures for Bangalore and Mysore cities for June 1954 were compiled during the first fortnight of July 1954.

Fortnightly report on strikes and threatened strikes in Mysore State for the fortnight ended 15th June 1954 was forwarded to the Government of India.

Labour Absenteeism report for the month of May 1954 and the report regarding closures of non-textile mills and

factories during June 1954 were scrutinised during the first fortnight of July 1954.

I. Committees, Conferences and Enquiries

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Shimoga Division, visited Hospet on the 27th of the month to enquire into the labour conditions in the following industrial concerns.—

1. Sree Gopala Krishna Weaving Mills, Ltd., Hospet, and its Labour Union;
2. The Indian Sugar Refineries, Ltd., Hospet;
3. Sree Venkateswara Motor Service, Ltd., Hospet;
4. The I. S. R. Labour Union, Hospet;
5. Thunga-Bhadra Project Labour Union;
6. Municipal Harijan Workers, Union.

It is reported that the labour situation at Hospet is quite normal and satisfactory.

II. Employment

The Bangalore Bobbins and Firns Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Mysore South, closed down completely owing to adverse trade conditions.

There had been a lay-off of certain workers in the factory of Shivaram Devarao Ubhayankar, Ltd., Bangalore, due to reasons of continued loss, etc., and the other employment position in the Bangalore Division, during the month under review continued to be normal.

III. Working Conditions

The Dhondusa Gold Thread Factory, Bangalore-2, was re-opened and resumed work and the discharged workers were re-instated, and the welfare amenities and facilities were continued to be provided by the managements to their respective workers during the month, in the Bangalore Division.

There was no reported strike or lookout in the Shimoga Division and the situation in general, is normal and satisfactory.

IV. Labour Administration and Labour Statistics :

1. No. of Units inspected by Inspectors, as per—

(a) The Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 ... 2,506

(b) The Indian Factories Act, 1948. 26

(Figure relating to Factories Act refers only to Mysore Division).

2. Nature of irregularities detected :

As regards the Shops and Establishments Act, it is learnt that the irregularities pertained to the contraventions of the provisions of the Act and Rules thereunder.

3. Action taken to secure rectification of the irregularities detected—

(a) No. of prosecutions launched :

As per the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 ... 74

(b) No. of warnings issued—

As per the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 ... 216

(c) No. of Show-cause Notices issued—

As per the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 ... 450

4. Appointment of additional Inspectors, etc.

The Assistant Commissioners of Labour have been appointed as additional Inspectors of Factories and as Inspectors under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, by Government since 14th July 1954 for Motor Omnibus Services.

Retail prices for Bhadravati Town, Davangere and Harihar towns are being collected for purposes of compilation of working class cost of living indices for the areas.

VI. Trade Unions

The annual elections of the following Trade Unions of the Mysore Division were conducted during the month.

1. M.C P. Labour Association, Belagula ;
2. Mysore District Automobile Workers' Association, Mysore, and
3. Mysore Silk Filatures Labour Association, T.-Narasipur.

The calendar of events in respect of the election of the office-bearers and the Executive Committee of the Mysore Iron & Steel Works Labourers' Association, Bhadravathi, was issued during the month. The I.S.R. Labour Union, Hospet, conducted their annual elections at a general body meeting held on the 5th of the month.

The annual election of the members of the office-bearers and the Executive Committee of the Champion Reef Mine Labour Association were completed during the month and the returns thereof were published.

The following New Trade Union was registered during the month, *viz.*, the Standard Brick and Tile Workers' Association, Yelahanka (Bangalore)..

The particulars relating to the existing registered Trade Unions are as follows :

(1) Registered Trade Unions as on 1st July 1954	...	...	156
(2) T.U.'s registered during the month			1
		Total	157
(3) No. of T.U.'s cancelled during the month	...	...	Nil.
		Grand Total	157

VII. Judgements, Awards, Notifications, etc.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour and the Conciliation Officer of the Mysore Division initiated conciliation proceedings

in respect of eight industrial disputes, during the month, out of which six cases were disposed of and the rest were posted to the subsequent month, which mainly pertained to discharges, payment of wages and the like.

The negotiations in respect of the complaint of one-Ex-Maistry of Sri Gopalakrishna Weaving Mills, Hospet, regarding his arrears of pay and reinstatement were held on the 27th and 28th of the month by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour and the Conciliation Officer of the Shimoga Division, and settlement was arrived at.

In the Bangalore Division, the three Industrial Disputes were taken up for conciliation and the negotiations were conducted during the month, by the Conciliation Officer and the Assistant Commissioner of Labour of the Bangalore Division, which mainly dealt with the closure and certain other demands, out of which one dispute ended in a settlement.

The following industrial disputes were referred by the Government to the Industrial Tribunal, for adjudication.

(1) The Industrial Dispute between the Management and the workers of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Bangalore regarding reinstatement.

(2) The Industrial Dispute between the Management and the Workers of the Minerva Mills, Ltd., Bangalore, regarding four demands.

In addition, five Awards were passed by the Industrial Tribunal, in respect of five industrial disputes of the Bangalore Division.

The Conciliation Officer and the Assistant Commissioner of Labour of the Plantation Area brought about settlements in respect of eight industrial disputes which mainly dealt with payment of compensation.

VIII. Industrial Relations

The labour conditions in the State in general were normal except for a partial closure of the Factory of Devarao Shivaram Ubhyakar, Ltd., Bangalore and complete closure of the Bangalore Bobbins and Pirns Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Mysore, due to adverse trade conditions.

The management of Parade Stores and Cafe, Bangalore-1, declared bonus to their workers for the year 1953-54.

IX. Complaints received and investigated

In the Kolar Division, seven complaints were investigated including two cases pending at the commencement of the month, under review, out of which five cases were amicably settled. All the complaints related to payment of compensation and reinstatement.

In the Plantation Division, seven complaints were received during the month, which mainly dealt with non-settlement of wages and dismissal.

In the Mysore Division, seven complaints were received and investigated which mainly related to re-instatement and payment of compensation and all were amicably settled.

In the Bangalore Division, four complaints were received and investigated

which related to unfair labour practices, payment of compensation and re-instatement.

In the Shimoga Division, two petitions were received regarding non-payment of wages, which were duly enquired into and were dealt with the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act.

In the Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore, nine complaints were received and investigated by the Labour Welfare Officer, and the same are classified as follows:

Unauthorised absence	...	2
Disobeying orders	...	1
Indiscipline	...	3
Admission to creche	...	1
Increments	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	1
Total		9

X. Other Information

His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore laid the foundation-stone of the buildings for the expansion project of the Government Porcelain Factory, Malle-swaram, Bangalore, on the 7th of the month under review.

The usual welfare amenities in general, were continued to be provided by the various managements to their workers.

EFFORTS TO INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION

Work Schemes and Production Measures

Concentrated efforts are being made to increase the out-put of crops in Mysore. The following paragraphs indicate the work done by the Department of Food Production with the co-operation of the other Departments, during the month of August 1954.

Seasonal Conditions.—There was an average rainfall throughout the State during the month. Sowing of ragi, cotton, horsegram in the taluks of Chitaldrug, Holalkere, Davangore and Harihar was in progress. Transplanting of paddy in Molakalmuru and Challakere Taluks has been completed. Dodda ragi has been sown in these taluks.

Works Schemes :

Construction of Subsidised Irrigation Wells.—It is reported that 16 irrigation wells were completed in Tumkur District during July 1954. The construction of 198 wells in Bangalore District, 1,209 wells in Tumkur District and 256 wells in Chickmagalur District is in progress.

Construction of Big Tanks :

Irksandra Tank.—This construction work has been completed and an area to the extent of 1,000 acres will be irrigated. An outlay of Rs. 2,707 has been incurred for its maintenance in July 1954.

Sanaba Tank.—The construction work of the tank is completed and an area to the extent of 500 acres will come under irrigation. An outlay of Rs. 1,480 has been incurred in July 1954.

Construction work of the right bank channel from Marconahalli Reservoir.—This is also reported to have been completed and an extent of 400 acres will come under irrigation. An outlay of Rs. 227 has been incurred in July 1954 for its maintenance.

Opening of a Left Bank Channel from Bhadra Reservoir.—The channel is in service over a length of 8½ miles. The last strip of 1/4 mile of the channel proposed for construction is reported to have not been taken for want of approval of the Health Department. An outlay of Rs. 115 has been incurred in July 1954 on its maintenance.

Gadimakunte Tank.—This work is reported to have been completed. An outlay of Rs. 1,512 has been incurred on its upkeep, information, etc.

Belagumba Tank.—This work is reported to be nearing completion and an outlay of Rs. 5,080 has been incurred during July 1954. The following works are in progress:—

Name of work	Outlay in July 1954
Construction of an anecut across the Suvarnamukhi River ...	Rs. 12,027
Construction of an anecut across Lokapavani River near Bolenahalli ...	3,466
Muthurayanakere near Somnayakanahalli ...	2,077

Reclamation and Desilting of Tanks.—Reports of progress made under these schemes have been received from eight Divisions. The outlay incurred during July 1954 in each District is indicated in the statement noted below.

Sl.	Division	Restoration	Desilting
		Rs.	Rs.
	Sagar	4,220	182
	Chickmagalur	7,328	4,425
	Nanjangud	3,714	...
	Mysore	4,060	...
	Tumkur	19,858	...
	Bangalore	5,267	...
	Malavalli	412	...
	Shimoga	15,088	...
	Total	59,957	4,607

Issue of pumpsets.—The Superintendent, Bhadravathi Power and Light has reported that four pumps were issued on Hire Purchase and that 15 pumps were serviced. Power lines are reported to have been extended over a length of 19,890 feet during July 1954. One electrical pumpset valued at Rs. 766 and three diesel oil pumpsets of the value of Rs. 6,922 and one Persian wheel valued at Rs. 855 were issued on Hire Purchase during the month from the Department of Food Production.

An outlay of Rs. 378 has been incurred during July 1954 on the maintenance of the pumpset at Neelasoge.

Land Improvement Schemes.—Rapid progress is reported in the construction of a pick-up across Hebbahalla which is the only Major Land Improvement Scheme taken up. An outlay of Rs. 43,329 has been incurred during July 1954 on these works. An extent of 4,000 acres has already been benefited by this work.

Extensions and Improvement of Channels.—The outlay incurred under this scheme during July 1954 is noted below :—

		Rs.
Sagar Division	...	1,563
Nanjangud Division	...	1,319
Mysore Division	...	9,154
Tumkur Division	...	13,611
Bangalore Division	...	19,074
Malavalli Division	...	5,895
Chickmagalur Division	...	10,863
Shimoga Division	...	6,573
Hassan Division	...	270
Mandya Division	...	669
Total		68,991

Supply Schemes

Distribution of manures.—The following table indicates the quantities of

manures distributed for sale to agriculturists during July 1954 :—

District	Ammonium Sulphate	Quantity		Oil Cake
		Superphos- phate		
	T. Mds. lbs.	T. Mds. lbs.	T. Mds. lbs.	
Shimoga	86 26 7	15 64 16	4 44 17	
Chitaldrug	111 9 17	14 33 9	0 3 17	
Chickmagalur	41 11 17	0 14 0	... ..	
Bangalore	320 49 0	2 54 0	0 25 0	
Tumkur	49 82 0	10 42 7	... ..	
Kolar	37 0 8	10 49 14	... ..	
Bellary	180 9 24	8 2 10	... ..	
Mandya	1,017 0 0	129 0 0	0 0 25	
Mysore	81 27 14	25 0 0	0 41 4	
Total	1,924 6 8	211 19 0	5 35 7	

Distribution of Seeds

District	Paddy	Ragi	Jola
Chickmagalur	25-86	0-65	0-29
Bangalore	73-22	19-94	0-30
Mysore	136-64	4-11	1-60
Tumkur	120-91	11-85	...
Mandya	49-25	...	...
	405-95	31-55	2 18

Plant Protection.—In Shimoga District paddy crops in Bhadravati, Sagar and Thirthahalli Taluks, were attacked by leftispa and hispa. The attack was checked by adopting remedial measures.

Jola crop in Turuvekere Taluk of Tumkur District was attacked by stemborer. Attack by aplish heliothis was reported in Chitaldrug District. The staff have taken remedial measures to bring the attack under control in these districts also.

Compost Work.—The Bio-Chemist in charge of the Scheme has reported that during the quarter ending 30th June 1954, the quantity of 11,209 tons of compost was prepared out of Urban Waste. Out of the unsold stock of the last quarter and the quantity prepared during the quarter ending June 1954, a quantity of 14,600 tons was sold during the quarter ending June 1954. A quantity of 22,038 tons of compost was in stock at the end of June 1954 quarter.

SUBSIDISED IRRIGATION WELLS AND THE GROWTH OF CULTIVATION

Rich as Mysore is in tanks, reservoirs, anecuts and other irrigation facilities, recent failure of seasonal rains has disclosed that mere abundance of surface reservoirs, which are themselves dependent on rainfall does not offer sufficient security against distress. The need to have a more stable, if less abundant source of water supply became all the more keenly felt during and immediately after the war years—which were also years of scanty rainfall—as the State was deficit in food-grains and could not afford to leave unused any land capable of growing food crops.

Geological surveys have disclosed that certain parts of the State are rich in underground springs, which if tapped by means of wells could yield a sufficient supply of water to irrigate considerable extents of land to yield quick results and help cultivation of food crops. In fact, irrigation by means of wells has been a common feature practically all over the State, on account of the small initial outlay and the quick results yielded, except in areas served by river channels, and is particularly widespread in the Districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug. With an organized scheme for affording State assistance for the construction of such wells, a great impetus could be given to the digging of new wells utilising the local resources and thus enriching the State's water resources.

As early as March 1946, *i.e.*, exactly a quinquennium in advance of the First Five-Year Plan, the Government of Mysore formulated a scheme for subsidising the construction of such wells to induce raiyats to sink irrigation wells to raise food crops in view of the widespread adverse seasonal conditions and consequent distress that prevailed then. The

scheme as at first sanctioned was applied with special concessions to the dry districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug where draughts were both frequent and severe. In the case of these three districts, the Government allowed a subsidy of 50 per cent of the cost of the well, subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 in each case. This was made applicable at the same time to the other districts of the State, also subject to a lower money limit, *viz.*, 25 per cent of the cost of the well. The advantages of the subsidy are admissible only in the case of wells, including deepening of existing wells, the water of which was utilised for growing specified food crops such as paddy, ragi, jola, wheat, etc. Recently, however, vegetables and fruits have also been added to this list and it has been laid down that one or other of these crops should be grown on the land irrigated by the well for at least five years after tapping water. Under the scheme, there is no bar for grant of subsidy for more than one well to raiyats owning large extents of land. It has also been laid down that a minimum of one and half acres at least should be irrigated by each well to entitle it to a subsidy. One of the essential features of the scheme has been that special importance has been laid on expeditious completion of the well utilising the local resources. It was laid down at first that the well should be completed within the close of the official year in which a subsidy was granted or six months from the date of sanction whichever was later. These limits have been slightly relaxed in view of the very difficult years for agriculturists that followed, but the emphasis on speedy execution of wells continues to remain.

To begin with, a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was made available per year for distribution under the scheme and in addition loans at special concession rates were sanctioned for completing the wells. The scheme has been extended from year to year, each succeeding sanction liberalising it and enhancing the limit of subsidy and providing larger budget allotments. In 1948, on repeated representations made on the floor of the Legislature that the limit of Rs. 500 per well fixed under the scheme was comparatively low in view of the high cost of materials as well as labour, the limit was enhanced to Rs. 1,000 per well.

Under the First Five-Year-Plan

In 1949-50, however, a Committee appointed by the Central Government to examine the question of increasing food production in the country considered several schemes and made certain proposals which have been called "Three-Year Food Production Plan". This plan included the grant of financial aid to the States to promote the construction of irrigation wells. In order to entitle the State to this aid, the State scheme had to be modified so as to fall in line with the All-India Scheme. Accordingly, the scheme was modified from the 18th March 1950 so as to limit the outright subsidy payable per well to half its cost not exceeding Rs. 500 in any case; a loan was also admissible in every case subject to the condition that the amount of loan should not be more than Rs. 500 per well and that the amount of loan *plus* outright subsidy put together should not exceed half the total cost.

A further modification of the Scheme was made in the year 1952-53 (*i.e.*, 1st July 1952), in pursuance of certain decisions taken at a conference of States' representatives and other experts on the Grow More Food Scheme, held at New Delhi in April 1952, so as to bring the

State scheme in conformity with the All-India Policy. The modifications made were that the amount of outright subsidy per well was limited to Rs. 250 but not exceeding 25 per cent of its total cost and that a loan was admissible in addition, subject to a maximum of Rs. 750 per well. The scheme has been continued during the year 1953-54 also on the same conditions with the modification that the limit of outright grant per well was extended to Rs. 500 in the case of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts, in view of the successive droughts that impoverished the raiyats in these three Districts, and the consequent need to show them special concessions. The scheme was accepted by the team of experts headed by Sri Rama Murthy, sent by the Government of India last year to study the famine conditions in the State and make long-term proposals to fight the spectre of famine. It is also continued for the current year with a uniform rate of subsidy of Rs. 250 per well in view of the general improvement in the seasonal conditions.

The Scheme of minor irrigation has proved exceedingly popular, particularly as it has been complemented by the allied scheme for supplying irrigation pump-sets on hire-purchase system which is administered by the Grow More Food and the Electrical Departments. A number of new wells under this scheme has already been provided with irrigation pumps and is yielding very good results. From the inception up to the 30th June 1953, a total sum of Rs. 33,44,500 has been allotted for grant to raiyats to construct these subsidised wells and as many as 3,300 wells had been completed and another 3,131 wells were under progress; the approximate quantity of food grains raised under these wells for the year 1952-53 being 6,193 tons. Assuming that these also have since been completed, the cost to Government per well works

out to about Rs. 550. Though the minimum extent required to be cultivated under these 6,000 and odd wells will be about 10,000 acres, the additional extent actually irrigated is over 19,600 acres which works to a cost of Rs. 160 to Government for irrigating one acre of land. Considering the fact that the cost per acre of irrigation under major irrigation works out to over Rs. 1,000 per acre, this would appear to be a very cheap means of providing irrigation facilities. Moreover, the duty of irrigation water from a well is much more than canal water, the reason being that absorption

during the process of irrigation is comparatively low. And it has the further advantage that it allows patches of irrigated land in the midst of dry areas affording the various indirect advantages that the availability of water in the midst of dry parts invariably brings with it.

Perhaps it may be stated with impunity that as Mysore has lead in the matter of providing tanks and reservoirs, so she has taken the lead in the matter of irrigation wells too, and consequently there is an increase in the area under irrigation which is one of the main objectives before the country.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES TO CHECK CRIMES

Public Co-operation Sought

With a view to check and control the growing number of thefts, Station Vigilance Committees have been formed in all stations in the Bangalore Corporation area. The total number of members on the roll is 140. It is very encouraging to note that many respectable persons are voluntarily coming forward to serve on the Committees.

The meeting of the members of the Vigilance Committees of the Bangalore Corporation Area and all the Police Officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspectors, was held at the Dally Memorial Hall, Bangalore, on 19th September 1954, and was addressed by the Inspector-General of Police who wanted the members to furnish immediate information to the Police as it is very necessary that Police should be in the know of crime and connected information.

He appealed to the members of the Vigilance Committees and the public to treat a Policeman as their friend and to extend their co-operation in mitigating the incidence of crimes in the City. He observed that even if there were to be a million khaki clothed Policemen, detection of crime would be impossible in the absence of co-operation from the people. If there was increase in the incidence of crime, people criticise the Police that they did not act in time and did not do things as they should. Police, after all, were one of them and they should know whatever happened in their limits. They would be posted with up-to-date information if people co-operated with the Police.

He observed that from his ripe old experience, he was confident that the Station Vigilance Committees would be a great success if the members worked in the true spirit of co-operation and, therefore, requested them not to entertain any doubt as to the success of the organisation.

Appreciating the Members' enthusiasm in participating in the day's meeting, the Inspector-General of Police appealed to them either to write to him or speak to him in person, about any useful suggestion they had in this connection at any time.

He explained that the main work of the Police was three-fold, *viz.*, maintenance of law and order, crime and traffic. Crime was further divided into two sections—Prevention and Detection. He appealed to the members for their co-operation in this three-fold work of the Police.

The Inspector-General of Police further said that since assuming office, he was trying to introduce certain reforms. In Madras, there was a system of patrolling round the clock with up-to-date wireless equipment. He hoped that in the near future the requisite equipment would be installed in Bangalore. He also said that Police Officers should educate the public in the maintenance of law and order by propaganda through loud-speakers, fixed to motor vans before prosecuting people for its violation.

A few members speaking welcomed the formation of the Station Vigilance Committees and expressed that the Committee Members should be free from party feelings, politics, and communal feelings to achieve the maximum success of this organisation. Some of the members sought for protection to the informants. The District Superintendents of Police said that there is provision of law to protect the informants and assured that the Police would certainly give due protection to such people. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, thanked the members of the Committees for their kind co-operation in responding to the invitation and attending the meeting.

THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR MYSORE

BY SRI K. T. BHASHYAM, B.A., B.L.,
Chairman, Mysore Legislative Council.

I. Honnemaradu Project (I)

There is a wrong impression, even among those who ought to be better informed, that Mysore is generating more electricity than it can consume. The fact is that we are already consuming all the power we are at present generating and are in dire need of more if we are to keep pace with our industrial expansion.

A few years ago, when I was in charge of electricity in the State, a gentleman by name Mr. Trone visited us, as he said, under instructions from Pandit Nehru. He was to make a roving survey of our industries and generation of power in particular. After going the rounds, he met us—the Cabinet—in Mysore and in passing made the astounding remark that we were generating power without knowing how to consume it. We had then completed the first stage of the Jog Works and were going on with the construction of the second. We were actually within sight of the entire consumption of the power we were producing, and naturally I felt astonished at the statement of the gentleman whom we were expected to look upon as an authority. I then detailed to him the facts and figures concerning the quantity of power generated and the quantity consumed showing how little was left over for the contemplated expansion of our industries. Strangely, however, he would not be convinced and was intent on running us down when his wife took up our side and he was for the moment silenced. Since then I have always had a vague feeling that many, otherwise intelligent, men carry the same wrong impression

that we have abundant energy on hand and going without use. When the Finance Commission headed by Mr. Neogy was here to find out what we needed by way of Central Financial assistance for our projects, nobody put forward the need for further generation of power; for, when I expostulated with them citing Honnemaradu as of the highest priority they felt helpless in view of the fact, as they stated, that the Government did not put it forward and what could they do if only the Chairman of the Legislative Council urged it! The latest in the line are the Andhra Advocates who in claiming back Tungabhadra Project for themselves are alleged to have stated before the States Reorganisation Commission that "Mysore already generates more power than it can use." Their ignorance is not surprising in view of the fact that many of our own friends are under that impression. It is well that every one of us who counts for anything in the public life of the country understands the situation as it really is instead of having loose and incorrect notions about it. Before proceeding further I must confess to a feeling of satisfaction that the present Chief Minister in a speech at Bombay has stated—correctly indeed—that we have run short of power and that as a matter of fact the starting of the contemplated Fertiliser Factory at Bhadravati has had to be postponed for want of power. And he has rightly urged the necessity of including the Honnemaradu Project in the Second Five-Year Plan. A perusal of the facts and figures regarding the generation and consumption of power in Mysore will convince any

one of the fact that without additional generation of power and that immediately, we will have to sit marking time and see other States marching ahead of us and our own people left wallowing in poverty.

Power is now being generated in Mysore at three stations as follows :—

Sivasamudram (Cauvery) ...	42,000 K. Ws.
Shimsha " ...	17,200 K. Ws.
Jog (Sharavathi) ...	1,20,000 K. Ws.

1,79,200 K. Ws.

with an installed capacity of 1,79,200 K.Ws. It is common knowledge that the firm supply can only be about 75 per cent of the installed capacity and therefore the available power supply is only 1,42,000 K. Ws. in all. As a matter of fact an average of less than 30,000 K. Ws. is generated at Siva and only about 75,000 K. Ws. at Jog, the total available supply being only about 115 to 120 thousand K. Ws. effective, between all the three stations. Already we are outrunning our supply.

Out of this only about 90,000 and odd K. Ws. was available in 1949 when Mr. Trone was here and the entire power was being utilised, the second stage of the Jog works not yet having been completed. It might be remembered that the Krishna-rajasagara ran dry and power generation at Sivasamudram was reduced in consequence and Mysore City was threatened with want of power even for street lighting. We had then to rush through our transmission line work from Bhadravathi to Mysore and switch on Jog power to light the City of Mysore and adjoining territories! And yet Mr. Trone made the astounding statement he did! And what is more astounding, still some of our own men big in their own way believed him or pretended to believe in him!

And now out of this 142,000 K. Ws, the peak load in April 1954 was 112,000 K. Ws. Eleven thousand five-hundred K. Ws had

been promised to Bombay long ago and any day it will be tapped by them. Their internal distribution system is almost complete and they will draw power from us almost immediately. About 6,000 K.Ws. is biletteed for South Canara and about 11,550 K. Ws is required for the additional electric pig iron furnace which is coming up at Bhadravathi. Where is there any power left for even normal expansion, let alone industrial development?

It has been the experience of the department that normal expansion needs about 300 K. Ws. a month or about 3,600 K. Ws. a year. There is not a single K.W. of power left for it; and the Fertiliser Factory alone will need 30,000 K. Ws.!

And you cannot produce electricity all in a second! It will take anywhere from three to five years at least before you can transmit power from a station. That is why Mr. Hayath, that far-seeing, capable officer, who was our Chief Electrical Engineer urged as far back as 1948 to take immediate steps to generate additional power. If we had taken his advice, we would not have been in this quandary now. It is something that now at least there seems some hope that after all Government will do something in the direction of enabling people to have more power available to them.

We have 16,000 villages big and small out of which, including the cities and towns, we supplied power only to 600 and odd! And we have been at this for over half a century! And we were the pioneers and the first in Hydro-electric power in the East! What a sad commentary on our ability and efficiency!

It is no doubt true that financial integration crippled us for the moment. It is a strange irony of fate that while we were fighting for an additional income from the Centre on account of our due share in customs, salt, post and telegraph, etc., not only was it denied to us but our railways, income-tax, certain excise duties and

other incomes normally accruing to us were taken away from us. That was the tragedy of the administration then, apart of course from various other tragedies, such as the acuteness of the food situation, the immoderate expectation of the people for miracles consequent on the new-born independence and the corresponding wave of disappointment and indignation on finding that the Ministers were only human and could perform no miracles, and so on. We had no doubt some reserves which stood us in good stead and on electricity alone, during the four years and a half we were in office, we spent more than Rs. six crores. But that is nothing in comparison with what we needed.

The position now is more favourable. Shri V. T. Krishnamachari, who was ill at that time, is a fair minded and sympathetic gentleman whose absence at that time I felt very keenly indeed. He said a few days back when I met him in Delhi that he is awaiting blue prints from the Government of Mysore and I have requested the Government here to expedite the despatch. In passing I may also state that the World Bank were willing to find the money for us; only, we had to get the Government of India to give priority to the scheme. But who can urge for that priority if not the Government of Mysore?

I am definitely of opinion that the highest priority has to be given to the generation of additional power. The entire prosperity of Mysore depends upon it. Take any modern city, town or country, and you will find that it owes its prosperity let alone beauty, cleanliness, comfort and convenience—to the copious supply of power that it commands. Lift irrigation is rightly becoming popular and is resulting in increased agricultural production. Industrial development needs more and more power. Every village

needs to be electrified to tone up both the material and mental standards of the people. I have found that the people of a village supplied with electricity are far more active and more enterprising than their neighbours. They think in terms of a higher standard of life, of increasing their income, of lift irrigation pumps, of power-looms or other cottage industries, and the like. Electric traction which is so common in other countries is yet to come into our State! The average consumption of electricity in other countries is an index of their prosperity and is many times more than ours; and let us remember nature is bounteous to us as she is not to them! The per capita consumption of electricity in the U. S. A., Canada, Norway and Sweden, in Switzerland and in other countries runs into four figure kilowatts whereas it is less than 50 in Mysore and still less in other parts of India. The figures for the year 1951-52 are as follows :—

Per capita consumption of Power for 1951-52.

Norway	...	5,529	KW
Canada	...	4,282	,
Sweden	...	2,904	,
U. S. A.	...	2,541	,
Switzerland	...	2,252	,
New Zealand	...	1,519	,
Australia	...	1,353	,
U. K.	...	1,229	,
Finland	...	1,099	"
Belgium	...	1,088	"
Union of South Africa	...	971	,
France	...	902	,
Austria	...	900	,
Italy	...	664	,
Netherlands	...	608	,
Denmark	...	538	,
Japan	...	505	"
India	...	17	"
Delhi	...	68.48	,
Bombay	...	43.95	,
Bengal (West)	...	41.68	,
Mysore	...	41.05	,
T. C. State	...	16.91	,
Madras	...	10.62	"
U. P.	...	7.24	"

Even in India it will be seen that though we were the first in the field and had a start of more than a decade over the rest of the country, Bombay, Bengal and Delhi are ahead of us in this matter. Steam, coal and oil are not only expensive and scarce to be had; but, also, not one of them can compare with electricity either in the matter of economy or in that of efficiency. And we in Mysore have such abundant sources of Hydro-electric power that there is no excuse for us to remain poor and miserable as we are.

And now let us consider the sources and their priorities. In Mysore State, as it is to-day, there are at least four fairly big sources of Hydro-electric Power. They are Sivasamudram, Shimsha, Meke-datu and Honnemaradu.

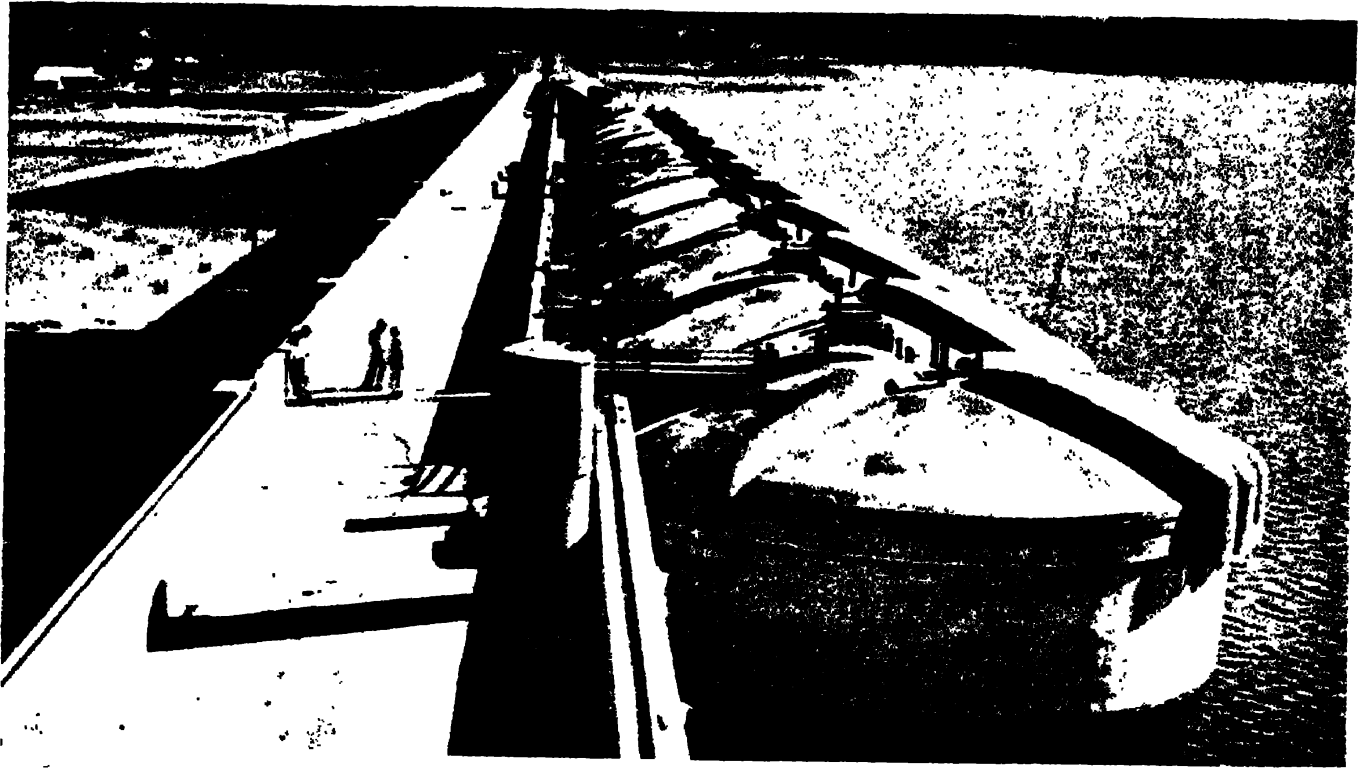
At Shimsha Station, it is the Cauvery that is generating power and not the Shimsha river. About 300 cusecs are diverted from the Cauvery and made to fall at Shimsha where the fall is 600 feet compared with only a 400 feet fall at Sivasamudram. Another 600 cusecs could be diverted to Shimsha whereby an additional power of about 12,000 Kilo Watts over and above what we are now generating both at Siva and Shimsha could be obtained. The estimated cost of this scheme is about 320 lakhs of rupees which comes to about Rs. 2,760 per Kilo Watt.

We can construct a reservoir across the river Shimsha and utilise its waters at the Shimsha Station. This scheme is estimated to cost about 700 lakhs and about 45,000 Kilo Watts could be generated. The cost per Kilo Watt works out at about Rs. 1,550.

The Mekedatu scheme across the Cauvery is estimated to cost about Rs. 440 lakhs and is expected to generate about 22,000 Kilo Watts working out at Rs. 2,000 per Kilo Watt.

If the Kapini reservoir and the Hemavati reservoir are constructed as they

should be—and I shall write about them in another article—more power could be generated both at Shimsha and at Meke-datu. But the cost per Kilo Watt will not go down beyond a few hundred rupees and in any case not below Rs. 1,000. Last and the best is the Honnemaradu scheme. The Sharavati has a copious supply of water, the average for the last forty years being 160,000 m.c. feet and is entirely free for power generation, the river running on rocky grounds and among ravines and gorges. There is little or no possibility of irrigation on either side of the river. A dam across the river on the rocky beds near Linganamakhi—not far from Honnemaradu can store about 100,000 m. c. feet of water, that is more than twice as much as the Krishnaraja Sagara whose storage capacity is 45,000 m.c. feet. The Ane Bylu site popularly known as AB site, about three miles below the present Jog Station is almost ideal for a generating station. In fact I have often wondered why the talented engineers of Mysore chose the present Jog Station for building the Power House. They have hewn out of steep and threatening rocks a small site which cannot bear any expansion and the cost of hewing out the space has itself come to about Rs. 20 lakhs! And buttresses have to be built year after year to keep the rocks from rolling down on the Station House. They could have built the station at the AB site and we could have easily expanded the station without having to begin all over again. I have questioned many an engineer of those days and they explain the choice on the ground that a small station was all that was contemplated and a power house at AB site would have entailed disproportionate cost—a very plausible ground no doubt but not very satisfactory. Administrators and statesmen who look only at the present and do not take the future—at least a reasonably near future—into consideration



Syphons at Hireblanagar Dam, Jog.



Inauguration of the sale of Khadi Hundis was performed by the Chief Minister, Sri K. Hanumanthaiya on 23rd September 1954 at the Secretariat. Some of the Journalists are seen purchasing the Hundis.



Students of St. Philomena College, Mysore constructing a road near Mysore.
(Photo—Geetha Studio, Mysore).



Another view of the students of St. Philomena College, Mysore, at work.
(Photo—Geetha Studio, Mysore).

do a disservice to the country. Mysore was already in the van of progress and many industries were already in contemplation and one should have expected that the demand for power would far outstrip the supply such as was contemplated at the time. Anyway that is a thing of the past and we will do well to be grateful for what was achieved and take a lesson, if we can, for the future. They meant well though they might have acted more wisely indeed.

At the AB site the fall is about 1,500 feet as compared with the fall of less than 1,000 feet at Jog. It is estimated that the entire scheme would cost about Rs. 35 crores and that power could be generated to the extent of nearly half a million kilowatts. The cost of generating one kilowatt of power comes to about Rs. 700 to 800. This is about the cheapest power generating station.

It could be taken up in two stages, the first stage costing about Rs. 22 crores and generating about 200,000 Kilo Watts. The first stage could be completed in six years, the second stage taking about four years more.

None of the schemes can be completed in less than three to five years and seeing that in six years we can generate ten times power as much as elsewhere and at a comparatively cheaper rate, I have a strong feeling that the highest priority should be given to the Honnemaradu scheme.

The generators at Sivasamudram are all old and may any day begin to give trouble. There are six machines of 8,000 Kilo Watts each and four each of 6,000 Kilo Watts making in all 42,000 Kilo Watts. Of the six I learn that one is out of order and most of the remaining are as old as 30 years and getting inefficient and expensive to keep in repairs from time to time. The Power Transformers are also about 30 years old—more than the normal

time expected of them to serve efficiently. The H.T. Breakers on the lines and transformers are very old and have low rupturing capacities. In a grid system such as we have and intend to perfect they cannot be relied upon. They have all to be replaced in the near future if not immediately and we can no longer continue to rely on these old machines, transformers and H.T. breakers with any sense of security. Immediate action is necessary if we are to avert a catastrophe.

Considered from this point of view the diversion of the Cauvery waters to the Shimsha Station appears to be more feasible and urgent. Even if only the remaining 600 cusecs are diverted to Shimsha, leaving Sivasamudram as a seasonal station working from June to December, a total quantity of 51,600 Kilo Watts could be generated and the cost has been recently estimated at 346 lakhs. It has been stated that since irrigation in the Nugu valley will take a long time, a large quantity of water from the 4,000 m. c. feet at that reservoir could also be utilised giving an aggregate of 1,200 cusecs at Shimsha whereby about 75,000 Kilo Watts could be generated. If the Kapini reservoir is also taken up—as it must be—a still larger quantity of power could be generated at Shimsha. It has been estimated that at present, however, with an expenditure of Rs. 346 lakhs, an additional power of about 12,000 Kilo Watts could be generated.

Three circumstances are urging for the immediate undertaking of the Cauvery Falls works at Shimsha, (1) the urgent need to relieve the tension on the Sivasamudram works, (2) the immediate need of additional power even if it be only a few thousands K.Ws. and (3) the comparative low cost of the overall expenditure on the project.

In fact this project was included in the First Five-Year Plan and the public are entitled to know why it has not been

implemented yet nor even begun. I find that a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for it in this year's budget; but no sanction has been given by the Government!

It is estimated that the work can be completed and full power transmitted all within three years or even less. I cannot help remarking that unless we start at once with some scheme or other for generation of additional power we shall be nowhere in the march of progress. Let us understand the position clearly. Our present capacity for production of power is a firm supply of 142,000 K.Ws. The peak load is about 112,000 K.Ws. The additional load demand in 1954-55 is estimated at 44,650 K.Ws. making a peak load of about 150,000 K.Ws.! And in 1955-56 there is an additional firm commitment of about 20,000 K.Ws. raising the peak load to about 170,000 K.Ws. There are heavy promises beyond 1956 to the tune of over 140,000 K.Ws. which is staggering. How are we going to meet these demands as and when they arise?

Any further delay in taking up both the Shimsha (Cauvery Division) and the Honnemaradu is most undesirable to say the least of it. It is fraught with danger since the possibility of a breakdown at Sivasamudram is imminent.

I learn that the Government of India have given the green light to the Government of Mysore to go ahead with the Shimsha scheme. If the Honnemaradu scheme is to wait till after the completion of the Shimsha, it is better to take up Honnemaradu first and Shimsha thereafter. If, however, Honnemaradu could be taken up in a year or two, side by side with the Shimsha—which I doubt very much whether we can—there can be no objection. That is a matter to be decided at the Ministerial level. It would be interesting to know what has happened to the Rs. 135 lakhs which I learn was given to the Mysore Government for the

Shimsha-Cauvery scheme. If it had been started we should have gone some way ahead with the project. How has the money been utilised? And if it has been diverted, why was it so done and on whose authority?

I am glad to find that the present administration is keen on Honnemaradu. So will the Planning Commission be the moment they are convinced of its usefulness. It is for the Government to put forward their case with all facts and figures accurately set down. This must be expedited.

I have gone through the scheme in great detail. I can confidently state that the State can derive a nett annual income of more than three crores of rupees from it—apart from the development of industries, electrification of every village, assistance to neighbouring provinces and the increased standard of life in the country as a consequence.

That a few acres of land will be submerged and a few villages will have to be shifted is only incidental to all such schemes. The people who will thus be disturbed have to be compensated liberally and rehabilitated comfortably, both of which have been provided for in the Honnemaradu scheme. I see that some friends in Shimoga are perturbed over the project. May I assure them that they need not be? It is to their credit that we are in the State enjoying the benefits of electricity from Jog and the entire State will be grateful to them if they will enable us to enjoy a copious supply of power from Honnemaradu. The alternatives suggested by them have all been examined by technical experts and found not feasible. I hope they will co-operate with a full heart and earn the gratitude of millions of people whom they will benefit by pushing through with the scheme. I wish them and the Government Godspeed in their endeavours to make the Honnemaradu scheme a success.

PUNISHMENT OF CORRUPT OFFICIALS

Anti-Corruption and Efficiency Audit Work in August 1954

At the commencement of the month under report, there were 311 petitions pending in the Branch. During the month, 74 petitions were received, thus bringing the total to 385. Out of these, 56 petitions containing allegations of a less serious nature were referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions examined or enquired into, allegations made in 44 cases were found to be either false or incapable of proof. Enquiries or action instituted in eight cases resulted as follows :—

One Sub-Inspector of Police was reduced as a Jamedar and his promotion as Sub-Inspector was ordered to be deferred for the next two years. One Police Constable was compulsorily retired. In the case of one Superintending Engineer (now Deputy Chief Engineer), it was ordered that the promotion normally due to him be not given to him. One Revenue Inspector was reduced by one increment and it was also ordered that he should not be posted to any executive charge for three years. A sum of Rs. 268-15-0 was ordered to be recovered from a retired Superintendent of Power and Lighting and it was also ordered that his pension be reduced by Rs. 10 per mensem. One Line Inspector of the Electrical Department was warned. A sum of Rs. 18-5-0 was ordered to be recovered from a Police Inspector. In the case of a Traffic Supervisor, it was ordered that his next increment be sanctioned only if his work and conduct are found to be completely satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 352-8-0 being the value of certain Malki less the amount originally paid by the parties was ordered to be recovered from one Amildar and one Revenue Inspector in equal proportions with a warning. In the case of the Revenue Inspector, it was further ordered that he be reverted to the clerical line.

Action was taken in respect of two private buses and a lorry for infringement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and also in respect of two Government buses for non-issue of tickets and overloading.

On completion of preliminary enquiries, a charge was framed against a Police Jamedar. After completion of necessary enquiries, final report was submitted against one Sub-Inspector of Police.

Efficiency Audit Branch

The following offices and institutions were inspected :—

1. Executive Engineer's Office at Hassan ;
2. Public Works Sub-Division Office, Bangarpet ;
3. Public Works No. I Sub-Division, Tumkur ;
4. Taluk Office, Kolar, and,
5. Fruit Research Station, Hesarghatta.

Notes on the above inspections are under transmission to the concerned Heads of Departments for taking necessary action. Serious irregularities observed are being brought to the notice of the Government.

Surprise visits were paid to the Taluk Offices at Gubbi, Chiknaikanahalli, Mulbagal and to the Sub-Registry Offices at Kolar and Chiknaikanahalli. The irregularities noticed have been brought to the notice of the concerned Officers for taking necessary action.

Allegations against a Superintendent of the Insurance Department, allegations against the former Head Master of the Middle School at Kempapura Agrahara, Bangalore, and allegations against the Gardens Department regarding misappropriation of sale proceeds of plants and misuse of the services of gardeners, etc. were enquired into.

IMPORTANT EVENTS—

Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, visited Tumkur, Sibi, Bellary on 2nd September 1954 and heard representations of local people.

* * *

The Chief Minister inaugurated the new Municipal Council Hall at Chitaldrug on 3rd September 1954. An address was presented to the Chief Minister by the Municipal Council on that occasion.

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Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home and Industries, inaugurated the College of Commerce Alumni Association in Bangalore on 2nd September 1954.

* * *

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, addressed the Diploma-holders of the Mysore Forest Rangers School in Bangalore on 2nd September 1954.

Sri Kadidal Manjappa, Minister for Revenue and Public Works, visited Sira, Hanagal on 3rd September 1954. He visited Hospet, Kampli, Kurugodu, Siruguppa and Bellary on 6th September 1954.

Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Law and Education, visited the Government Training School in Hospet on 5th September 1954 and addressed the students.

* * *

Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister of Mysore, addressed a public meeting at the B.D.A. Stadium, Bellary, on 6th September 1954.

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, visited Duggavatti and inspected the Forest Regeneration plots on 2nd September 1954. He visited Hospet, Kudligi on 3rd September 1954 and on 6th, he visited Siruguppa and Bellary.

Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Law and Education, laid the Foundation-stone of the *Kreeda Mantapa* at Chitaldrug on the 6th September 1954 in the presence of Srinan Maharaja Niranjana Jagadguru Sree Sri Jayadeva Murugarajendra Swamiji, who has given a donation for its construction. Addresses were presented to Sree Sri Swamiji and the Minister.

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, declared open the new building and the market-yard of the Chitaldrug Regulated Market at Chitaldrug on 8th September 1954.

* * *

The Minister for Revenue and Public Works presided over the Conference of Secretaries to Government, Heads of Departments and Accountant-General on 9th September 1954.

* * *

Sri Kadidal Manjappa, Minister for Revenue and Public Works, laid the Foundation-stone for the Merchants' Clerks' Colony at Chitaldrug on the 8th September 1954.

* * *

The Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health visited Bagepalli and other places in Kolar District and

heard representations of the local people on the 6th September 1954.

* * *

The Chief Minister visited Bombay on the 8th September 1954 and held discussions with the Chief Minister of Bombay regarding the supply of electricity to the Bombay State.

* * *

Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Law and Labour, declared open the Tourist Information Office in Bangalore on the 11th September 1954

* * *

Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home and Industries, unveiled the portrait of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic, on the occasion of the 27th Anniversary of the 'Tainadu' Daily Paper on 12th September 1954.

* * *

The Minister for Home and Industries inaugurated the Basappa Intermediate College Association on the 14th September 1954.

* * *

The Minister for Law and Education presided on the occasion of the closing ceremony of the Nayaks' Training Camp of the Bharath Seva Dal at Doddaballapur on the 14th September 1954.

* * *

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, presided on the occasion of the 94th birthday celebrations of Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, Ex-Dewan of Mysore, held under the auspices of the Central Industrial Financing Co-operative Bank at the Kurubara Sangha Hostel on the 15th September 1954.

* * *

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, inaugurated the Mahatma Gandhi High School Students' Association

and performed the Switch-on Ceremony of electric lights at Gorur on the 16th September 1954.

* * *

Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, inaugurated the 20th Annual Conference of the Indian Soap and Toiletries Makers' Association in Bangalore on the 20th September 1954. Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home and Industries, addressed the Conference.

* * *

Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, presided on the occasion of the VI Anniversary of the Mysore Road Transport Department on the 22nd September 1954. Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home and Industries, inaugurated the function.

* * *

The Chief Minister inaugurated the Khadi Hundi Sales Week at the Government Secretariat, Bangalore, on the 23rd September 1954.

* * *

The Chief Minister presided over the Government Secretariat 'Club Day' celebrations on the 23rd September 1954.

* * *

Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, presided over the 26th Annual General Meeting of the State Council of the Bharath Scouts and Girl Guides at the Scout Headquarters, Bangalore, on the 24th September 1954.

* * *

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, inaugurated the Co-operative Training Classes under the new Audit Scheme at the Land Mortgage Bank Hall, Bangalore, on the 23rd September 1954.

* * *

Sri T. Channiah, Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health, visited

Kanakapura on the 26th September 1954 and heard the representations of the local people.

* * *

Sri D. P. Karmarkar, Union Commerce Minister, declared open the **Mysore Dasara Exhibition** on the 27th September 1954 in **Mysore**.

* * *

He visited the **Chidravalli Village** and **Yedehalli Village** on the 16th September 1954.

* * *

The Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health visited **Periyapatna** on

the 17th September 1954 and inspected the Municipal Office and he also visited **Nerlapur Village** on the same day.

* * *

The Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health visited **Arkalgud** on the 18th September 1954 and heard representations of the Municipal Council and the local people.

* * *

Sri Kadidal Manjappa, Minister for Revenue and Public Works presided over the **Nelamangala Taluk Non-Gazetted Officers' Conference** at **Nelamangala** on the 18th September 1954.

PRESS NOTES AND NOTIFICATIONS

ADVISORY BOARD FOR COMMUNITY PROJECT

The State Advisory Board for Community Projects is reconstituted as hereunder* and designated as "The State Advisory Board for Community Projects and National Extension Service Scheme in Mysore".

Chairman.

- *1 The Minister for Agriculture

Members.

- 2 The Chief Secretary to Government
- 3 The Financial Secretary to Government
- 4 The Secretary to Government, Home, Forest and Agricultural Departments.
- 5 The Secretary to Government, Development Department.
- 6 The Secretary to Government, Education Department.
- 7 The Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electrical Departments.
- 8 The Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government and Planning Departments.
- 9 The Director of Industries and Commerce and Commissioner for Economic Development and Planning in Mysore, Bangalore.
- 10 The Director of Public Instruction in Mysore
- 11 The Director of Public Health in Mysore
- 12 The Director of Animal Husbandry in Mysore
- 13 The Commissioner for Local Self-Government in Mysore.
- 14 The Chief Engineer of Mysore
- 15 The Director of Medical Services in Mysore
- 16 The Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Madras.
- 17 The Joint Director of Agriculture and *Ex-officio* Director of Extension Scheme in Mysore.
- 18 The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore
- 19 The Special Officer, Rural Industrialisation Scheme.
- 20 The Chairman of the Adult Education Council
- 21 The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District
- 22 The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya District

- 23 The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District
- 24 The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District
- 25 The Deputy Commissioner, Chikmagalur District.
- 26 The Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug District
- 27 The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District
- 28 The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District
- 29 The Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District
- 30 The Deputy Commissioner, Bellary District

Member—Secretary.

- 31 The Director of Agriculture and *Ex-officio* Development Commissioner for Community Projects and National Extension Service Scheme in Mysore.

DISPOSAL OF PENSION CLAIMS

A conference of Secretaries to Government, Heads of Departments, Deputy Commissioners and other Officers concerned was held this afternoon, the Minister for Revenue and Public Works presiding. The Accountant-General in Mysore was also present.

The Government's desire to eliminate delay in finalising pension claims was stressed by the Minister for Revenue who, in his opening remarks, requested the officers to approach the problem from a humanitarian point of view so that there would be no room in the future for complaints from persons who have retired from service that their claims for pension were not expeditiously disposed of. He also invited suggestions for speeding up the cases that are now pending. A review of cases pending in the various departments was made and several measures for the elimination of delay put forth by the officers discussed. The Minister for Revenue, concluding the meeting, assured that the various suggestions put forth will be considered by Government and all possible steps taken in this behalf early.

SUPPLY OF RICE TO CONSUMERS

In Press Note dated 12th July 1954, it has already been announced that the Government of India have issued orders decontrolling rice throughout the country and that there is no restriction on its movement in the Indian Union.

In view of large stocks of rice available in the open market at reasonable prices and consequent

low off-takes in respect of rice held by Government, it has been decided to hand over a major portion of stocks of rice held by this Government, to the Central Government Reserve. It is, therefore, announced for the information of the public that on or after 1st October 1954, Government's commitments to supply rice and other food grains to consumers intending to draw supplies from Government resources will cease and such consumers will have to obtain their requirements from open markets.

REGISTRATION OF BOILERS

The Indian Boilers Act, 1923, lays down that all boilers exceeding 5 gallons in capacity should be got registered in accordance with the provisions of the Act. It has come to the notice of Government that certain manufacturing firms have been supplying to the public, miniature boilers with incorrect information that their capacity is less than 5 gallons and that these boilers do not come under the purview of the Indian boilers' Act for purposes of registration. It is ascertained that in some cases, such information furnished by manufacturers is not true and that the boilers are found to be more than five gallons in capacity. Such boilers are not being offered for registration and even if so offered, would not be registered under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, as their construction is not in conformity with the conditions laid down for registration of Boilers.

Government wish to impress on all concerned that whoever possesses any boilers of the kind mentioned, should refrain from using them until and unless they have been duly got registered under the Act, failing which they will be liable for prosecution under the said Act. When purchases of such miniature boilers are contemplated, the intending purchasers are advised to consult the Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers to ensure that the boilers do not come under the Indian Boilers Act, 1923, and if they do, that the materials and the construction of the boilers conform to the Indian Boiler Regulations and will be acceptable for purposes of registration under the Indian Boilers Act.

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

The Employment Exchanges in the State registered 1,582 persons during the month of August 1954, of whom 136 were ex-service personnel, 72 women and 1,374 others. The number of vacancies

reported from the Central Government Department and State Government Departments was 78 and from private employers 9, thus bringing the total to 87.

Four hundred and thirty-one persons (27 ex-service personnel and 404 others) were referred to employers against reported vacancies.

Eighty-five persons were placed in employment during the month as against 97 in the previous month. Of those placed, 15 were ex-service personnel and 70 other applicants.

The registrations of 48 ex-service personnel and 1,524 civilians lapsed during the month. 813 ex-service personnel and 8,691 civilians were on the Live Register of the exchanges at the end of the month for employment assistance. From inception of the Organisation up to the end of August 1954, 113,598 persons were registered, 37,324 were submitted against reported vacancies and 7,386 were placed in employment.

KHADI HUNDI SALES

The Government of India have accorded sanction to the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board to launch a scheme of popularising khadi hundi sales and the use of khadi among the public. In pursuance of the above scheme, the Mysore State Khadi and Village Industries Board has proposed to sell khadi hundis worth Rs. 8 lakhs in the State. Arrangements are being made to obtain sufficient stocks of khadi goods from different parts of the country to suit different tastes and the purchasing capacity of the public. A Central Khadi Emporium is proposed to be opened in Bangalore on 2nd October 1954.

The Khadi Hundis are issued in denominations of Rs. 100, Rs. 25, Rs. 5 and Rs. 2. These khadi hundis can be exchanged for khadi goods in any of the khadi bhandars or emporia certified by the Sarva Seva Sangh.

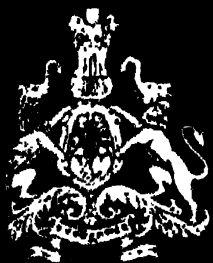
The Khadi Hundi sales were officially inaugurated by the Chief Minister on the 23rd September 1954 at 3-15 P.M. in the Secretariat buildings, and regular sales to the public would commence from the 2nd October 1954 (Gandhi Jayanthi Day) and will close on the 31st December 1954. The Hundis will be valid up to the end of 31st March 1955 for the exchange of Khadi goods.

It is hoped that, with the earnest co-operation of the public, the scheme of popularising khadi in Mysore State will meet with the success that it deserves.

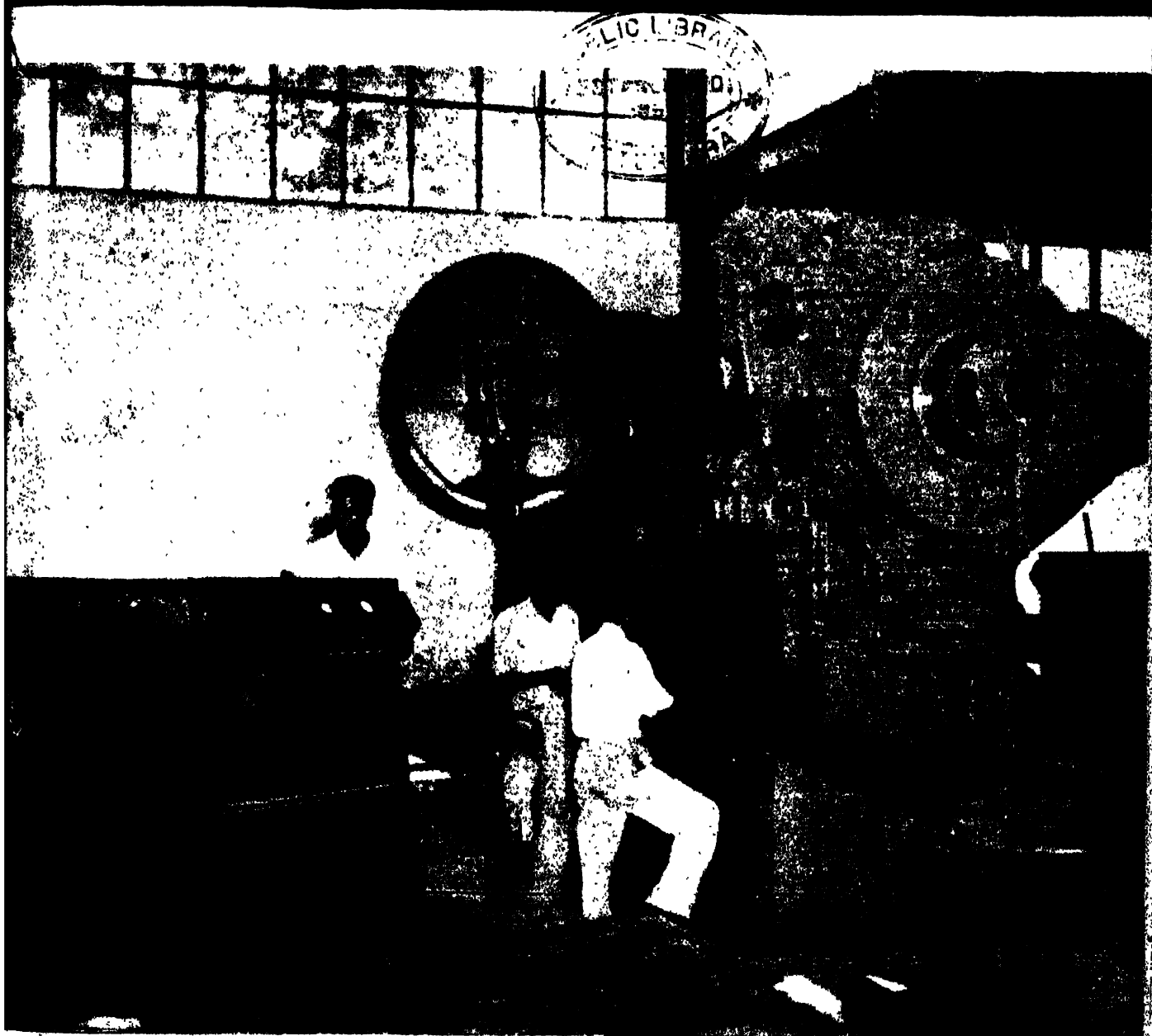
Edited by Sri B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons.), Principal Information Officer.

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COVER PAGE—THE PRESS-BRAKE MACHINE
USED FOR SHAPING THE BODY OF
THE TRANSFORMER AT THE GOVERN-
MENT ELECTRIC FACTORY, BANGALORE.

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

ol. XVIII]

Bangalore, October 1954

[No. 7

REJUVENATION OF THE RURAL PARTS IN MYSORE

Development work in the N.E.S. Blocks

In concurrence with the All-India Programme, the National Extension Service Scheme was inaugurated in the seven districts of Mysore State i.e., Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug, Tumkur, Kolar, on 2nd October 1953, the birthday of the Father of the Nation.

The following taluks have been selected for the formation of the National Extension Service Blocks during the first year of its working :—

1. Ramanagaram-Kanakapura in Bangalore District.
2. Gundlupet in Mysore District.
3. Holenarasipur-Arkalgud in Hassan District.
4. Koppa-Narasimharajapura in Chikmagalur District.
5. Harihar-Davangere in Chitaldrug District.
6. Turuvekere in Tumkur District.
7. Sidlaghatta in Kolar District.
8. Malavalli Block in Mandya District. *

*This block originally started as Extension Centre was converted as N.E.S. Block since 1st April 1954.

The Sub-Division Officer of the Revenue Division in which each of the Blocks situated is the *ex-officio* Project Executive Officer of the Block who is directly subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner of the respective district and is also the Deputy Development Commissioner.

The other personnel of the Block consists of—

- (a) A Block Development Officer.
- (b) An Agricultural Supervisor.
- (c) A Sub-Engineer.

(d) A Social Education Organiser.

(e) A Co-operative Officer.

(f) Ten Village Level Workers.

The Block Office is also manned with necessary clerical staff to attend to the day-to-day routine office work.

During the first quarter of the project year, the work undertaken was of a preliminary nature such as collection of Block statistics, grouping of villages, fixing of Circle Headquarters and Block Headquarters and recruiting of the necessary personnel.

The following are the details of work, in brief, in each of the blocks.

1. Ramanagaram-Kanakapura Block

This Block, which covers parts of Ramanagaram and the adjoining taluk of Kanakapura, consists of 102 villages with a population of 74,563 and an area of 170.9 sq. miles.

The work undertaken in this Block consists of improvement of old compost pits, embedding of earthen pots for collection of cattle urine and improvement of cattle-stalls, establishment of rural industrial co-operative societies, construction of irrigation wells and repairs to a number of soakage pits, latrines and drinking-water wells.

A sum of Rs. 29,420-6-3 has been spent in this block up to 26th September 1954.

2. Gundlupet Block

This Block, covering an area of 547.1 sq. miles, located to the South of Mysore,

in the Mysore-Ooty Road, consists of 119 villages with a total population of 87,861.

The items of work done in this Block consist of the introduction of Japanese method of rice cultivation, double cropping programme and cultivation of Kar Ragi, treatment of mango-plants against hoppers, digging of compost pits, starting of demonstration farms, digging of irrigation wells, supply of electric power for lift irrigation, repairs to old wells and tanks. In addition, Adult Education Centres and recreation camps have been started and community entertainments organised. Construction of soakage pit, and hand flush latrines and drainage is completed.

One breeding bull has been supplied and 400 scrub bulls castrated.

The villagers in this Block have contributed liberally in the shape of donation of lands and labour for the construction of school, hospitals and community hall.

A sum of Rs. 32,227-14-0 has been spent in this block up to 26th September 1954.

3. Holenarasipur-Arkalgud Block

This Block consists of 253 villages with a population of 70,769 and an area of 182 sq. miles.

New compost pits have been dug and old pits renovated and brought into service. Lands have been brought under orchard and vegetable cultivation. Demonstrations of raised bed preparation for nursery raising under Japanese method of cultivation have been conducted and sectional filling of compost pits have been demonstrated in several places.

In addition, fresh katcha roads have been constructed and old roads rigged up, adult education classes started and digging of drinking water is under various stages of progress.

Propaganda regarding the cleaning of villages and keeping the surroundings clean has been done. Villagers have taken

up the work on a full-fledged co-operative basis. Drains are being dug up and metal collected for repairing the road throughout the village.

A sum of Rs. 26,352-3-6 has been spent in this block up to 26th September 1954.

4. Koppa-Narasimharajapura Block

This Block is practically in the heart of Malnad with a rainfall in the area varying from 60" to 100" per annum. It has an area of 584.81 sq. miles with a population of 61,125 spread over 155 villages.

This Block also has taken up works such as digging of compost pits and distribution of fertilisers.

There are 14 Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies, 3 Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies, 11 Credit Societies, 1 Students' Co-operative Society, 1 House Building Co-operative Society and 1 Stores Co-operative Society working in this Block with a total capital of Rs. 2,92,723.

One ordinary school, 12 adult education centres and 2 recreation centres have been started. Culverts, soakage pits, rural latrines and drainage have been constructed.

A sum of Rs. 23,690-13-0 has been spent in this block up to 26th September 1954.

5. Harihar-Davangere Block

This Block is located in the Northern extremity of the State bordering the Bombay Presidency.

This Block covering an area of 233 square miles consists of 108 villages with a population of 66,000.

New compost pits were dug and demonstration farms started.

Five Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies and 21 village societies with a total membership of 1,324 are functioning in the area.

Construction of soak pits, drains and repairs to drinking water wells, irrigation wells and tanks are undertaken.

A sum of Rs. 40,241-2-0 has been spent in this block up to 26th September 1954.

6. Turuvekere Block

This Block consists of 169 villages with a population of 65,646 and covers an area of 202.6 square miles.

Compost demonstration pits were dug and fertilizers and improved types of agricultural implements have been distributed.

There are 9 ordinary Co-operative Societies, 2 Weavers' Co-operative Societies and 6 Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 3,148.

Old drinking water wells were repaired and new wells constructed.

A sum of Rs. 28,084-11-8 has been spent in this block up to 26th September 1954.

7. Sidlaghatta Block

This Block consists of 289 villages with a population of 65,801 and covers an area of 326.88 square miles.

Paddy lands have been cultivated under Japanese method of cultivation. Demonstrations in plant protection work have been conducted. Compost pits were dug and urine pits embedded. Cattle have been treated for various types of diseases.

Irrigation wells have been constructed and tanks have been restored. The Public Works Department undertook the desilting of tanks.

A sum of Rs. 25,172-9-6 has been spent in this Block up to 26th September 1954.

8. Malavalli Block

This Block which was originally started as an Extension Centre about two years ago under the Ford Foundation Scheme, was converted as a National Extension Service Block since 1st April 1954, on the termination of the former Scheme on 31st March 1954.

The Block consists of 100 villages with a population of 97,047 and an area of 178 square miles.

It is too early to assess any progress in this Block as a N.E.S. Block, though as an Extension Centre very good progress has been achieved in many fields of activities.

Land has been brought under Japanese method of cultivation.

Various demonstration plots on paddy, ragi, castor, jowar and cotton have been laid in raiyats' fields. Cattle-stalls have been improved and pots have been embedded in cattle stalls for collection of cattle-urine. Birds of improved breeds (Poultry) and improved hatching eggs have been supplied. Hand flush-latrines have been constructed.

One Young Farmers' Club has been started. Film shows depicting improved methods of cultivation were held.

A sum of Rs. 26,620-1-6 has been spent in this Block up to 26th September 1954.

AMENITIES PROVIDED TO CITIZENS OF BANGALORE

Administration of the Bangalore Corporation

On the 8th December 1949, the two Municipalities of the City and the Civil Station were merged into a Corporation with a view to remove many disabilities and the artificial barrier that existed between the two contiguous Municipal bodies. The Corporation, thus formed, is governed by the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949. The City is now divided into 50 territorial divisions. The Municipal authorities charged with carrying out the provisions of this Act, are (a) Corporation; (b) Standing Committees of the Corporation, and (c) a Commissioner. The representation to the Council is based on adult franchise and the Corporation Council consists of 62 Divisional Councillors, of whom 50 shall be persons elected to general seats, six seats reserved for depressed classes and six to women, in addition to four Councillors to represent Labour, four to represent Trade and Commerce and five Aldermen, of whom one shall be a woman, elected by the Councillors. The total number of members thus comes to 75. A Special Councillor to represent the Defence Department is appointed by the Government.

The Commissioner is the executive head of the administration and he is appointed by the Government. There are six Standing Committees, viz., Accounts, Health, Taxation and Finance, Town Planning and Improvements, Works and Education. The powers and functions relating to the three authorities cited above are separately defined in the Act and they function under the ambit of these provisions. The Mayor and the Deputy Mayor will be elected annually. The Mayor, in his absence Deputy Mayor, will preside over the meetings of the Council. The Chairmen elected by the respective Com-

mittees annually, will preside over the meetings of the Standing Committees. The Corporation Act has given wide powers to the Corporation than the previous enactments. Under certain provisions, the Government has reserved control over the Corporation. The Commissioner can incur expenditure up to Rs. 3,000 while the Standing Committees and the Council can incur expenditures up to Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 50,000, respectively.

Financial position.—The transactions of the Corporation fall generally under the following groups:—(1) Revenue, (2) Expenditure (Service heads), and (3) Debt groups. First and Second groups represent receipts and payments on account of normal revenue and normal expenditure of the Corporation and the third group represents receipts and disbursements in respect of which the Corporation has to repay the money received or have a claim to recover the amounts paid.

The following statement shows the details of revenue and expenditure of the Corporation:—

	Rs.
Total Income ...	1,02,00,000
Total Expenditure ...	1,02,00,000
<i>Revenues.</i> —	
1 Taxes on buildings and Lands.	31,37,000
2 Octroi and Toll ...	19,00,000
3 Entertainment Tax ...	4,50,000
4 Service tax, mileage cess, vehicle tax, etc.	2,24,000
5 Stamp and surcharge duty	1,50,000
6 Markets, slaughter houses, etc.	6,84,000
7 Profession Tax ...	1,00,000
8 Other miscellaneous revenues.	20,44,000
9 Debt heads ...	15,11,000
Total ...	<u>1,02,00,000</u>



The villagers in Malavalli area receiving training in rearing improved livestock, under N. E. S. Scheme.



A member of the Young Farmers' Club at Settihalli taking keen interest



The N.E.S. workers giving instructions to the members of the Young Farmers' Club in the use of hand tools in vegetable gardening.



An N.E.S. Officer explaining to a farmer the usefulness of sun-hemp as green manure.

Expenditure.—

	Rs.
1 Administration ...	8,12,000
2 Education ...	2,93,000
3 Communications (Roads, buildings, etc.).	13,00,000
4 Public Health including public amenities.	27,12,000
5 Markets, slaughter houses, etc.	4,08,000
6 Water supply, underground drainage and lighting.	28,40,000
7 Other miscellaneous items	75,000
	17,60,000
Total ...	1,02,00,000

The main source of income is from Property Tax. The minimum and maximum rates at which these are levied are as follows :—

Annual value of building and lands	Rate of taxes on annual value	Allocation of rates
1. From Rs. 1 to Rs. 500.	12½ per cent per annum.	General 5% Water tax 4½% Lighting 1% Sanitary Cess 2% Total ... 12½%
2. From Rs. 501 and upwards.	14 per cent per annum.	General 5% Water tax 6% Lighting 1% Sanitary Cess 2% Total ... 14%

The next important source of revenue is octroi. No terminal taxes or levied in this Corporation. As the house tax is the lowest and revenue under other heads is limited, the levy of octroi is found to be of absolute necessity to tide over financial stringency. The rate of octroi on dutiable goods is Rs. 1-9-0 per cent *ad-valorem*.

Next in importance comes the Entertainment Tax. The levy and collection is made by the State Government, and the amount is paid to the Corporation after deduction of 12½ per cent towards collection and other charges. The rate of levy is 18½ per cent on the value of tickets sold.

The Corporation has been receiving the following contribution from the State Government and the Military :—

	Rs.	
1. Education ...	60	proximately
2. Service Tax, Mileage Cess, etc.	2,000	
3. Maintenance of military roads ...	25,000	limited to the actual expenditure.
4. Maintenance of street lighting in roads of military importance.	8,900	
5. Contribution from military for maintenance of main sources.	3,001	approximately
Total ...	3,31,900	

The Corporation is collecting education cess and health cess levied on property tax, profession tax and tax on vehicles and animals. These taxes are levied under the orders of the Government according to the enactments made by them. The amount so collected is being remitted to Government.

Public Health.—The Health Officer and his Staff are attending to the maintenance of the public health at a cost of Rs. 27 lakhs (includes salary of establishment also). There are more than 2,000 sweepers and scavengers who do the daily cleaning and scavenging work in the City.

There are eight Maternity Homes in the City maintained by the Corporation at a cost of Rs. 2,00,000.

Milk centres are maintained at a cost of Rs. 12,000 in the area where labour classes are residing.

Separate grain depot is run by the Corporation for supplying regular rations to the sweepers and scavengers and other menials of the Corporation.

A separate staff is doing anti-malarial work all over the City at a cost of Rs. 80,000.

Local Fund Dispensaries are managed by the Corporation in the Civil area and by the Government in the City area. The Corporation pays a contribution to Government in the latter case to the extent of Rs. 41,000 per annum.

Engineering Department.—The Corporation Engineer and his staff attend to Engineering Works, original and repair.

The Engineering works in the City area are buildings, roads and drainage works, smaller lay-outs and maintenance of municipal parks and gardens.

There are about (i) 82 miles of metalled roads, (ii) 159 miles of tarred roads and (iii) 2½ miles of cement concrete roads.

Water Supply.—The Government of Mysore is supplying water to the City through a Department managed by Government Staff. The cost of water supply and maintenance which works out to about Rs. 17 lakhs is borne by the Corporation. The existing supply of eleven million gallons of filtered water a day from Thippagondanahalli Reservoir, has been found quite inadequate due to increase of population from 406,750 in 1941 to 778,977 in 1951. A scheme at a cost of Rs. 39 lakhs sponsored in 1946 by the Water Supply Department of Government in order to increase the supply to 16 million gallons a day, could not be finalised due to one reason or other. The Government have now sanctioned the scheme. In the meanwhile, a Committee consisting of the Mayor, the Chief Engineer and other members, was formed to go into the revision of fixing the rate and to hand over the distribution system to the Corporation. The Committee will shortly finalise their proposals.

Lighting.—Government of Mysore is supplying light both to private houses and to the streets of the Corporation. The Corporation pays to the Government the cost of providing lights to the streets and to the Corporation institutions. The expenditure on this account works out to about Rs. 3 lakhs per annum. There are nearly 6,000 street lights.

Education.—The Corporation maintains four High Schools and five Higher Elementary Schools at a cost of nearly Rs. 2½ lakhs against which Government pay approximately Rs. 76,000. Several grants and contributions are being paid to several

reading rooms and similar educational institutions to the extent of Rs. 45,000.

Underground Drainage.—The City area is laid with the underground drainage in major portions at a cost of Rs. 41 lakhs and only a part of the Civil Station area has been provided with such drains. The work for the remaining portion is under progress. The annual expenditure on this is estimated at Rs. 3 lakhs.

Loan Scheme.—As the Corporation could not undertake developments required for providing amenities from their normal revenues, the Standing Committee (Taxation and Finance) and the Corporation have recently approved the scheme for a three-year plan costing Rs. 70,00,000 in respect of the following works :—

	Rs. in lakhs.
(a) Water supply	... 30
(b) Underground drainage	... 13
(c) Slum Improvements	... 7
(d) Village Improvements	... 5
(e) Superior surfacing of roads	... 10
(f) Public Health and other buildings.	5

These works, if completed, will help considerable developments of the Corporation. This amount was proposed to be made available from the following resources :—

	Rs. in lakhs.
(a) From normal revenues of the Corporation.	30
(b) From Debenture loan	... 30
(c) Grant from Union and State Governments.	10

But when the proposal was submitted to the Government, they have permitted the Corporation to raise an overdraft of Rs. 10 lakhs from the Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Bangalore, for the first year of Development Plan. The matter is under correspondence with the Bank and the Corporation has decided to spend the said amount as follows :—

	Rs.
(1) Purchase of water Meters	... 5,00,000
(2) Underground drainage works	3,00,000
(3) Repairs to roads	... 2,00,000

Slum Clearance.—A sum of Rs. 1 lakh is provided in the current year's budget for works relating to slum clearance. The Government of Mysore have promised to grant one lakh of rupees towards slum clearance for 1954-55.

Housing Amenities.—Cheap houses at a cost of Rs. 35,000 have been constructed in Vinobha Nagar, Gurappa Gardens, and these houses have been allotted to the sweepers of the Corporation. Plans are also under preparation to take the other slums that have sprung up on Corporation land in Gangamacherry.

One hundred and sixty small sites have been formed at Cheluvadipalya with a view to shift the residents of Bhakshi Gardens from their present slum to Cheluvadipalya and lay-out the existing area in Bakshi Garden into a residential locality. This has been taken up as part of slum clearance scheme.

A similar scheme for providing plinths in Goripalya area to house the sweepers

of the Corporation is also under execution. Other improvements like formation of roads, construction of drains in the slum areas, namely, in Harijan blocks in Muni-reddypalyam, Dayanandanagar, Srirampuram, Swatantrapalyam and Kunigal huts have been taken up and they are under progress.

Sewage disposal scheme.—In 1952, Dr. Talati, the Central Government expert, visited Bangalore and at the Conference held at the Chambers of the Health Minister, it was decided that the entire scheme of sewage disposal from the whole of Corporation area could be worked out at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs at three stages, the first stage being the Vrishabhavati Valley Scheme. As this is said to cost only about Rs. 8 lakhs and as this would also facilitate the 'Grow More Food Campaign,' the Central Government have sanctioned the said amount. The City Improvement Trust Board have accordingly undertaken this work.

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MEDICAL AID TO THE PUBLIC

Working of Medical Institutions in 1953-54

Allopathic Hospitals

Compared to 494 medical institutions at the commencement of the period under report, there were 528 Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries working in the State at the end of the period, giving an average of one institution for an area of 63.1 sq. miles and for a population of 18,653.

During the year, the cadre strength of Surgeons was increased from 21 to 29; 17 Medical Graduates were appointed as Medical Probationers; 45 Assistant Surgeons Grade II, 4 Lady Assistant Surgeons, 18 nurses, 13 midwives, 20 male and 3 female compounders were newly appointed. Twenty rural dispensaries, where there were no doctors, were provided with doctors.

Twenty-four Assistant Surgeons, both men and women, were sent for higher studies in the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom either by deputation or by granting study-leave or granting leave at their credit.

Under the development plan of the State Medical Department, buildings worth about Rs. 10 lakhs were constructed during the year.

Tuberculosis.—Under the guidance of a well qualified doctor, B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign is being carried out. It is hoped that during the target fixed, the entire population of the State will be protected. In addition to the existing 5 T.B. Sanatoria and two T.B. Hospitals, T.B. clinics have been annexed to three of the District Hospitals of the State with 16 beds in each. In all these institutions there are 620 beds. There are two out-patient clinics. The construction of yet

another Sanatorium in Kolar District is under active consideration.

V.D. Control.—Persons suffering from venereal diseases are being treated satisfactorily in the three hospitals of the State, viz., the Victoria and Bowring Hospitals, Bangalore and Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, under the supervision of specialists. There are also facilities for the treatment of this disease in all the other major hospitals and dispensaries of the State.

Leprosy Control.—There is an up-to-date Leper Asylum in Bangalore with 112 beds. In view of the urgent need for tackling leprosy, a Senior Leprologist and a Junior Leprologist have just been appointed and the above asylum has been transferred to the Director of Public Health to enforce the Leprosy Act as one of the Public Health Acts.

Mental Hospital.—The Mental Hospital in Bangalore with 300 beds is being upgraded into a Post Graduate Training Centre and Research Institution for the whole of India under the auspices of both the local and Central Governments.

Integration of the medical institutions of Bellary.—With the merging of the seven taluks of Bellary District with the Mysore State from 1st October 1953, twelve hospitals and 13 dispensaries have come under the direct control of the Mysore Medical Department.

Administrative reorganisation.—In conformity with the international obligations undertaken by the Government of India with the requirements of the W.H.O., the Central Government, in consultation



The Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore



Examining a patient in the hospital, attached to the Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore.



The Bangalore Corporation Office.



Prize-winning bulls at the cattle show held at Shiralkoppa on the occasion of the "Gosamvardhana Sapthaha".

with the local Government, has got all our annual statistical statements thoroughly revised. The need for organising a separate statistical section in the Head Office is very keenly felt. Proposals in this behalf have been submitted to Government.

The expenditure of the Medical Department for the year 1953-54 as per the sanctioned budget estimates is Rs. 1,02,75,000 while the estimated income is Rs. 20,72,000.

Institutes of Indian Medicine

There are two institutes of Indian Medicine in the State. Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, provides medical relief and Government Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore, provides education in Indian medicine. Two hospitals—Ayurvedic and Unani—are attached to the College. They provide medical relief to the public as well as clinical material to the students of the college. The medicines required for the in-patients and out-patients of the hospitals are prepared in the hospital itself.

The Government Ayurvedic & Unani College, Mysore.—The College imparts training to the students in theory and practice in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine with a good working knowledge of modern medicine. At present, there is a provision for admitting 75 students, 50 for the Ayurvedic Section and 25 for the Unani Section. The curriculum and syllabus of studies were revised and brought up-to-date in the year 1950. Levy of tuition and examination fees was introduced for the first time in 1950. An apprentice physicians' training of nine months was added on to the four years' training to make the graduates of the college better equipped and qualified to practise their profession efficiently.

An hospital with out-patients and in-patients sections is attached to the College.

In the in-patients section there is a provision to treat 24 males and 12 females. There is also a herb-garden attached to the College. Over 200 varieties of rare herbs are grown in the Herb-garden. The practical training in "Dravyaguna" is imparted to students in this garden.

The students of the College receive practical training not only in the hospital attached to the college but also in other allopathic hospitals situated in the City, viz., Krishnarajendra Hospital, which is a general hospital, Cheluvamba Hospital, which is a maternity hospital, Epidemic Diseases Hospital and T. B. Hospital. Proposals for the upgrading of the college are under the active consideration of the Government.

The number of students on the rolls of the College ending with 31st March 1954 is 172 of which 158 are boys and 14 girls.

Adequate number of freeships have been recommended to be awarded to the poor and deserving students, specially those who belong to the Backward Community and Scheduled Castes.

Owing to the lack of proper facilities for training in the Laboratory as well as the surgical and the in-patient wards in the hospital, attached to the college and want of accommodation to hold all the classes in the existing college building, a suitable dissection Theatre, and to secure recognitions for the Diploma of the college by the Governments of the adjoining provinces of Bombay and Madras, proposals to shift the college to Bangalore, where there are facilities to fulfil the above requirements to a large extent, are under the consideration of the Government.

The Government are providing increased budget allotment every year to meet the demands.

Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore.—This is the biggest medical institution in the State providing medical relief in Indian

medicine. There are two Branch Dispensaries of the Institute, one in each of the Ayurvedic and Unani medicines located in the city of Bangalore. Like the Ayurvedic and Unani College and hospitals, Mysore, the medicines required for the patients are prepared in the pharmacies of the Institute itself and a herb-garden is also attached to it. With a view to raising the herb-garden and to meet the supply of herbal requirements from the garden itself, Government have sanctioned ten acres of land.

A children's ward as an adjunct to the Institute is under construction. In order to make available the genuine Ayurvedic and Unani medicines to the public, Government have sanctioned the opening of a sales section in the Institute.

There is provision for about 130 in-patients. In view of the increasing demand of admission of in-patients, the question of increasing the number of beds in the hospital is under consideration.

The views expressed on the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

ANTI-CORRUPTION AND EFFICIENCY AUDIT WORK DURING SEPTEMBER 1954

Anti-Corruption Branch

At the commencement of the month under report, there were 277 petitions pending in the Branch. During the month, 104 petitions were received, thus bringing the total to 381. Out of these, 80 petitions containing allegations of a less serious nature were referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions examined or enquired into, allegations made in 76 cases were found to be either false or incapable of proof. Enquiries or action instituted in eight cases resulted as follows :—

One Assistant Surgeon, Grade I, was reduced to Grade II on Rs. 150 per mensem, with a severe warning. Another Assistant Surgeon, Grade II, was severely warned. One Acting Sub-Inspector of Police on Rs. 70 was reduced as Jamedar on Rs. 50 for a period of two years. One Police Daffedar was permanently reduced as a Constable. The pay of one Garden Overseer was reduced from Rs. 75 to Rs. 60 p.m. with a warning. One Assistant Superintendent of Police, one Acting Assistant Commissioner and one Sub-Registrar were warned.

In a case of sale of zinc sheets in black-market detected by the Anti-Corruption Staff, two hardware merchants were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each and in default to undergo simple imprisonment for eight days.

Action was taken in respect of one Government bus and one lorry for infringement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and also in respect of one private bus for overloading.

On completion of preliminary enquiries, charges were framed against a Sub-Inspector of Police, a Head Master of a Government Middle School and a Revenue Inspector.

After completion of necessary enquiries, final reports were submitted in the case of two Amildars, one Sales-tax Officer, one Assistant Surgeon (Grade I), one Assistant Director of Agriculture, one Agricultural Inspector and one Police Inspector.

Efficiency Audit Branch

The Municipal Office at Channapatna and the District Office at Chikmagalur were inspected. Inspection notes in respect of these offices have been sent to the concerned officers and the serious irregularities observed have been brought to the notice of Government.

Surprise visits were paid to the Taluk Offices at Kanakapura, Nanjangud, Krishnarajanagar and Devanahalli. Irregularities noticed have been brought to the notice of the concerned officers.

The following enquiries and investigations were completed during the month :—

1. Allegations against the Executive Engineer, Hassan ;
2. Allegations against the former Head Master of the Middle School, Kempapura Agrahara, Bangalore ;
3. The irregularities and payment of false bills of the Hill Stations by the Superintendent of Government Gardens ;
4. Allegations against a Clerk, No. 1 Sub-Division, Tumkur, regarding shortage of cement bags ;
5. Failure of electric heating equipment at the Central Jail, Bangalore ; and
6. Allegations of misappropriation of Government money by the Patel of Nerle village, Nanjangud Taluk.

REHABILITATION OF EX-SERVICEMEN

To rehabilitate the retrenched ex-servicemen of the Mysore State Forces and also the ex-servicemen of Defence Forces who are domiciled Mysoreans, the following schemes approved by the Government of India and Mysore, were taken up:—

- (i) Land Colonisation Scheme.
- (ii) Financial Aid to Individual Settlers on land.
- (iii) Technical Training Scheme.
- (iv) Auto-Rickshah and Lorry Services Scheme.

1. *Land Colonisation Scheme.*—This scheme was for re-settling 350 ex-servicemen on Co-operative Tenant Farming basis, to bring into cultivation 3,500 acres of land near Rathnapura, Hunsur Taluk. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 12,60,000. The Government of India have agreed to contribute Rs. 2,62,500 by way of grant and Rs. 3,85,000 by way of loan. The Government of Mysore agreed to pay Rs. 1,75,000 by way of grant and Rs. 1,75,000 by way of loan and the Mysore Soldiers' Board has agreed to pay Rs. 1,75,000 from P.W.R. Fund by way of grant. Each settler will be required to contribute Rs. 250 towards capital expenditure. It has been contemplated in the scheme to give each settler 1 acre of wet land, 6 acres of dry land, 3 acres of forest land, a house and loan for purchasing bullocks and implements. The Colony will be under State management for 3 years and will be transferred to Co-operative Tenant Farming Society to be formed for this purpose. The Colony will be provided with necessary amenities such as tanks, wells, medical aid, school, community buildings, etc.

(a) *Settlers.*—Eighty-four exservice-men of the Mysore State Forces and

Indian Army were selected by the Selection Committee, out of whom 30 have paid part of settlers contribution and are working in the Colony.

(b) *Survey and Demarcation.*—The P.W.D. have almost completed the demarcation of the 3,500 acres of the colony area. The two Surveyors have so far completed the internal survey of about 250 acres of dry and 50 acres of wet lands.

(c) *Reclamation.*—In the scheme, provision has been made for reclamation of 350 acres of wet land and 2,500 acres of dry land, but so far, considering the number of settlers and with the help of Bulldozer of the Agricultural Department, only 35 acres of wet and 200 acres of dry lands have been reclaimed.

(d) *Irrigation.*—Provision has been made under this scheme for restoring 3 tanks in the area (Devikere, Chowdikere, Waddaragudi). Both technical and administrative sanction have been obtained for the restoration of Devikere tank and the work has been commenced very recently by the P.W. Department. The estimated cost of restoring Devikere Tank is Rs. 1,23,000.

(e) *Buildings.*—Administrative and technical sanction for construction of 50 settlers quarters, 2 common buildings and one well have been obtained. Out of which 8 quarters have been almost completed and 12 are under various stages of construction. The cost of each settler's quarters is Rs. 750.

(f) *Farming Equipment.*—Government Orders to give a loan of Rs. 250 per settler to purchase a pair of bullocks and Rs. 100 for cart and other implements have been obtained and communicated.

(g) *Cultivation*.—Out of the land deforested, about 70 acres were brought under cultivation last year. The main crops grown last year were Ragi, Hurali, Coriander, Tobacco, Chillies, etc. The harvesting has been completed and it is expected that at least Rs. 5,000 will be recovered.

(h) *Allotment of Land*.—As the survey and demarcation was not completed, lands were not allotted to the settlers last year. Orders have now been issued to allot 1 acre of wet land and 6 acres of dry lands for each settler who has paid settlers' contribution and is working in the Colony.

(i) *Formation of Society*.—Necessary arrangements are being made for the formation of the Society. By-laws and rules have been framed in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore, Bangalore.

Financial aid to individual Settlers on Land.—Such of those ex-servicemen as have been allotted or will be allotted lands on individual basis and who settle on land and personally engage themselves on agriculture, a grant of Rs. 500 each will be given for buying essential equipment, putting up farm houses or for effecting permanent improvements to the land. This scheme is expected to settle about 100 ex-servicemen. The Government of India have approved the sanction of a grant of Rs. 50,000 for this purpose. Out of the applications so far received, only 8 were eligible and they have been settled on the land and financial aid has been given to them.

The Bangalore Ex-Servicemen's Transport Company, Limited

The Government of Mysore have started the Bangalore Ex-Servicemen's Transport Company with an authorised

capital of Rs. 5,00,000. The Company came into being on the 2nd January 1953 legally, when it was incorporated as a Joint-Stock Company. The Certificate of Commencement of business was obtained on the 26th February 1953.

The Share Capital has been divided into 50,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. Out of this, shares of the value of Rs. 2,50,000 have been issued to public subscription. So far only Rs. 5 have been called up on each share. The total number of shares subscribed so far is 16,669, out of which the Government of Mysore own 11,500 shares. Besides paying the full amount of the share value, the Government of Mysore have advanced the Company a loan of Rs. 57,500 from the Mysore Soldiers' Board. A loan of Rs. 90,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of India, which is expected to be disbursed shortly.

The main lines of business of the Company are running of Taxi Cabs, Auto-Rickshaws and Lorry Services and repairs and servicing of Motor Vehicles. Besides, a Show-Room has been opened as an adjunct to the Concern, where the products of various industrial concerns of the State are displayed and sold to the benefit of the Company. The Company have also been appointed dealers of petrol and mobile lubricants manufactured by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company.

The Company has so far employed about 70 ex-servicemen. There is wide scope for employing more, as and when the Company implements its other expansion schemes like the development of the Workshop, increasing the fleet of Taxis, Lorries and Auto-Rickshaws, etc., The Company has also a proposal to take up and run the B.R.V. Theatre in Bangalore for the benefit of Ex-Servicemen. The Transport Services offered by the Company to the public have been popular and much appreciated.

The Company, at present, owns a fleet of 12 Trucks, 5 Baby Taxies and 20 Auto-Rickshaws.

The receipts of the Company up to the end of 31st March 1954 by way of Lorry, Taxi and Auto-Rickshaw hire amount to over Rs. 80,000,

Technical Training Scheme

A technical scheme for imparting training to Ex-Servicemen in several crafts like welding, fitter mechanism, tailoring, tractor driving, etc., was drawn up during 1952-53 in accordance with the recommendations made by the *Ad hoc* Committee constituted for the purpose. After sanctioning the scheme, Government have entrusted the task of its implementation to the Director of Industries and Commerce.

Thirty-four retrenched ex-servicemen who had applied for training were interviewed and of these 23 were selected for undergoing training in Government as well as in private industrial concerns. Training facilities were provided to them in the Central Industrial Workshop, Central Tractor Workshop, Harry Fergusan of India Limited, Bangalore,

Government Electric Factory, Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore and Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore. Out of the 23 Ex-servicemen, selected for training, 13 persons completed their training up to end of September 1953.

Another batch of 28 Ex-Servicemen applied for training subsequently, of whom only nine who were present for the interview were selected for undergoing training in several crafts in the Mysore Government Road Transport Company, Limited, Central Industrial Workshop, Government Electric Factory and Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore and Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore. These men are still under training. During the period of training, the trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 25 per head up to a maximum of one year. Actual amount spent up to the end of March 1954 on this account is Rs. 3,674-8-0.

A sum of Rs. 15,000 has been provided in the budget for 1954-55 for meeting the expenditure in connection with the Technical Training Scheme, as against a sum of Rs. 10,000 provided during the year 1953-54.

TRAINING TO ARTISANS IN USEFUL ARTS AND CRAFTS

Cottage Industries Centres in Mysore

In pursuance of the Three-Year Plan for the development of rural and cottage industries sanctioned by Government, the Department of Industries and Commerce has maintained the Cottage Industries Centres with the objectives of (1) imparting training to the artisans in useful arts and crafts to enable them to improve their technique and efficiency and (2) organising production of cottage Industry products by employing trained craftsmen and workers on piece-work or daily wages.

At the beginning of the year 1952-53, there were 53 Cottage Industries Centres working under the control of the Department in several parts of the State. In view of the need for economy, the question of closing down the Centres was considered by the Department as directed by Government and proposals were submitted for closing down all the Centres, with the exception of the (1) Pottery Centre, Ramnagaram, (2) Coir Centre, Nanjangud, (3) Palm-Gur Centre, Kodaganur and (4) Brass Works, Nagamangala.

The matter was, however, examined by the Department in the light of further discussions and fresh proposals were submitted to Government for retaining at least 20 to 25 of the 53 Centres. In pursuance of these proposals, Government directed that only 31 out of 53 Centres be continued during the year and the rest closed down from August 1952. Accordingly 31 Centres were continued during the rest of the year.

Against a budget grant of Rs. 4.27 lakhs provided for the development of Cottage Industries for the year 1952-53, an expenditure of Rs. 3,05,000 was incurred

on the working of the above Centres during that year. The short-fall in expenditure was due to the fact that the question regarding the continuance or otherwise of the Centres was not finally decided till August 1952 as indicated above. The total production in all the 31 Centres amounted to Rs. 38,000 and the total number of persons trained and under training was 200. The working of the Centres was generally satisfactory.

At the beginning of the year 1953-54, there were 31 Cottage Industries Centres under the control of the Department and the starting of one more Centre for Coir Industry at Kellodu, Hosadurga Taluk, was sanctioned by Government during the year.

Against a budget grant of Rs. 4 lakhs for the development of Cottage Industries during the year 1953-54, an expenditure of Rs. 2,11,554 was incurred for the working of the above Centres up to the end of December 1953. The total out-put in all the Centres up to end of December 1953, was worth Rs. 29,000 and the total number of persons under training was 141.

Consequent on the offer of financial assistance made by the Government of India for the execution of specific schemes for the development of handicrafts and Cottage Industries in the State, schemes with details of cost were submitted by the Department to Government during the year in respect of the following industries, *viz.*, (1) mat weaving, (2) pottery, (3) manufacture of ceramic-ware and porcelain articles, (4) Leather tanning and leather goods manufacture, (5) production of utilitarian glass articles

and bangles and (6) manufacture of simple mathematical instruments.

The Government of India have since sanctioned a sum of Rs. 11,000 for the execution of the scheme for the development of mat weaving industry and a sum of Rs. 7,500 for the execution of the scheme for the production of utilitarian glass articles and glass bangles. They have also sanctioned financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 47,300 for the execution of the scheme relating to leather tanning and leather goods manufacture. The scheme for the manufacture of simple mathematical instruments was dropped on the ground that this industry is not one that will have a popular appeal and that the trainees are not likely to set up independent concerns.

A revised scheme for the expansion of the Hand-made Paper Centre at Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,260 for which the Government of India have given a grant of Rs. 14,000 towards non-recurring expenditure, has been sanctioned by Government and steps have been taken to construct a separate building at a cost of Rs. 10,000 for locating the Centre and to obtain the necessary machinery and equipment through the Stores Purchase Committee. Sanction has also been accorded by Government for the execution of schemes for the production of utilitarian glass articles and bangles, the expansion of the Mat Weaving Centre at Bangalore, and the development of the Palm-Gur Industry at Kodaganur. Action is being taken to implement these schemes.

Steps have been taken to improve the working of the existing Cottage Industries Centres with a view to minimise the net expenditure incurred on these and to make them self-supporting to the extent possible and to implement the various expansion schemes sanctioned by the Government. In addition to the specific schemes for the development of small-scale industries and

handicrafts for which financial assistance has already been sanctioned or offered or asked for from the Government of India, the Department has proposed to take up the following three new schemes at a total estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,37,330 (non-recurring Rs. 79,500 and recurring Rs. 57,830).

1. Expansion of Smithy Centre, Malavalli and manufacture of Cycle parts by installation of power-driven machinery, etc.
2. Starting of Cement Tile Making and Pottery Centres at Channapatna and Bellary, and
3. Starting of a Centre in Bangalore for imparting training in Sericulture and Clay Toy Making.

The Government of India who were requested to sanction the entire amount of non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 79,500 and also 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 28,915 for all the above mentioned three new schemes have provisionally allocated to the State Government an amount of Rs. 39,630 only as their contribution towards the implementation of the schemes and have enquired about the provision made by the State Government in their Budget Estimates for the year 1954-55. They have stated that detailed scrutiny of each scheme in all its aspects will be necessary before the funds which have been allocated by them on a tentative basis are actually sanctioned and placed at the disposal of the State Government during the year 1954-55. Necessary action is being taken to furnish the details called for by the Government of India.

Under the scheme of eradication of untouchability, a sum of Rs. 15,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of India for starting cottage industries for the benefit of Harijans and this amount has been placed at the disposal of the Department recently by the Commissioner for Depressed Classes in Mysore. The Department has proposed to start Carpentry and Rattan Manufacturing centres at Mangalcarpet, near Channapatna, Mat



Pith and Hat Manufacturing Centre at Sorab, included in the Community Project area.



Music class at Mahila Seva Samaja, Shiralkoppa.



Giving training in Tailoring at the Industrial School, Sagar.



Giving training in rattan work at the Industrial School, Sagar, included in the Community Project area.

Weaving and Cloth Printing Centres at Napjangud, a Carpentry Centre at Amruthur and a small Porcelain Toys Manufacturing Unit at the Industrial Suburb, Rajajinagar for Harijans. The total cost for running all the above Centres for one year is estimated at Rs. 37,348 and the Commissioner for Depressed Classes has been requested to place a further sum of Rs. 22,348 at the disposal of this Department to enable the centres being started and worked in full swing.

Schemes for starting the following Cottage Industries in the Community Project Area have been sanctioned by the Government of India :—

1. Pith work and hat manufacture,
2. Tailoring,
3. Carpentry and cart manufacture,
4. Rattan,
5. Flaying and tanning,
6. Aid to Sandalwood and Gudigar Co-operative Society.

Action is being taken by the Department for starting the Centres for these industries.

The Department will also be shortly taking over from the District Board, Chitaldrug, the Khadi and Village Tannery Centres that are now being run by it.

In view of the need felt for securing adequate finances, both for the satisfactory working of existing Cottage Industries Centres, for starting new Centres and for the implementation of the various expansion schemes which the Department has taken on hand, Government have been requested to provide a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs for the development of Cottage Industries in the State in their Budget Estimates for the year 1954-55 in addition to the grants sanctioned or offered by the Government of India in this behalf.

FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE

Progress of Schemes

The following is a narrative report on the progress of Food Production Drive in the State relating to the month of September 1954.—

Rainfall during the month has been far below the 35 years' average.

Works Schemes

Irrigation wells.—The Deputy Commissioners of Bangalore, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Tumkur have reported the progress made under this scheme during August 1954. According to these reports the number of wells completed and in progress are as under :—

District	Completed	In progress	Subsidy paid		
			Rs.	a.	p.
Bangalore ...	4	231	1,125	0	0
Chikmagalur ...	...	256	...	...	...
Tumkur ...	37	1,232	10,862	8	0
Hassan ...	...	...	375	0	0

Construction of big tanks and other major irrigation works.—Progress has been maintained in the execution of all the works taken up during the year. The outlay incurred and the progress achieved in these during August 1954, is detailed hereunder.—

Opening of a left bank channel from Bhadra Reservoir.—An outlay of Rs. 152 is reported to have been incurred on this work. The channel is completed up to 8½ miles and construction of the last strip of ½ mile is dropped due to its proximity to the Paper Mills Colony. Irrigation has been developed out of the completed work.

Agaradahalli and Ganadakatte tanks.—The work portion of these two projects

is reported to have been completed. In respect of Ganadakatte tank the records for acquisition of the lands are reported to have been built up and that the people affected have no objection to the acquisition.

Irkasandra and Sanaba Tanks.—These two works are also reported to have been completed. In respect of Sanaba Tank an extent of 500 acres has been benefited. An outlay of Rs. 999 and Rs. 53, respectively are incurred.

Opening of a right bank channel from Marconahalli Reservoir.—An outlay of Rs. 3,827, has been incurred on this work during August 1954. The area benefited is reported to be 200 acres. The work is almost complete except for the construction of a service road. Water has been allowed up to Thoremakanayakanhalli.

Construction of an anicut across Lokapavani near Bolenahalli.—An outlay of Rs. 945, is reported for August 1954 and the work is in progress.

Construction of an anicut across Suvarnamukhi River.—An outlay of Rs. 1,137 has been incurred on this work during the month under review.

Belagumba Tank.—The construction is almost complete. An outlay of Rs. 5,930 has been incurred.

Breach filling of Thuppadahalli and Sangenahalli Tanks.—These tanks had been completed. But due to breaches that occurred subsequently, the work of filling them up is in progress. An outlay of Rs. 2,062 has been incurred on the Thuppadahalli Tank and Rs. 13,156 on Sangenahalli Tank.

Restoration and Desiltation of Tanks.—Progress made in the execution of this scheme has been reported from ten

divisions. A total restoration outlay of Rs. 84,419 and a total desilting outlay of Rs. 7,991 in different districts of the State have been incurred during the month.

An aggregate sum of Rs. 23,871 has been spent towards the construction and improvement of dams and channels in seven districts of the State.

Land Improvement Schemes.—It is reported that the only major work taken up under this scheme was pushed through vigorously. An outlay of Rs. 25,107 has been incurred on the Hebbahalla pick up while an outlay of Rs. 1,518 is reported on the work of Elulukalla pick up.

Lift Irrigation.—An outlay of Rs. 368 has been incurred on the maintenance of Neelasoge pump unit. The Gollarahalli lift irrigation work is reported to have been suspended due to heavy floods.

Issue of pumpset and Extension of power lines for pumpsets.—The General Superintendent, Lift Irrigation Scheme, has reported that during the first fortnight of August 1954, 30 pumpsets were serviced in distress area and 5 in non-distress areas. The Superintendent, Bhadravati Power and Light, has reported that during the 1st fortnight of September 1954, primary lines over a length of 2,800 feet and secondary lines up to a length of 5,505 feet were drawn for power supply.

During the month under report, two diesel oil engine pumpsets were also supplied to the raiyats under hire purchase system.

Supply Schemes

(a) **Seeds.**—Seventy-three pallas of paddy seeds, 154 pallas of Ragi, 3.75 pallas of Jola and 2 pallas of Sunnhemp seeds were distributed to the raiyats in Shimoga, Mandya and Tumkur Districts.

(b) **Distribution of manures.**—Over 1,935 tons of ammonium sulphate, over 270 tons of super phosphate and over 9 tons of oil cakes were distributed to the

agriculturists in all 10 districts of the State during the month of August 1954.

(c) **Plant Protection.**—*Loptispa*, hispa, thrips and stem-borer were seen on paddy crops in Shimoga, Bhadravati and Sagar Taluks, and control and preventive measures were taken. Further, the raiyats were given suitable advice to check these pests.

(d) **Compost Work.**—The number of municipalities engaged in the manufacture of urban compost is 113 in the State. The quantity of compost produced from the urban wastes by these municipalities is about 5,250 tons. Compost sold during the month is about 1,500 tons.

(e) **Bangalore City Sewage Utilisation Scheme.**—On the 14th September 1954, a meeting of the several officers connected with the above scheme was held in the chambers of the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government and Planning Departments. The question of land irrigation either by pumping sewage or by resorting to gravity control channels was discussed in detail with reference to the surveys conducted as suggested by the Chief Engineer. It was unanimously agreed that if the 'GMF' Programme has to be implemented, the pumping of sewage is inevitable. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, has agreed to make further enquiries for enhancing the rate of levying the acreage contribution and water rate from the owners of lands that would be benefited by sewage irrigation.

(f) **Mysore City Sewage Utilisation Scheme.**—It is reported by the Municipal Commissioner, Mysore, that construction of the walls of the high level reservoir in burnt brick in cement mortar was under progress. Earthwork excavation of the sump well was in progress and cement concrete foundation for the wall was in progress. Similar work for the grit chambers was also under progress. Total value of the work done during the month of August 1954 was Rs. 8,800.

FREE MEDICAL TREATMENT TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

The Committee constituted in Government Orders Nos. M. 7849-51—Med. 68-48-4, dated 7th August 1950 and M. 451-52—Med. 77-51-3; dated 14th April 1952, in connection with the revision of hospital charges, recommended that all Government servants and their families be given free medical treatment.

2. Government in agreeing with the above recommendation are pleased to accord sanction to the following concessions in respect of medical treatment for all Government servants in the State.

(1) All Government servants and their families will be entitled to free treatment in all Government and Local Fund Hospitals and Dispensaries both as out-patients and as in-patients.

The term "family" means the wife, legitimate children and step-children of a Government servant residing with and wholly dependent upon him.

(2) They will be entitled to accommodation as in-patients with reference to salary drawn by them as indicated below :—

(i) Salary—Rs. 100 per mensem and below.	General Wards.
(ii) Salary—above Rs. 100 per mensem and up to Rs. 200 per mensem.	Rs. 2—8—0 paying wards or similar wards.
(iii) Salary—Rs. 200 per mensem and above and up to Rs. 300.	Three bedded paying wards or similar wards.
(iv) Salary—Rs. 300 per mensem and above and up to Rs. 600 per mensem.	Two bedded paying wards or similar wards.
(v) Salary—Rs. 600 per mensem and above.	Single bedded wards.

3. Treatment will not include tonics and special medicines which are not ordinarily kept for use in the hospitals. The Government servant concerned will have to pay for such special medicines and tonics. This does not mean that the

patient will be denied the free use of a drug which though new to medical science is acknowledged to be of paramount importance in the treatment of diseases such as Streptomycin, Penicillin, etc.

4. They will be entitled to free treatment in their houses when in the opinion of the Medical Officer the case is of such nature that the patient cannot be moved to the hospital without grave danger to the life of the patient, or where the matter is of such urgency that for immediate treatment the Medical Officer has to proceed to the residence of the patient and treat him.

5. Patients will have to make their own arrangements for conveyance to go to the hospitals and return home, except in cases where the Government servant suddenly falls ill when on duty in any place where there are no medical facilities and has to be removed to the hospital quickly. In such cases cost of transport of the Government servant to the nearest hospital for proper treatment will be borne by Government.

6. Government will bear the cost of treatment of a Government servant for the purpose of protecting himself by prophylactic inoculations and vaccinations against infectious diseases if his duties require that he should move or reside in areas where there are likely to be infectious diseases.

7. No Government servant who has put in less than six months service will be eligible for these concessions.

8. No Government servant will be entitled to any free treatment by Dentists or Oculists for purposes of removal of teeth or prescription of glasses or for supply of dentures nor will Government

bear the cost of new glasses or dentures as the supply of the same does not come under the category of medicine or treatment.

9. These concessions will not apply to Government servants who are on deputation or on leave outside the State and will apply only to Government servants in service and not to retired officials.

10. No Government servant will be entitled to free treatment in any Government hospital for venereal disease or for a disease brought about by his intemperance or in a Mental Hospital.

11. Government servant taking ill while travelling outside the State on duty will be reimbursed by the Government according to the following scale of medical charges incurred by him for

treatment in any Government hospital of the State where he took ill. These scales are the maximum and are payable if supported by proper vouchers only under special orders of Government :—

SALARY	MEDICAL CHARGES
Rs. 100 per mensem and below.	Rs. 2 (Rupees two only) per day.
Above Rs. 100 per mensem and up to Rs. 200 per mensem.	Rs. 3—8—0 (Rupees three and annas eight only), per day.
From Rs. 200 per mensem and up to Rs. 500 per mensem.	Rs. 5—0—0 (Rupees five only) per day.
From Rs. 500 per mensem and up to Rs. 800 per mensem.	Rs. 6—8—0 (Rupees six and annas eight only) per day.
From Rs. 800 per mensem and above.	Rs. 7—8—0 (Rupees seven and annas eight only) per day.

Government reserve the right to interpret or vary these rules and the decision of Government in any particular case will be final.

LABOUR WELFARE

Efforts to bring about amicable settlement between the managements and the employees

The following is an account of the activities of the Labour Department for the month of September 1954, relating to the administration of the various Labour Acts and the efforts of the Departmental officers to bring about an amicable settlement between the managements and the employees in cases of industrial disputes and carrying out other ameliorative measures for the welfare of the labourers.

I. Committees, Conferences and Enquiries.

A court of enquiry was constituted by the Government of Mysore to examine all the problems of silk industry and its labour in Bangalore under the Industrial Disputes Act.

A re-survey of the rates of rent of labour quarters in K.G.F. area was done by the concerned Assistant Commissioner of Labour, during the month under review.

II. Employment.

The Employment position continued to be normal.

III. Work Stoppages.

The strike and consequential lock-out in the factory of Devarao Shivaram Ubyakar, Ltd., Bangalore, are still continuing.

The strike of 1,400 Beedi workers in Mysore City was called off on the 4th September 1954.

In the Shimoga Division there was no case of strike or lock-out during the month.

IV. Working conditions.

In the Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore, a few labourers and two temporary draughtsmen were employed in connection with the expansion scheme.

The working conditions were normal in all the industrial concerns in the State during the month.

V. Labour Administration and Labour Statistics.

The number of units inspected under the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 and Rules thereunder, in the State during the month was 2,010.

(The above figures refer to Bangalore City and Civil Areas, Mysore, Tumkur, Kolar, K.G.F., Chickinagalur, Davanagere and Shimoga Towns.)

The following are the details of work done under the Factories Act and Rules, Payment of Wages Act, Maternity Benefit Act, Minimum Wages Act and other particulars :—

1	No. of factories visited during the month.	33
2	No. of factories visited at odd hours ...	2
3	No. of warnings issued and the result thereof.	12
	(b) No. of cases pending in the court and convictions obtained.	6
4	(a) No. of complaints and petitions received and the nature of their disposal. (For which notices have been issued.	2
5	The number of minor accidents reported was 8.	

Payment of Wages Act.

1	(a) No. of petitions or complaints received.	1
	(b) No. of cases in which action is taken	1

Under the Maternity Benefit Act.

	The number of irregularities detected was	2
	Balance left over ...	32

Notices have been sent to all the owners of the factories who are outside Mysore City. The local factories are being inspected and checked to see if they have renewed their licenses. They are advised to take speedy action in the matter.

VI. Trade Unions.—The following is the statement showing the registration and cancellation of Trade Unions, during the month under report :—

No. of Registered Trade Unions at the beginning of the month.	161
No. of Trade Unions registered during the month.	1

Total 162

In the Kolar Division, the total number of registered Trade Unions continued to be 11 during the month. Annual elections of the office bearers and the members of the Executive Committee of the Nandidroog Mine Labour Association, Oorgaum, was conducted at the annual general body meeting, held on the 26th September 1954. The annual general body meeting of the Champion Reef Mine Labour Association was held on the 12th of the month.

The elections of office bearers and Members of the Executive Committee of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works Labourers' Association, Bhadravati, were conducted on 28th, 29th and 30th of the month, in which out of the 5,712 voters, 4,610 persons exercised their franchise in the election of office-bearers and 43,04 have exercised their franchise in the election of the members of the Executive Committee.

VII. Judgments, Awards, Notification, etc.—The following Industrial Disputes, were referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication, during the month under report :—

1. Dispute between the Management and Workers of Devarao Shivaram

Ubyakar, Ltd., Bangalore, regarding six points of dispute.

2. Between the Proprietor and the Workers of Bangalore Silk Throwing Factory, Bangalore-2, regarding termination of two workers.

The two Awards are relating to the Industrial Dispute between the Management and the Workers of New Everest Hotel, Bangalore, and the other regarding the Sri Krishna Bhavan, Bangalore-1 were passed by the Industrial Tribunal.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour and the Conciliation Officer of the Bangalore Division, held conciliation proceedings regarding six industrial disputes, out of which 3 were amicably settled during the month. They mainly related to payment of compensation, discharges and certain other demands.

The Industrial Disputes of (1) Dhanaalakshmi Motor Service and (2) Bannur Transport Service, Mysore, have been referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication, during the month under review.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour and the Conciliation Officer of the Mysore Division conducted a series of negotiations over the points of dispute between the Management and the Employees' Association of the Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., over an Award, dated 6th August 1954, on the re-employment of about 806 "playoff", employees of the company and concluded in a detailed memorandum of settlement on 30th September 1954.

Consequently, the spirit of the Award, dated 8th August 1954 under reference has been kept up by both the parties in a harmonious manner and a settlement concluded.

The Industrial Tribunal constituted by the Government of India to adjudicate upon the pending disputes of the Mining Companies and their employees relating to revision of wages schedule, bonus for 1954, etc., continued their hearings at Bangalore on the 20th September 1954.

The proceedings are ascertained to be still in progress.

VIII. Industrial Relations.—There was cordial relationship between the various managements and employees of Textile and other Industrial concerns in the State, except a strike by the sweepers and the scavenging staff of K.G.F. Sanitary Board, who started a lightening strike on the 5th of the month as a protest against the alleged attitude of the management in preventing the office bearers of the Union from collecting membership fees in the premises of the Health Office. On the intervention of the concerned Assistant Commissioner of Labour, the strikers unconditionally resumed work on 6th September 1954. The number of workers involved in the strike was 147 out of 150.

IX. Complaints Received and Investigated.—In the Bangalore Division, six complaints were received during the month, which mainly related to abrupt discharges, payment of compensation or reinstatement.

In the Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore, eleven complaints relating to various subjects were investigated during the month.

In the Mysore Division, two complaints were received during the month, which have been duly referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

In the Kolar Division, 3 complaints were investigated which mainly related to the payment of wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act and were suitably decided.

In the Plantation Area, 9 complaints were investigated, out of which 4 were of general nature, 1 pertaining to the Automobile Industry and 4 related to Plantation complaints.

The usual welfare amenities and facilities were continued to be provided to the workers of the factories and other Establishments.

LIVE-STOCK DEVELOPMENT ON SCIENTIFIC LINES

An Integral Factor in the Agrarian Economy

As the livestock forms an integral factor in the agrarian economy of the country and its improvement is of fundamental importance to an agricultural country like Mysore, the planning and organisation of live-stock development on scientific lines have engaged the attention of the Animal Husbandry Department in the State.

The transfer of 7 Taluks of Bellary District to the State with effect from 1st October 1953, has added one livestock farm (cattle and sheep) and eight Veterinary Institutions, consisting of one hospital, 4 Taluk dispensaries, one minor Institution and 2 touring billets to the State and plans to grade them up to the standards of veterinary services obtaining in the other parts of the State are being formulated.

Finances.—The budget provision of the Department was Rs. 25,32,000 (including Bellary District) as against Rs. 24,08,000 of the previous year.

Important Activities of the Department

While the normal activities of the Department both under Live-stock Improvement and Veterinary Aid were pursued intensively, concentrated attention was paid to the developmental activities of this Department, especially under the First Five-Year Plan as indicated briefly hereunder :—

1. *Education and training.*—(a) Ten Officers were trained in Artificial Insemination under Dr. Lundgreen, F.A.O. Expert; (b) 3 Departmental candidates deputed for training in Veterinary Colleges returned after completing their studies successfully and (c) one Officer was trained in Sterility and Reproductive

physiology at Izatnagar under three F.A.O. Experts.

2. *Veterinary facilities.*—Twelve new Rural Veterinary Dispensaries were opened during the year, taking the total number of Veterinary Institutions in the State to 228 including those in Bellary District. There is now one Veterinary Institution for every 27,300 heads of cattle and is very near the target of one for every 25,000 heads recommended by the Royal Agricultural Commission. We are in this respect far ahead of the target recommended by the Planning Commission for the country during the First Five-Year Plan.

These institutions have (a) treated 8,60,920 cattle for various ailments, (b) castrated 1,70,232 scrub animals and (c) inoculated 2,11,250 animals against several contagious diseases. The most redeeming feature of the year is that the State was completely free from rinderpest epidemic.

3. *Live-stock Improvement.*—Besides awarding 34 pedigreed stud bulls under the Free Bull Scheme during the year, two new Artificial Insemination Centres were established, making the total number of free bulls to 603 and the Artificial Insemination Centres to eight. The total number of coverings done by the free bulls are approximately 1,28,863, while 26,824 cows and she-buffaloes were artificially inseminated.

4. A scheme for undertaking intensive studies on the Control of parasitic diseases, more especially the Liver fluke disease, was started during the year with the joint financial assistance of the Government of India and the Government

of Mysore on 50 : 50 basis. Nine Centres have been established under the Scheme in areas where the disease is most prevalent. During the period as many as 82,540 animals have been treated and valuable data are being collected.

5. *Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur.*—This farm is being developed according to plan and the strength of cattle maintained was 1117. Seventeen Breeding bulls were distributed for stud purposes from this farm under several schemes.

6. *Composite Live-stock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta.*—This farm has made much headway in respect of all its sections during the year. There were 157 ponies, 28 remounts, 37 Sindhi cows, 12 she-buffaloes, 191 Hallikar cows, 222 Mandya sheep and 87 Hassan sheep.

The poultry farm continued to progress satisfactorily. Three hundred chicken of 4 new breeds were flown out from U.K., while eggs of two new breeds were imported by air from U.S.A. There are at present as many as 15 breeds of poultry in this farm. The following figures furnish the progress of the farm during the year under review (from April 1953 to end of December 1953):—

No. of layers	847
No. of eggs laid	78,029
(a) Table	51,881
(b) Hatching	23,906
(c) Discards	2,242
Total ...	78,029
(d) No. of chicks hatched ...	10,158
(e) No. of hatching eggs supplied.	6,997
(f) No. of birds and chicks supplied.	8,210

Eggs and poultry were supplied both within and outside the State.

7. *Fisheries.*—While there is practically no budget provision for undertaking any development works under fisheries, the Department has endeavoured to

account for considerable work under surveying, stocking, prescribing close seasons and exploitation with the present meagre provision.

During the period under report, one more Fish Farm was opened in Hessarghatta, bringing the number of Fish Farms in the State to three. Besides 2,12,153 fish-fry were stocked in 2,000 acres of water spread. Eight hundred tons of fish were produced and 2,462 fishermen were rehabilitated.

8. *Key-Village Scheme.*—The two Key-Village Centres at Hessarghatta and Ajjampur which are jointly financed by the Government of India and the Government of Mysore, have accounted for all round progress. The most outstanding feature of this year's work is the protection of nearly 90 per cent of the cattle in the villages coming under the scheme against rinderpest and thereby ensuring their permanent freedom from the ravages of this disease. All the protected animals have also been branded successfully so as to enable easy identification.

Details of work done in these Key-Villages under the Scheme are furnished hereunder:—

A. *Artificial Insemination Centre.*—

(a) Bulls maintained including he-buffaloes.	8
(b) Inseminations done ...	1,527

B. *Extension work.*—

(a) Cows registered ...	5,641
(b) She-Buffaloes ...	2,343
(c) Bulls distributed including he-buffaloes.	20
(d) Coverings done by these bulls.	613
(e) Castrations done ...	1,110
(f) Inoculations done (from 1-4-53 to 31-1-54).	
Rinderpest ...	9,570
Black Quarter ...	3,214
H. S. ...	7,246
Anthrax ...	7,246

- (g) No. of birds protected against Benikhet. 1,240
- (h) Animals dosed against parasitic Diseases. 854
- (i) Animals treated against several ailments. 26,492

9. *Other activities.*—Besides the above, the Department has actively co-operated with the Agriculture, Revenue,

Rural Development and other Departments in pushing through the activities relating to this Department under the schemes operated by them, viz., (a) Community Project, (b) National Extension Service, (c) Amelioration of depressed class, (d) Rehabilitation of Ex-Criminal tribes, etc.

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS DURING AUGUST 1954

Working of Regulated Markets.—The eight Regulated Markets already functioning at Mysore, Davangere, Chitaldrug, Tiptur, Tumkur, Arsikere, Shimoga and Bellary, continued to work satisfactorily during the month under report. The quantities of different agricultural commodities auctioned in the several Regulated Markets during the month are given below :—

1. Regulated Market at Mysore.—

Coconut	...	3,13,269	
Groundnut	...	36,005	Pallas
Jaggery	...	3,456	Maunds
Horsegram	...	1,203	Pallas
Tamarind	...	861	Maunds
Cowpea	...	230	Pallas
Greengram	...	87	"
Soapnut	...	253	Maunds
Urd	...	90	Pallas
Castor seed	...	16	"
Avars	...	66	"
Niger	...	30	"
Chillies	...	59	Maunds
Coriander	...	117	Pallas
Thogari	...	53	"
Bengalgram	...	4	"
Sunn hemp seed	...	7	"
Til seeds	...	3,428	"

License fee, Market cess etc. ... Rs. 3,111-5-0.

2. Regulated Market, Davangere.—

Groundnut pods	...	39,074	Maunds
Cotton kapas	...	5,400	"
Cotton lint	...	74	"
Chillies	...	897	"
Castor seed	...	60	Pallas

License fee and Market cess, etc —Rs. 664-2-9

3. Regulated Market, Tiptur.—

Copra	...	48,322	Maunds
Coconuts	...	1,249	carts or 8,84,725
Seegu	...	280	carts or 2,07,000 lbs.
Jaggery	...	750	bags and 364 bundles

License fee and Market cess —Rs. 1,002-15-6

4. Regulated Market, Chitaldrug.—

Small cotton	...	12,958	Maunds
Big cotton kapas	...	1,259	"
Cotton lint	...	847	"

License fee and Market cess, etc. —Rs. 495-2-2

5. Regulated Market, Shimoga —

Rasi saraku areca	...	5,152	Bags
Bette areca	...	1,770	"

Market cess and license fee —Rs. 218-10-6

6. Regulated Market at Tumkur.—

Groundnut	...	21,239	Maunds
Tamarind	...	2,514	"
Soapnut	...	4,110	"
Jaggery	...	23,700	"
Areca nut	...	2,535	"
Honge seed	...	266	Pallas

License fee and Market cess —Rs. 729-15-0

7. Regulated Market, Arsikere.—

Copra	...	3,748	Bags
Coconut	...	3,399	Carts or
			26,33,970 coconuts.
Seegu	...	305	"
Coriander	...	403	Bags

License fee and Market cess etc. Rs. 1,477-3-6

8. Bellary Market Committee.—

Mungari cotton kapas	...	44	Dokras
Farm cotton kapas	...	380	"
Lakshmi cotton kapas	...	215	"
Mungari Cotton lint	...	15	"
Farm cotton lint	...	539	"
Lakshmi cotton lint	...	885	"
Groundnuts and peanuts	...	489	Bags
Coramandals	...	3,630	"

License fee and Market cess —Rs. 2,331-11-6

Necessary action was taken up for holding the election of representatives of Traders to serve on the Market Committee to be constituted at Chintamani. Calendar of Events for holding the election of representatives of Traders to serve on the Market Committee to be constituted at Nanjangud was issued. Final arrange-

ments were made for starting the Regulated Market for cardamoms at Saklespur immediately.

Warehousing Activities.—The question of establishing Warehouses under the Mysore Warehouses Act, 1951 and the Mysore Warehouses Rules, 1953 through Regulated Markets and Co-operative Societies in the State was under active consideration of the Department.

Weights and Measures Act.—During the month 5,272 units of weights and measures were presented for testing as against 5,522 units in the previous month and 6,569 units in the corresponding month of the previous year and of which 4,833 units of weights and measures were certified for correctness as against 5,031 units in the previous month and 6,181 units in the corresponding month of the previous year.

A sum of Rs. 732-10-0 was realised as testing fee as against Rs. 815-13-0 in the previous month and Rs. 884-14-0 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

One thousand three hundred and eighty-eight units of weights and measures of

different denominations of an aggregate value of Rs. 2,654-6-9 were sold by the Inspectors of Weights and Measures in the State during the month as against 946 units valued at Rs. 1,960-3-3 in the previous month and 640 units valued at Rs. 835-11-0 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

In addition to 9 cases that were pending, 24 new cases (7 in Bangalore City, 4 in K. G. F., 2 in Chintamani, 2 in Tumkur, 5 in Mysore, 2 in Nanjangud, 1 in Chickmagalur and 1 in Hassan) were launched. Out of these 33 cases, 24 cases (6 in Bangalore City, 2 in Mandya, 4 in K. G. F., 3 in Chintamani, 1 in Tumkur, 5 in Mysore, 1 in Nanjangud, one in Chikmagalur and 1 in Hassan) ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 498 was realised as fines as against Rs. 398 in the previous month and Rs. 130 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

The total number of weights and measures presented for testing was highest in Shimoga with 1,081 units, Hassan being next with 584 units.

Co-operative Marketing

The working of some of the Marketing Co-operative Societies in several District headquarters during the month under report is as follows:—

Name of the society	Membership	Share amount	Purchases	Sales	Total turnover
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
The Mysore Provincial Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd. Bangalore.	1,063	47,402 14 0	4,764 5 0	46,888 3 0	99,996 6 6
The Provincial Dairy and Farm Produce Marketing Co-operative Society, Bangalore.	371	3,698 0 0	1,537 8 8	1,825 8 0	...
The Cotton Marketing Co-operative Society, Hassan.	845	25,640 0 0	...	3,142 14 0	4,292 14 0
The Cardamom Growers Co-operative Society, Saklespur.	583	28,350 0 0	...	45,000 0 0	45,000 0 0
The Bee Keepers Co-operative Society, Ltd., Saklespur.	187	1,781 8 0	7,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
Tumkur Milk Supply Co-operative Society, Tumkur.	96	400 0 0	355 12 0	406 9 8	...

Grading Activities

The following three Egg Grading Stations in the State continued to work satisfactorily. The number of Eggs graded during the month at these grading stations is as follows :—

Name of the grading station	No. of eggs graded	Their value	Grading fee collected
The Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society, Bangalore ...	4,690	Rs. 615 6 0	Rs. ...
The Government Composite Live-stock Farm, Hessarghatta ...	4,219	872 10 0	...
The Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore ...	46,692	5,021 6 0	90 12 0
Total ...	55,501	6,809 6 0	90 12 0

Information Regarding Market Rates

Arrangements made for the collection of daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and for broadcasting the same through the All-India Radio, Mysore, were continued. Arrangements were also made to publish the daily market rates in some of the local papers such as "Deccan Herald", "Pasban", "Vishwakarnataka" and "Tainadu" for the information of the public. The weekly market rates of arecanuts received from Madras were furnished to the Areca Marketing Co-operative Societies at Sringeri, Shimoga, Arkalgud and also to the Regulated Market Committee, Shimoga and those of coconut products received from Delhi and Kanpur were furnished to the Secretaries of the Regulated Market Committees of Arsikere and Tiptur and the Arsikere Coconut and Copra Marketing Society. The auction rates of coffee prevailing at Chikmagalur were furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi. The weekly market rates of different varieties of arecanuts prevailing at Bangalore were furnished to the Director of Statistics, Madras.

The daily market rates of agricultural commodities marketed in the Regulated

Market, Mysore, were also published in the following newspapers for the information of the public.

- (1) Mysore Pathrika.
- (2) Aruna.
- (3) Mysore Prabha.
- (4) Sadhwi.
- (5) Samachar.
- (6) Varthaman.
- (7) Indian Express.
- (8) Madras Mail.
- (9) Viswavani.

A monthly report of weekly market rates of copra, coconuts and coconut oil in the Tiptur and Arsikere Markets was sent to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam, for publication in their monthly Bulletin.

Fortnightly wholesale and retail prices of all commodities both agricultural and live-stock products prevailing in the various District Headquarters in the State were collected, consolidated and furnished to the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi, in addition to being published in the *Mysore Gazette*.

Marketing Surveys

The Survey Report on the marketing of minor oil seeds such as Pungam, mohuwa, safflower, niger, pinnai and cashew shell oil was completed, scrutinised and sent up for printing.

IMPORTANT EVENTS—

The Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated with all solemnity and simplicity in Bangalore, Mysore and many other places in Mysore State on 2nd October 1954. The Gandhi Jayanti was marked by flag-hoisting and mass prayer, mass spinning and inauguration of the Khadi Week.

* * *
Sri R. R. Diwakar, Governor of Bihar, was presented with an address by the Bangalore Corporation at Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall on 2nd October 1954.

* * *
Sri Kadidal Manjappa, Minister for Revenue and Public Works, visited Brahmasandra near Tumkur on 2nd October 1954 and inspected the newly formed road by the Scouts with the co-operation of the villagers. He also participated in Gandhi Jayanti celebrations.

* * *
Sri T. Channiah, Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government, inaugurated the National Extension Block in Srinivasapur Taluk, Kolar District, on 2nd October 1954.

* * *
Sri R. R. Diwakar, Governor of Bihar, unveiled the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi at the Public Library, Mysore, on 2nd October 1954.

* * *
Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home and Industries, inaugurated the N. E. S. Block in Holalkere Taluk on 2nd October 1954.

* * *
Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, inspected the work in the N. E. S. Block of Gundlupet and presided over the anniversary of the N. E. S. there on 3rd October 1954.

Dr. G. S. Melkote, Minister for Labour, Hyderabad, installed a three-foot high marble bust of Mahatma Gandhi at Hole-narasipur on 5th October 1954. Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Law and Education, presided over the occasion.

* * *
Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, inaugurated the Conference of the representatives of the credit co-operative societies in Mysore, held under the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Institute in Mysore, on 5th October 1954.

* * *
Sri R. R. Diwakar spoke on the final day of the cultural propaganda week at the Town Hall, Mysore, on 5th October 1954. Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Education Minister, presided on the occasion.

* * *
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore went in procession on the 7th October 1954. Mr. M. Menshikov, U. S. S. R. Ambassador in India, Mr. George Allen, the United States Ambassador in India, Sri K. C. Reddy, India's Production Minister, Dr. Melkote, Hyderabad Minister, Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddy, Deputy Chief Minister of Andhra, Sri Govinda Menon, Kerala Congress leader, were among the distinguished invitees who witnessed the procession.

* * *
His Highness the Maharaja inaugurated the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the All-India Exhibitors' Association at the Dasara Exhibition Grounds, Mysore, on 8th October 1954.

* * *
Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, inaugurated the Silver Jubilee Celebra-

tions of the Kunchitigara Sangha on 8th October 1954, in Mysore.

Sri M. V. Krishnappa, Union Deputy Food Minister, inaugurated the Kunchitiga Youth Conference in Mysore on 8th October 1954.

* * *

Sri S. V. Ramamurthy, Adviser to the Planning Commission, delivered the Convocation Address of the Mysore University in Mysore, on 9th October 1954.

* * *

Sri Kadidal Manjappa, Minister for Revenue and Public Works, inaugurated the 10½ mile-road between Hirisave and Shravanabelagola, constructed by the Scouts, on 9th October 1954. Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, presided on the occasion.

* * *

Sri K. C. Reddy, Union Production Minister, switched on the pig-casting machine at the Mysore Iron and Steel Factory, Bhadravati, on 9th October 1954.

* * *

Dr. B. V. Keskar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, presided over the closing function of the Mysore Dasara Exhibition, Mysore, on the 17th October 1954 and distributed prizes.

* * *

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, inaugurated the Inter-State Regional Conference of Collectors, Development Officers and social workers in Mysore on 21st October 1954. He also delivered the Valedictory address of the Fifth National Seminar on recreational and cultural activities in social education at Paschimavahini, Sreerangapatna, on 21st October 1954.

* * *

The Mysore Legislative Assembly and the Mysore Legislative Council, which met for the October Session 1954, from

11th October 1954 were adjourned on 23rd October 1954.

Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, former Dewan of Mysore, laid the foundation-stone for a new building of the Government Soap Factory at Rajajinagar, Bangalore, on 28th October 1954.

* * *

Sri Jagajeevan Ram, Minister for Communications, Government of India, visited the Indian Telephone Industries near Bangalore and inspected the several sections of the factory on 28th October 1954. He also inaugurated the State Harijan Conference at the Town Hall, Bangalore. Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, presided over the conference.

* * *

Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, inaugurated the Harijan Colony at Gauribidnur on 28th October 1954. The Chief Minister laid the foundation-stone for a bus stand. Sri T. Channiah, Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health, was also present on the occasion.

* * *

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore declared open the Gandhi Memorial Hall at Channapatna on 30th October 1954. The Channapatna Municipal Council and the Gandhi Memorial Committee presented addresses to His Highness.

* * *

His Highness the Maharaja addressed the gathering on the Guardians' Day Celebrations of the Mount Carmel College, Bangalore, on 30th October 1954.

* * *

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore declared open the new building of the Komarapalayam Board High School, Salem District, on 31st October 1954.

Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home and Industries, declared open the Gandhi Hospital at Maralavadi, Kanakapura Taluk, on 31st October 1954.

PRESS NOTES AND NOTIFICATIONS

HEALTH OF LIVESTOCK IN MYSORE DURING AUGUST 1954

During August 1954, altogether 425 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the several contagious and infectious diseases as against 384 villages affected during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Shimoga, Kolar and Hassan Districts, while Bellary, Mandya and Chickmagalur Districts, were least affected. These diseases accounted for 1,573 attacks of which 1,194 succumbed, as against 1,624 attacks and 1,247 deaths during the previous month. The departmental staff conducted 1,01,332 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except foot and mouth disease.

Diseases, caused by internal parasites were reported from 163 villages accounting for 41 deaths. The special staff attached to the Parasitic Disease Control Units of the department dosed 11,973 animals.

Fodder and water were generally available throughout the State.

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

The Employment Exchanges in the State registered 1,534 persons during the month of September 1954, of whom 150 were ex-service personnel, 100 women and 1,284 others. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government Departments was 70 and from Private Employers 36, thus bringing the total to 106.

Three hundred and ninety-eight persons (75 ex-service personnel and 323 others) were referred to employers against the reported vacancies.

Fifty-three persons were placed in employment during the month as against 85 in the previous month. Of those placed, eight were ex-service personnel and 45 other applicants.

The registrations of 203 ex-service personnel and 1,981 civilians lapsed during the month. Seven hundred and fifty-two ex-service personnel and 8,035 civilians were on the Live Register of the Exchanges at the end of the month for employment assistance. From inception of the organisation up to the end September 1954, 1,15,132 persons were registered, 37,722 were submitted against reported vacancies and 7,439 were placed in employment.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

The Mysore Government Insurance Department is offering Life Insurance cover to the residents of the Mysore State at attractive rates of premium. At present, four types of life assurance covers are offered to the public, viz., Whole Life Policies, Whole Life Policies by limited payments, Endowment Policies and Children's Endowment Policies. It is proposed to offer several other new types of assurances in the near future so as to suit varying needs and requirements of the public.

At present, the Mysore Government Insurance Department has about 1,18,000 policies in force. The claims paid exceed one crore of rupees. The fund of the Public Branch has a balance of about 4-5 crores of rupees, besides a sum of Rs. 21 crores at the credit of the Official Branch. The new business done for the year ending 1953-54 amounts to about Rs. 1.25 crores. The working expenses of the Public Branch are lowest in India. The rates of bonus declared at successive quinquenniums have been very attractive. The activities of the Department are being enlarged in all directions and modern methods of office procedure like a mechanised system of accounting are being adopted to give prompt and efficient service to policy-holders.

The Department has a Motor Insurance Branch also. The premium rates of the Motor Branch are competitive. The rates of "No-claim bonus" are attractive. The funds of this branch are in the order of Rs. 10 lakhs.

With the merger of Bellary District with the Mysore State, the scheme of operation of this Department is extended to that District also. With a view to popularise this Department in the ceded areas of Bellary District an intensive propaganda scheme has been embarked upon and agents have been appointed in the Bellary District.

Balances of the fund are guaranteed by the revenues of the State. The valuation for the 5 years ending on 31st March 1953 is expected to yield an attractive rate of bonus. The public of Bellary are requested to take full advantage of the most favourable terms and facilities offered by the State Insurance Department.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1954.

Serial No.	Installations	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chikmagalur	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Shimoga	Bellary	Total
1	Lighting ...	377	151	26	80	75	69	69	74	51	62	1,084
2	Heating ...	38	11	1	...	8	...	3	1	..	1	60
3	Power ...	21	8	1	7	2	3	5	2	8	2	54
4	Irrigation Pumps ...	8	8	4	16	10	2	33	2	8	6	92
5	Cinemas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 T	1 T
6	Street Lights ...	27	38	6	29	...	28	9	5	45	...	187
7	Villages electrified ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	1	...	4

(T)=Temporary or touring.

DP=Domestic Pump.

The total number of installations in the State as on 31st August, 1954, was as follows:—

Lighting ...	...	1,35,931
Heating ...	...	8,271
Power ...	...	8,637
I. P. Sets ...	...	6,006
Cinema ...	...	196
Street Lights ...	...	35,887
Villages electrified ...	...	688

CHANGE OF NAME

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the name of the town and taluk of "Goribidnur" in Kolar District is changed to "GAURIBIDANUR" in Government Order No. R. 11071-77/R.M. 20-52-45, dated 22nd October 1954.

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

I. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, BANGALORE

1. Chief Minister	...	...	Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, B.A., LL.B.
2. Minister for Law and Education...	...	...	Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., LL.B.
3. Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government.			Sri T. Channiah, B.Sc.
4. Minister for Revenue and Public Works	...		Sri Kadidal Manjappa, B.A., LL.B.
5. Minister for Home Affairs and Industries	...		Sri H. Siddaveerappa, B.A., LL.B.
6. Minister for Agriculture	...	...	Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, M.Sc., Ph.D. (U.S.A.)

II. THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Speaker	...	...	Sri H. S. Rudrappa, B.Sc., LL.B.
2. Deputy Speaker	...	...	Sri R. Chennigaramiah.

III. THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. Chairman	...	...	Sri K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L.
2. Deputy Chairman	...	...	Sri P. Gopalakrishna Setty, B.A., B.L.

IV. HIGH COURT OF MYSORE, BANGALORE

Chief Justice	...	...	Sri P. Medapa, B.A., B.L.
1. Judge	...	...	Sri R. Venkataramaiya, M.A., LL.B.
2. Judge	...	...	Sri N. Balakrishnaiya, B.A., LL.B.
3. Judge	...	...	Sri T. N. Mallappa, B.A., LL.B.
4. Judge	...	...	Sri B. Vasudeva Murthy, B.A., LL.B.

V. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BANGALORE

Chairman	...	...	Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda, B.A., B.L.
1. Member	...	...	Sri George Matthan, B.Sc.
2. Member	...	...	Sri H. M. Mallikarjunappa, B.A., LL.B.

VI. THE PALACE, MYSORE

1. Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.			Sri Safi Darashah, B.A., I.A.S.
2. Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.			Sri H. N. Pallegar, M.A., LL.B., I.A.S.

VII. SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT, BANGALORE

- | | | |
|--|--------|--|
| 1. Chief Secretary to Government | ... | Sri N. Puttarangaswamy, B.Sc., I.A.S. |
| 2. Financial Secretary to Government | ... | Sri N. Madhava Rao, B.A., I.A.S. |
| 3. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. | | Sri K. Thipperudriah, B.A., I.A.S. |
| 4. Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electrical Departments. | | Sri D. K. Srinivasachar, B.Sc. (Hons.), I.A.S. |
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[No. 8

EFFORTS MADE TO INCREASE LUCRATIVE OCCUPATIONS IN VILLAGES

Spreading habits of self-help and collective efforts among villagers

The Rural Industrialisation Scheme was sponsored by Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, the illustrious son of Mysore. The object of the Scheme is (i) to increase production and income from industries in every village group unit into which the Scheme is introduced; and (ii) to increase gainful occupations, spread habits of discipline, self-help and collective effort among the rural population and make each village group unit a self-administrating and self-improving community so far as its economic activities are concerned.

It is seen from the above that the Scheme has been drawn up with a view to increase the national income and output in all fields by promotion of enterprises, mainly in the industrial sector. Under the Scheme, all kinds of industries, big, small, cottage, handicraft, agricultural etc., are envisaged.

The Scheme was first started in the later part of 1950 in the districts of Bangalore and Kolar. Towards the end of October 1952, it was introduced to Mandya District also. The year of actual commencement of the working of the Scheme may be taken as 1951-52. During the period, that is, from the commencement of the Scheme till the end of 1953-54, a sum of Rs. 19.69 lakhs was provided in the Budget. As against this provision, only a sum of Rs. 11.91 lakhs was incurred as expenditure. In this period, the people's contribution in the shape of

subscriptions and share amounts amounted to Rs. 8,39,551. Thus, it is seen that the actual amount spent by Government over and above the amount collected by people is only Rs. 3.52 lakhs. As against this expenditure, the results of the Scheme are that 8266 industries (enterprises) were either freshly started or the existing ones expanded and a sum of Rs. 119.68 lakhs was invested as capital over them. The gross value of increased production is Rs. 365.62 lakhs.

Dr. M. Visvesvaraya has given a fairly exhaustive list of industries that have possibilities of development in rural areas. Among them, he stresses that about a dozen or two industries mentioned below could be easily promoted in the rural areas without any difficulty. They are as follows:—

Agricultural Industries :—

1. Fruit gardening (grapes, tomatoes, plantains, etc.).
2. Vegetable growing.
3. Mulberry growing.
4. Tobacco growing and curing.

Live-Stock Industries :—

5. Dairy farming.
6. Pedigree poultry-breeding.
7. Wool or mutton variety sheep-breeding.
8. Pig rearing.
9. Duck rearing.
10. Bee-keeping.
11. Fisheries.

Common Cottage Industries in the rural areas :—

1. Smithy.
2. Pottery.
3. Carpentry.
4. Basket making.
5. Mat weaving.
6. Lacquerware.
7. Beedi making.
8. Agarbathi making.
9. Brick-making.
10. Limestone burning.
11. Size-stone and road metal making.
12. Silk-worm rearing, reeling and twisting.
13. Cotton, silk and wool handloom weaving.
14. Khadi spinning.
15. Bullock cart making.
16. Tailoring, knitting, hosiery, etc.
17. Compost making
18. Leather industries, including tanning, bone digester, chappal making, etc.
19. Oil gans for edible oils.
20. Soap from non-edible oils.

In some areas, there is scope for development of rattan work, sandalwood carving, sandalwood and ivory inlay-works and other works of art.

In addition to the above, small-scale industries like those mentioned below could also be promoted :—

1. A Workshop with modern equipment using electric power.
2. Power-driven pottery.
3. Power-looms.
4. Tile Factories.
5. Printing Press.
6. Food Processing industries, such as, fruit canning, jelly, jam, etc.
7. Confectionaries and condiments, such as, biscuit making, pickles, puppadam, etc.
8. Jaggery making including palm gur.
9. Making of pencils, slates, etc.
10. Making of cycles, watches, fountain pens, on cottage industries basis.

According to Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, the most important bottle-neck in any Scheme envisaged for promoting enterprises is the finance.

Industrial Co-operatives.—Rural finance is the burning question of the day and Dr. M. Visvesvaraya has fairly solved it. He is an advocate of self-help policies. He hates subsidies and gifts except in special circumstances. Accord-

ing to him, a thing that is given free, has generally no value and it dulls enterprises. In place of subsidy, he recommends the grant of loans at low rate of interest or even free of interest. He wants people to realise that moneys made available to them are to be returned sooner or later after utilising it for their own prosperity. The second principle he advocates is co-operation and voluntary collective working. He feels that if everything is left to mere co-operative effort without offering any incentive, things will take centuries to develop. An element of incentive is, therefore, introduced by him to attract capital from people. He has persuaded Government that it should contribute an equal amount as grant towards any Society that collects shares upto Rs. 3,000 every year for a period of five years.

The industrial co-operative has its object of bringing every family in the unit area into the co-operative fold. If a unit area comprises a population of 20,000, it has generally 4,000 families in its jurisdiction. Dr. M. Visvesvaraya expects that all the 4,000 families should become members of this Industrial Co-operative by buying at least one share each. The share value is kept at Rs. 5 and allowed to be paid in five annual instalments of Re. 1 each, so that it may be within the reach of the poorest of the poor, living in the rural areas. He expects that out of these 4,000 families, at least 3,000 families buy a share and pay Re. 1 towards the share amount on the average. This amount is taken as roughly Rs. 3,000 for every unit area. An equal amount is paid by Government as subsidy. Both the amounts put together leave a sum of Rs. 6,000 at the credit of the Industrial Co-operative at the end of the first year. Out of this sum, one thousand rupees are set apart for meeting office expenses, establishment charges, etc., of the group committees *cum* Industrial Co-operative. The

balance of Rs. 5,000 is available for being advanced to enterprising people to promote suitable industries.

The Industrial Co-operatives are required to invest a major sum out of this Rs. 5,000 in the Mysore Central Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank, Ltd., formed as an adjunct to the Scheme. The Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies and the Bank at present serve only enterprising individuals who can offer landed property as security for the loans required by them. In addition to the above function, they have recently undertaken to administer the loans that are now being advanced to Harijans for starting cottage industries for their economic betterment. These loans are advanced on insufficient securities and personal sureties as Harijans are known for their poverty. The Societies will advance the sums placed at their credit by Government to the Harijans on the terms and conditions laid down by Government. They will also watch the proper utilisation of these amounts and take action to recover the instalments as and when they fall due. If for any reason the amount becomes irrecoverable, the loss will be borne entirely by Government.

With a view to extend the above principle to other poor sections of people among the public other than Harijans, a Scheme has now been sent up to Government under which the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies will be empowered to advance a loan up to Rs. 300 with or without security or even only on personal sureties to deserving artisans in their respective areas. It is realised that unless this element of risk is taken, small rural and cottage industries worked by poor artisans cannot be given a fillip. The Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies have now come forward to earmark a sum of Rs. 1,000 to 2,000 out of Rs. 5,000 available with them every year for being utilised for the above purpose, provided

Government gives an equal amount for the above scheme separately as it involves certain amount of risk. The Scheme is pending sanction before Government.

The Mysore Central Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank, Ltd.—This Bank attached to the Scheme has as its constituents all the Industrial Co-operatives formed under the Scheme. On the recommendations of the Primary Industrial Co-operative Societies, loans up to half the value of security offered are advanced to enterprising individuals at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest to be paid back in easy instalments fixed at the discretion of the Directors of the Bank. As it stands today, there is a sum of nearly 12 lakhs of rupees at the credit of the Bank, both in the shape of shares and deposits by the constituent Societies. This amount has been collected only in the three districts, namely, Bangalore, Kolar and Mandya. Though the Bank started functioning actively only for the last one year, it has already advanced a sum of Rs. 4,00,000 as loan. Rs. 1,25,645 has been advanced for the promotion of 187 industries in the last three months only. When the scheme is in full operation in the entire State, it is expected that nearly 300 to 500 loan applications would be sanctioned every month by the Bank for starting fresh enterprises. It is expected that at the end of the current year, the assets at the credit of the Bank will go up to nearly 25 lakhs of rupees. In another five years' time, this Bank will be in a very commanding position with assets amounting to over a crore of rupees. It will serve as the backbone for all economic activities in the rural areas.

The Bank was registered on 20th October 1952, having jurisdiction over Kolar and Bangalore Districts. On the 17th July 1954, the jurisdiction of the Bank was extended to Mandya District and on the 15th September 1954 to the remaining districts of the State.

The Hobli Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies formed and registered under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme are the registered members of the Bank and the Membership was as follows :—

Year	No. of Members.	No. of Shares.	Amount Collected Rs.
1952-53 ...	100	9,168	4,57,634
1953-54 ...	103	9,320	4,65,613

The deposits of the Bank which were only Rs. 2,51,060-9-3 in 1952-53 rose to Rs. 5,24,781-8-0 in the year 1953-54. The financial position of the Bank was roughly as follows:—Reserve Fund:—Rs. 610; Other Funds:—Rs. 7,413-4-3; Investments:—Rs. 6,25,000 (in the Bank of Mysore and Apex Bank, Ltd.) Working Capital:—Rs. 9,92,784-8-0.

During 1953-54, loans were issued to 382 applicants, amounting in all to Rs. 2,99,565 to assist the various industries such as tobacco curing, fruit gardening and vegetable gardening through irrigation pump sets, sericulture, tailoring, poultry farming, dairy farming, weaving, carpentry, smithy, sheep-rearing, oil gana, agarabathi making, slate pencil manufacutring, tannery, beedi making etc.

Organisation.—There is an I.A.S. Officer as the Director in charge of the working of the Scheme. He has a Personal Assistant and an Executive Assistant to help him in the working of the Scheme. There is a Gazetted Officer called Industrial Superintendent of the status of an Amildar in each District. He is chosen either from the Industries Department, Revenue Department or from any department according to the availability of experienced and competent men. For every two taluks, an Industrial Supervisor is appointed. His minimum qualifications are fixed as a Degree in the University or L.M.E. Diploma Course. The main functions of the Industrial Supervisors are, to guide the

Group Committees *cum* Industrial Co-operatives in collecting the essential statistics, calculation of per capita income, fixation of targets for additional production, collection of share amounts, investigation of loan applications, collection of overdue instalments, etc. He will also along with the Industrial Superintendent, advise the people in the rural areas about the industries that have a fair chance of success in the areas.

Group Development Committees.—The entire area in a District is divided into manageable unit areas, comprising roughly a population of 20,000 people. As this population figure more or less coincides with the population figures of a Revenue hobli, the unit area under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme is taken as a hobli. About 12 leading and influential people who enjoy the confidence of the people in the unit area are nominated in the first year and formed into a Group Development Committee. These gentlemen are requested to promote the Industrial Co-operatives in their respective areas. Thus an Industrial Co-operative is formed for every hobli in the State.

Inspectors.—The Group Committees appoint their own Inspectors called Group Inspectors whose qualification will ordinarily be S.S.L.C. He is chosen from among the permanent residents of each unit area. This Inspector is paid an honorarium of Rs. 50 per mensem and a conveyance allowance of Rs. 7-8-0 if a cycle is maintained. He is not a Government Servant. He is only an employee of the Group Committee *cum* Industrial Co-operative Society. He is appointed by the Group Committee in consultation with the Amildar of the Taluk, subject to the approval of the Director. After his appointment, he is given two months' intensive training at Government cost in the Seva Dal training centre. During the training period, the Inspector is not paid any honorarium. He is only given

free boarding and lodging. The training includes lessons in Seva Dal drill in the morning and training in popular cottage industries in the afternoon. The trainees will also have the benefit of listening to the talks of well-known public workers in the evenings. At the end of the training, the Inspector is awarded a certificate entitling him for appointment as Group Inspector in any of the Circles. The Group Committee pays him honorarium only from the date he reports for duty after training. The duties of the Group Inspector include the following among others,—assisting the Group Committees *cum* Co-operative Societies in collecting essential statistics, calculation of per capita income, submission of periodical returns, collection of share amounts, investigation of loan applications, holding Group Committee *cum* Industrial Co-operative meetings regularly, enthusing people to take new enterprises, securing facilities to people in the Group areas and generally to carry on all correspondence and work on behalf of the Group Committee *cum* Industrial Co-operative.

Co-ordinated effort.—The working of the Scheme is closely integrated with the working of three important departments, *viz.*, Industries, Revenue and Co-operation. The driving power of the Revenue Department, the technical knowledge of the Industries Department and the working principle of the Co-operation Department are all harnessed for the efficient working of the Rural Industrialisation Scheme. The Deputy Commissioners (Collectors) are made responsible for the successful working of the Scheme in their respective Districts. The Superintendents and their staff are made to work directly under the Deputy Commissioners subject to the general control of the Director, Rural Industrialisation. All returns and progress reports have to be sent through the Deputy Commissioners. Every month the progress of work in each

taluk on lines laid down by the Director is reviewed by the Deputy Commissioners or the Sub-Division Officers and copy of proceedings sent to the Director, Rural Industrialisation, for his information. The Director compiles the results for the entire State every month from the Progress Reports received from the Deputy Commissioners and forwards it to Government for their information along with his own review. This arrangement is made to fully utilise the position of influence over the rural population enjoyed by the Revenue Officers. It is common experience that wherever Revenue Officers take interest, good results are achieved in any Scheme. The good offices of the Revenue Officers are utilised not only for the collection of share amounts but also to persuade people to start fresh enterprises. They also keep a watchful eye over the proper utilisation of loans and other aids given by Government to people for starting fresh enterprises.

The Department of Industries places the services of technical men and experts at the disposal of Group Committees *cum* Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies for advising them on the industries that could be promoted in their areas. The Department of Co-operation is made responsible for organising Industrial Co-operatives and for framing necessary rules and bye-laws for their proper working. Besides the above, the Director of Rural Industrialisation also co-ordinates the working of the Scheme with the several Development Departments in the State, such as, Sericulture, Veterinary, Horticulture, Agriculture, etc.

Auditing Accounts.—A Chief Auditor for the entire State and one Junior Auditor for each District are also appointed to regularly audit the accounts of the Group Committees *cum* Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies to prevent abuses. The Chief Auditor works directly under the Director, Rural

Industrialisation, and the Junior Auditors work under the Deputy Commissioners, subject to the general control of the Director, Rural Industrialisation.

Advisory Board.—A Central Advisory Board is constituted by Government to review the working of the Scheme every quarter or oftener, if necessary, and to suggest measures, if any, for the better working of the Scheme.

The Board consists of the ten Deputy Commissioners (Collectors) from ten Districts. One non-official gentleman

from each District and the following five gentlemen :—

- (1) Director of Industries and Commerce.
- (2) Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
- (3) President, Chamber of Commerce.
- (4) General Manager, Bank of Mysore, Ltd.
- (5) Rajasevasakta Sri S. Hiriannayya, M.A., B.L., (Nominee of Sir M. Visvesvaraya).

The Minister for Home and Industries is the Chairman of the Board and the Director, Rural Industrialisation is its Secretary.

PUNISHMENT TO CORRUPT OFFICIALS

At the commencement of the month of October 1954, there were 216 petitions pending in the Anti-corruption Branch. During October 1954, 105 petitions were received, thus bringing the total to 321. Out of these, 64 petitions containing allegations of a less serious nature were referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions examined or enquired into, allegations made in 20 cases were found to be either false or incapable of proof. Enquiries or action instituted in 3 cases resulted as follows :—

One Foreman of the Electrical Department was reduced from Rs. 150 to Rs. 140 and a sum of Rs. 10 was also ordered to be recovered from him.

One Revenue Inspector was reverted as II Division Clerk on a reduced pay of

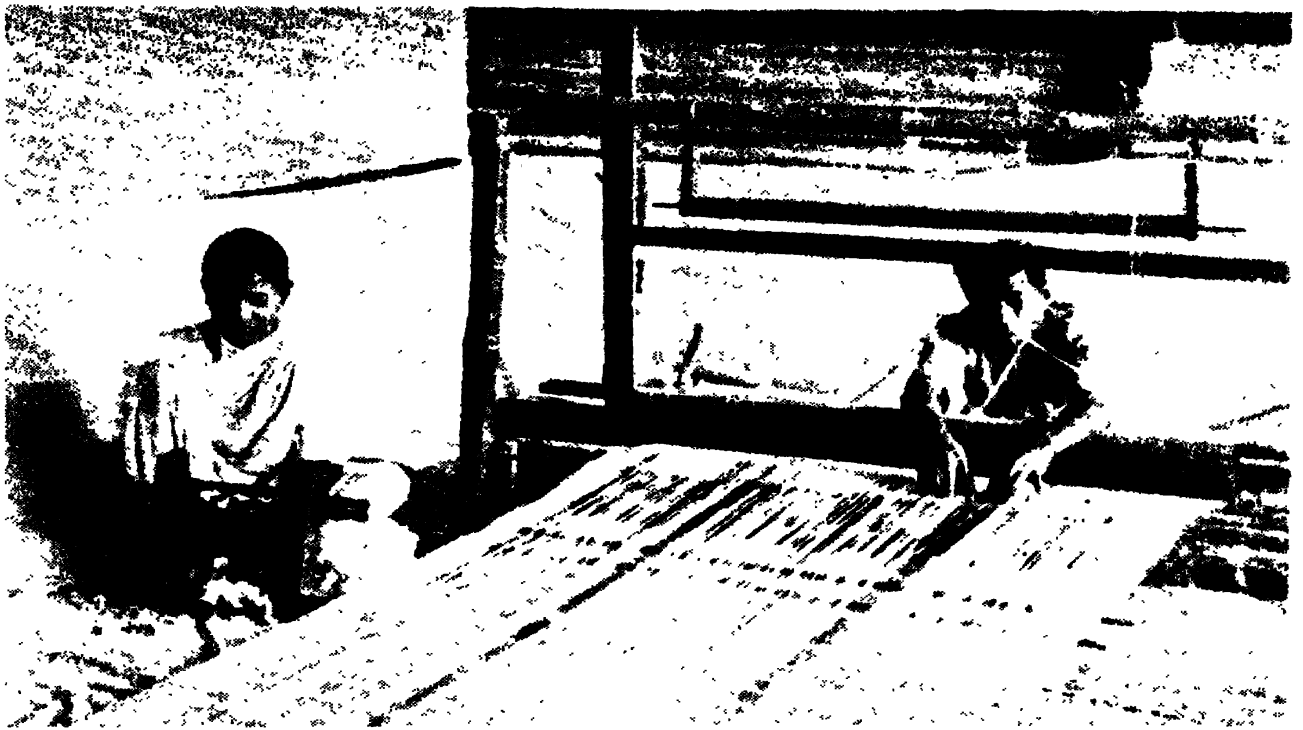
Rs. 46 in grade Rs. 40-2-50-3-80 with a permanent bar against promotion to the executive lines.

One Police Daffedar was fined a sum of Rs. 25 with a severe warning.

On completion of preliminary enquiries, charges were framed against one Excise Inspector, one Water Meter Inspector, Two Sub-Inspectors of Police and one Shanbhogue.

After completion of necessary enquiries, final report was submitted in the case of one Stores Clerk of an Assistant Engineer's Office.

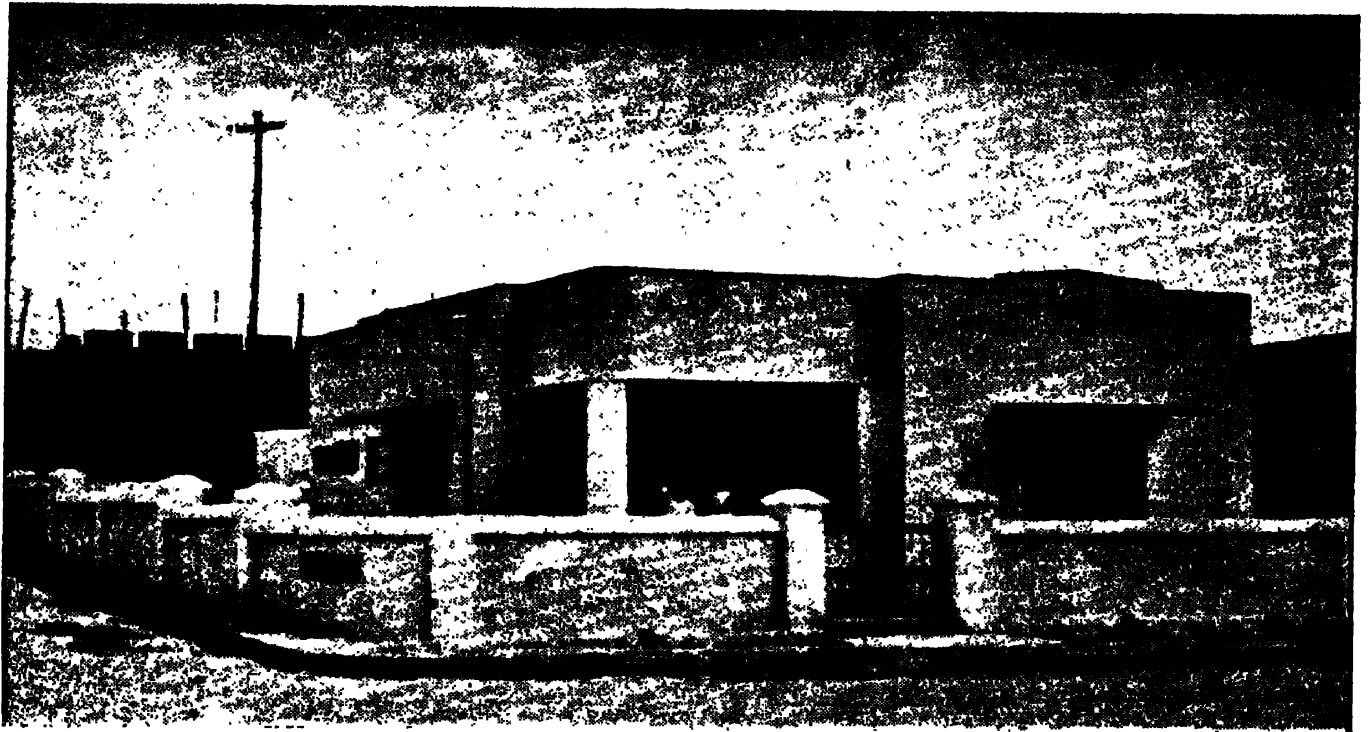
Action was taken in respect of two private buses, three Government buses and one private lorry for infringement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act.



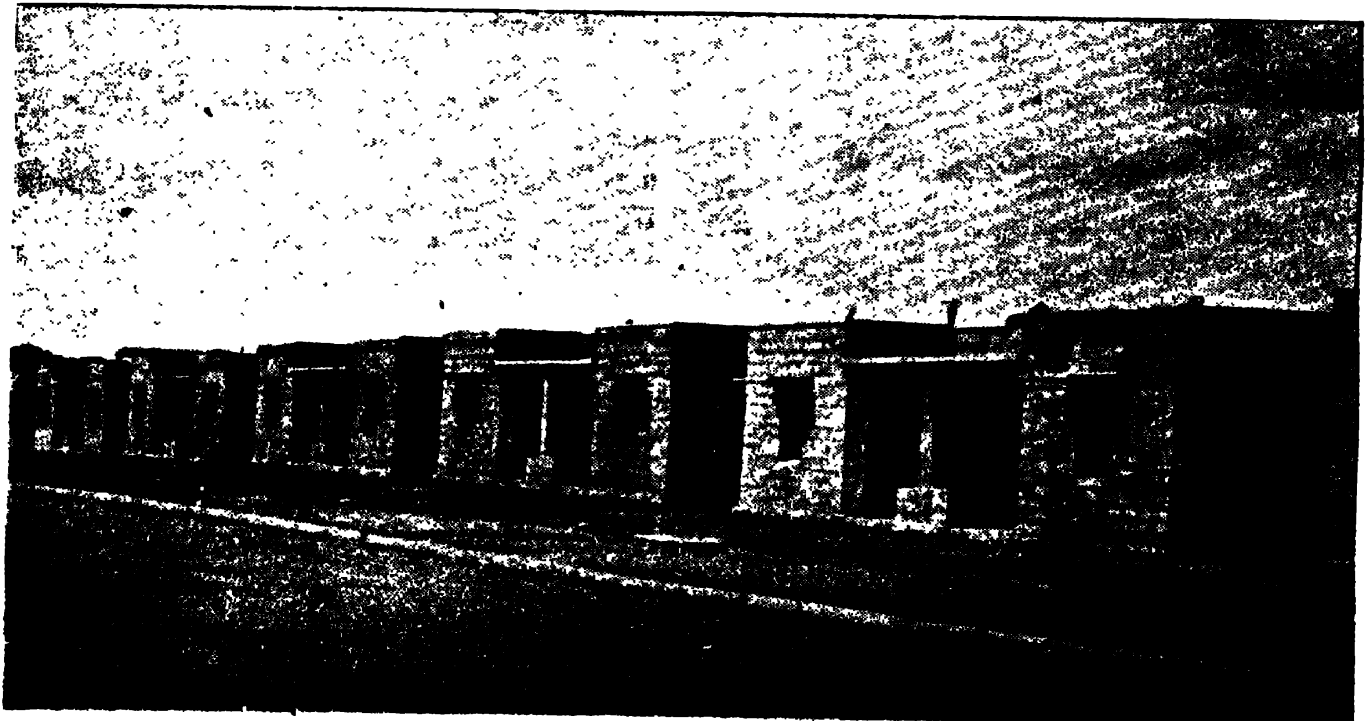
Demonstration of handloom weaving and cording



Training in carpentry in the Industrial School at Anavatti, Shimoga District.



'D' Type houses built in Kumara Park Extension.



**A row of soil-cement houses built at Rajajinagar, Bangalore, for the
Labour Housing Corporation.**

DEVELOPMENT OF BANGALORE ON A SYSTEMATIC BASIS

Appreciable work of the Bangalore City Improvement Trust Board

The Government of Mysore have always taken special interest in the improvement of Bangalore City and contributed liberally towards it from State funds. Special Committees were appointed by Government from time to time, to carry out improvement schemes. In 1945, a statutory body was constituted by Act V of 1945, with the designation "Board of Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bangalore" and after the amalgamation of the Civil Station Municipality with the City Municipality in 1949, the jurisdiction of the Trust Board was extended to include the area of the Civil Station Municipality as also all areas within a distance of three miles from the Municipal limits. It is a Corporate body consisting of eleven trustees including the Chairman of the Board, who is appointed by Government. There are six official trustees, nominated by Government and four non-official Trustees, elected by the Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

Since its constitution in 1945, the policy of the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, has been to relieve congestion and improve sanitary conditions in the City, at the same time, to see that the City is developed on a systematic and well planned basis. With this object in view, the Trust Board is carrying on its programme.

Residential Extensions.

The Trust Board has so far formed sites numbering about 7500 of several categories in the following extensions for all classes of people and allotted most of them :—

1. Jayanagar Extension
2. Kumara Park West Extension

3. Vyali Kaval Extension
4. Sunkenahalli Extension
5. Wilson Garden Extension
6. Jayamahall Extension
7. Rajaji Nagar (Industrial Housing Area).

Industrial Suburbs.

Besides the above, the Trust Board has also formed factory sites in the Industrial Suburb and residential sites for the factory labour and other classes of people in Rajaji Nagar (Industrial Suburb Housing area).

In the Industrial Suburb, about 18 sites have been allotted, of which on 8 sites, factories have already come up, important being Messrs. Kirloskar Electric Company Limited, the Mysore Electro-Chemical Works, etc.,

Housing Schemes

The Board has so far constructed 50 'D' Type Houses and 52 Tenemental Quarters in Kumara Park West Extension, and all these have been disposed off.

In the Industrial Suburb (Housing Area) the Trust Board has constructed 60 Blocks of 240 units of Labour Quarters and these have been already taken over by the Mysore Labour Housing Corporation and all the units have been let out to the labourers.

In Jayanagar Extension, as against the 200 houses proposed to be constructed for refugees, only 53 houses were constructed and the construction of the rest was deferred.

Underground Drainage Works.

The entire underground drainage work of Bangalore City under the Comprehensive Drainage Scheme is being done by

the Board, the outlay being shared by the Corporation of the City of Bangalore and the Government on 50:50 basis. The Trust Board, in addition, is handling underground drainage works in the Corporation area also, as contribution work on request of the Corporation and in its own extension.

United Nations Seminar on Housing and Community Improvement at New Delhi

The Trust Board deputed Sri D. S. R. Rao, B.E., A.M.I.E., the then Engineer Officer of the Board, as its representative to participate in the above Seminar at New Delhi which took place in January-February 1954. An article was also contributed to the Seminar on the subject "Selection, Acquisition and Development of Housing Areas in Bangalore."

Four-Year programme

Under instructions of Government, the Board has formulated a Programme of works for the four years and the work is being carried on as per schedule.

Slum Clearance

The Trust Board has so far prepared 13 slum clearance schemes within the Corporation of the City of Bangalore. Out of the above, one slum has been completely removed in the Sultanpet area and others are at various stages of clearance. Improvement of slums is an important work but without adequate funds, the solution becomes rather difficult. The Trust Board is striving its best to tackle this problem as early as possible depending on the funds available and to re-lay the area by removing ugly and unhealthy atmosphere.

Sewage Disposal

The Committee constituted in 1950 to report on sewage disposal had suggested

that the whole Sewage Disposal Scheme in Bangalore could be taken up in three stages, spread over a period of 30 years at an approximate cost of about Rs. 184 lakhs. Dr. Talati, Sewage Utilisation Officer, Government of India, had suggested certain modified proposals to reduce the total cost. According to his recommendation, the Sewage Disposal Scheme of Vrishabhavathi Valley is now sanctioned and is under execution at a cost of about Rs. 10 lakhs.

Greater Bangalore

The City of Bangalore has grown very fast during the last two decades. With housing and other facilities available or planned for a population of about 4 lakhs, the City has had to accommodate nearly a million people. The result has been overcrowding and sporadic construction of houses which has produced slum conditions in some parts of the City. Planning both for the present and the future has become very urgent. Considering the situation in all its aspects, the Government of Mysore appointed a Committee designated "Bangalore Development Committee" under the chairmanship of Pradhana Shiromani Sri N. Madhava Rao, Retired Dewan of Mysore, to examine all connected problems and to draw up a comprehensive general plan of development both for the City of Bangalore and some of the adjoining rural areas which may be expected to become parts of 'Greater Bangalore'.

This Committee concluded its deliberations during November 1953 and produced a masterly blue print on Greater Bangalore and this report is before the Government. The Committee has in its report proposed several development plans, taking a population of one million for immediate City Planning and two million for long-range Planning purposes.

CRIME CONTROL AND THE PUBLIC

Public to take reasonable precautions

One of the distressing problems facing members of the public is the frequent occurrences of crimes against property. A fairly large percentage of these crimes is committed by thieves and house-breakers. Despite vigilance, these unidentified thieves are taking advantages of the easy opportunities afforded by careless citizens. For instance, notwithstanding the repeated occurrences of cycle thefts, a large number of cyclists do not lock their cycles when leaving them unattended, thus making it easy for the cycle lifter to remove it. A person carrying money or other valuable property falls an easy prey to a pickpocket, if he does not button his coat, or otherwise secure the valuable property properly. Certain persons are easily deceived by confidence tricksters and lose money and jewels. The oft-repeated note-doubling trick, and the trick of distracting the attention of the person counting a large quantity of currency notes at bank counters are instances. It is obvious that a currency note cannot double itself by magic, or that notes cannot drop by themselves when a person is counting them with all care. The intention of the confidence trickster can be found out if the owner is a little careful. Women folk, and sometimes menfolk, believe the tales of strangers relating to imaginary mishaps or other events, and easily part with their property. Householders are apt to disclose to strangers the times during which they are absent from their houses. The salesman in the shop can easily find out the genuine customer. Questionable customers buy nothing, and wait for an opportunity; when the attention of the salesman is distracted by others or by their own associates in

crime, they remove the articles from the show-case and decamp. Taking out a fat purse to pick out some change either at the Railway Station or at the Bus Stand, or in a market, or at some other crowded place attracts the attention of all around—and pickpockets alike; these light fingered gentry, knowing that there is money, try their utmost to gain it. They jostle round him, throwing him off his guard, or enact to make believe quarrels, or try to decoy him to a lonely place by some lame excuses. Perhaps, it was not necessary to exhibit the purse, if the owner had some loose change ready for any emergency. Instances of this kind can be multiplied to a legion, when opportunities are afforded to the criminal to operate.

It could be expected, therefore, that members of the public at whose expense and inconvenience thieves thrive, should take some reasonable precautions to safeguard their property. It may be difficult for a policeman to guard every unoccupied house, or watch every questionable person, or look after every cycle left unattended on the roads.

Lately, members of the public have developed an attitude of silent indifference in the matter of prevention of crime. There has also been an apparent reluctance on their part to inform the movements of suspicious persons whom they meet. Often, persons, who have seen the criminal committing the crime, have failed to inform the police promptly, thereby giving him an opportunity to escape detection. And when they make up their minds to inform the police, it is difficult to locate the criminal or trace the stolen property. Prevention of crime becomes easy or at least less difficult if the public co-operate with the police in

their efforts to prevent and detect crime. Unhappily, the desired co-operation is always lacking. There are instances when persons have declined to state what they have seen or what they know about a crime or other occurrence. An erroneous impression seems to have gained ground that helping a policeman in the detection of crime is not appropriate. A policeman gains nothing, other than paving the way for a crimeless society by preventing and detecting criminals. On the other hand, if the properties stolen are traced and restored to the members of the public, it is the society that gains.

It has to be realised that the police are trying their utmost to help the public, and to do so, they must go to the public, who ought to place all the information available with them at the disposal of the police. Members of the public can associate themselves in enquiries and investigations, to bring offenders to justice. It has to be understood that if a criminal escapes, unwilling to give information, he is free to commit more crimes. It is true that some inconvenience will be felt, as members of the public will have to attend courts at the cost of their occupation or other business. But surely, such a sacrifice can be made and is worthwhile in the larger interests of the community.

A common practice among members of the public is to allow a criminal to go away, without bringing him to the police

station or to plead for him, even though he is caught red-handed after committing a crime. No doubt, the criminal pleads for mercy and begs to be let off. But it is likely that he may have committed many crimes on previous occasions and remained undetected ; also he is free to operate on others. This kind of misplaced sympathy on the part of members of the public should give place to co-operation with the police.

Detection of crimes depends in a large measure upon the active assistance of the public. Reporting strangers and suspicious persons to the police, informing them of the questionable manner in which properties are brought for sale to shops, and affording assistance to pursue and arrest criminals, are some matters with which members of the public could interest themselves.

The police are always striving their utmost to help the public and it will be advantageous if members of the public could actively assist them to eliminate the criminals from society. The police may not be able to do much single-handed, if reasonable precautions are not taken to safeguard one's property, or if information relating to suspicious strangers and other criminals is not laid before them. But something tangible can be achieved if members of the public respond to the appeals of the police and get assistance from them by assisting them.

WORKERS' WELFARE

Activities of the Department of Labour

The following is a short account of the working of the Labour Department during the first half of October 1954 and the various activities relating to the usual labour welfare work and the administration of the Labour Acts in the State.

Industrial Relations.

The dispute between the workers and the management of the Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., Mandya, in respect of the proposed strike has been settled.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore Division, has reported failure of conciliation in respect of Industrial Dispute between the Proprietor and four discharged workers of Subhas Beedi Factory, Channapatna, regarding reinstatement of workers.

An agreement was reached on the 18th September 1954 between the management and the workers of the Khoday Eswarasa Silk Throwing Factory, Bangalore, on the question of payment of gratuity and retrenchment relief to the discharged workers as a result of the closure of the factory and on the question of prosecution of the Employer under Section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act for non-implementation of the terms of the award relating to payment of dearness allowance and minimum wages to 13 workers.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore Division, has been instructed to further conciliate and bring about an amicable settlement in respect of the industrial dispute between the management and the workers of Messrs. Shivaram Deva Rao Ubayakar, Ltd., Bangalore, regarding withdrawal of notices of dismissal and discharge of 4 workers.

An agreement was reached on the 24th September 1954 between the management

and the workers of Messrs. Neelakanteswara Engineering Works, Chamarajapet, Bangalore, regarding the notice of eight demands issued by the District Engineering Workers' Union, Bangalore.

Important Government Notifications and Awards of Industrial Tribunal.

Government have sanctioned three months' bonus to the employees of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati.

Awards of the Industrial Tribunal relating to the following four disputes between the workers and management of the Mysore Hosieries and Silk Factory Ltd., Bangalore, the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Bangalore, Messrs. K. H. Shama Rao & Sons, Bangalore and Sri Prakash Cafe, Albert Victor Road, Chamarajapet, Bangalore, have been published by Government.

Standing Orders Under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders Act, 1946.)

During the fortnight under review, meetings were held on the 11th and 15th October 1954 for hearing of the Standing Orders of the Bangalore Transport Co., Ltd., Bangalore and further hearing of the same was adjourned to the 10th November 1954.

The Standing Orders of Magaji Silk Mills, Magadi Road, Bangalore, were taken up for hearing before the certifying officer on the 12th October and further hearing was adjourned to the 26th of November 1954.

The Standing Orders of the Kapila Textile Mills, Ltd., Nanjangud, were taken before the certifying officer on the 13th October 1954.

Registration and cancellation of Trade Unions.

The following Trade Unions were registered during the fortnight under review :—

- (a) 1. B. K. Subbaiah & Sons, Labour Association, Bangalore.
2. The Mysore Electrical Mechanical and General Engineering Employees' Trade Union, Bangalore.
3. J. S. Tobacco Workers' Labour Union, Mysore.

(b) Cancellation of Trade Union.

Hassan District Automobile Workers' Association, Hassan, was cancelled for non-submission of the prescribed Returns.

Annual Elections in Trade Unions.

(a) The following Trade Unions have conducted elections at their Annual General Body Meetings :—

1. Parade Stores and Cafe Workers' Union, Bangalore.
2. Nandydroog Mine Labour Association, Oorgaum.

(b) The final list of candidates seeking for elections of Sri Krishnarajendra Mills Labour Association, Mysore, has been published by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Mysore.

Labour Statistics.

The working class cost of Living Index figures for the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore for the month of September 1954 were compiled during the fortnight.

Fortnightly report on strikes and threatened strikes for the first fortnight of September 1954 was sent to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi.

Labour absenteeism reports received from major industrial concerns and plantations in the State for the month of August 1954 were scrutinised.

The Agricultural Wages Statistics for the State for September 1954 received from the Primary Reporting Agents were scrutinised and the report was consolidated during the fortnight under report.

The Mysore Shops and Establishments Act.

The following are the details of work done under the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 in the urban areas of (1) Bangalore City and Civil Areas, (2) Kolar Gold Fields and Kolar, (3) Mysore, (4) Tumkur, (5) Davangere, (6) Chickmagalur, (7) Shimoga, (8) Bellary and Hospet :—

1. No. of Shops and establishments visited and inspected.	804
2. No. of show cause notices issued ...	104
3. No. of warnings issued ...	47
4. No. of compromises and settlements effected.	4
5. No. of petitions received ...	9
6. No. of prosecutions launched. ...	6

On account of suspension of the provisions of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act from 27th September 1954 to 14th October 1954 by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, Mysore no shop or establishment was visited and inspected by the Inspector of Shops and Establishments, Mysore City.

The following paragraphs indicate the activities of the Department of Labour during the fortnight ended 31st October 1954.

Industrial Relations

As per an agreement between the Workers and the Management of the Bombay Indra Bhavan, Mysore, the latter have agreed to pay two months' salary as bonus to the workers for the year 1954.

According to an agreement between the Mysore City Power-loom Workers' Association and the Management of the Anjaneya Weaving Factory, Mysore, Sriyuths

R. Rangiah, H. Ramiah and B. Krishnappa were reinstated with effect from the 20th October 1954.

Four retrenched temporary employees of Welcome Coffee Club, Mysore, offered Satyagraha on 30th October 1954, but on an offer by the Management to pay Rs.120 as compensation, they have called off the Satyagraha and have accepted the compensation.

An agreement was reached between the Mysore City Power-loom Workers' Association and the Management of Sri Radha Krishna Weaving Factory, Mysore, on the question of removal of Sri Kondaramiah.

An agreement was reached on some of the longstanding disputes between the workers and the Management of Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd., Channapatna.

Industrial Tribunal

The award of the Industrial Tribunal in respect of the industrial dispute between the Workers and Management of the Swastik Talkies, Bangalore and award of the Industrial Tribunal in respect of the industrial dispute between the Workers and the Management of Messrs. K.H. Shama Rao and Sons, Bangalore, have been published.

The Standing Orders of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., Bangalore, were taken up for hearing on the 18th and 19th October 1954 before the certifying officer.

Registration of Trade Union.

The following Trade Unions have been registered :—

1. The Bangalore Race Course Employees Association, Bangalore.
2. Suedes and Leatherettes Ltd., Employees' Union, Bangalore.
3. Robertsonpet Market Merchants' Union, Robertsonpet, K. G. F.

Labour Statistics.

The working class cost of living index figures for the K.G.F. area for the month of September 1954 was compiled during the fortnight.

Fortnightly Report on strikes and threatened strikes for the 2nd fortnight of September 1954 and the monthly report on closures of non-textile mills and factories in the State were sent to the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, and the Under Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, respectively.

Labour Absentees' report of the industrial concerns and the plantations in the State for August 1954 and the fortnightly report on strikes and threatened strikes for the fortnight ended 15th October 1954 were compiled during the fortnight under report.

The consolidated statement of agricultural wages statistics for September 1954 was forwarded to the Economic and Statistical Adviser, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.

Administration of Mysore Shops and Establishments Act.

The following are the details of work done under the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, in the urban area of Bangalore City, (2) Bangalore Civil Area, (3) K. G. F. (4) Kolar, (5) Mysore, (6) Tumkur, (7) Davangere (8) Chickmagalur, (9) Shimoga (10) Bellary (11) Hospet : -

1.	Number of Shops and establishments visited and inspected.	916
2.	of Showcause notices issued...	129
3.	of warnings issued ...	54
4.	of compromises and settlements effected	9
5.	of petitions received ...	6
6.	of prosecutions launched ...	10
7.	of irregularities noticed and instructions issued.	2

PRODUCTION OF FIFTEEN COACHES EVERY MONTH

Coach Factory in Bangalore.

Every alternate day a new third class coach is added to India's rolling stock by the Hindustan Aircraft Factory in Bangalore. Ninety-eight per cent of the parts of the coach are made in India.

The Hindustan Aircraft Factory started coach building as a side business in 1948 when it took over a siding deserted after the war. Today the place has developed into a regular factory employing more than 1,500 labourers who work round the clock - welding, rivetting and painting.

Five-Year Plan Target.

By the end of the Five-Year Plan, the factory will step up its production to 20 coaches a month; and in 1960 it will be turning out 280 coaches a year. The entire production by then will have been switched over to the manufacture of small-gauge coaches.

While a coach is born in the satellite factory, it is christened in the main factory of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd, where most of its parts are manufactured. Before being transported to the assembling platforms the parts are dipped in deoxine to remove corrosion or rust and coated with phosphate to make them safe for the future. The parts then pass through eight to ten stages to convert the chassis into a coach. The work is so organised that it does not take more than two days to complete the entire coach. If it were split into individual processes, the whole job would take at least 20 days.

Anti-Telescopic Device.

At the first stage, the base of the coach is fitted with parts like side panels and sheet covers made of steel. The parts are rivetted together, using an anti-telescopic

device. In the event of an accident, the impact would be distributed over the entire coach, instead of being concentrated at a single point. Also, the force of the impact on adjoining coaches would be less.

The shell of the coach, now ready, is taken to another section for wood fittings, such as roof, floor, doors, windows and partitions within the compartment. Attached to this Section are sub-assembly shops where necessary fittings are manufactured.

Once the roof, window and doors have been hinged, the examiners start an inch-to-inch test to make it proof against leakage. The coach is then plastered with asbestos sheets which help to keep away heat. A cover of "holoplaste" sheets as panelling - is also nailed to facilitate inside furnishings. Till recently these sheets were imported; now a factory in Hyderabad is meeting a large portion of this demand by a product known as Hylani.

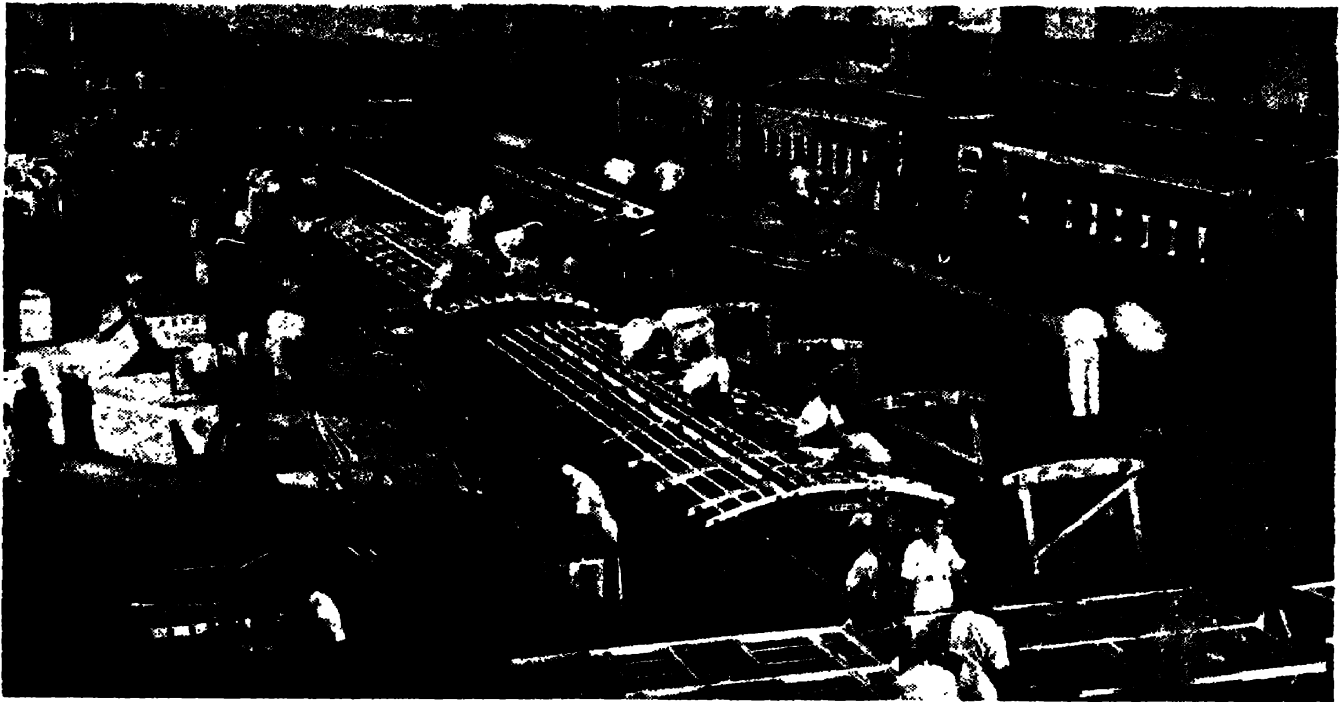
Half Foot Wider Seats.

The next stage is of inside furnishing which consists of flush fittings and electric installations. The seats are also fixed here and they are half a foot wider than the ones now in use. The coach is now ready to be painted and sprayed.

The process of manufacturing an aluminium coach is also similar. Recently, the factory supplied 50 aluminium coaches to the Railway Board which is the sole buyer of its production.

Working Conditions.

The factory provides excellent conditions for its workers. To house the



General view of the H. A. L. Rail Coach Factory near Bangalore.

Photo : Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd.



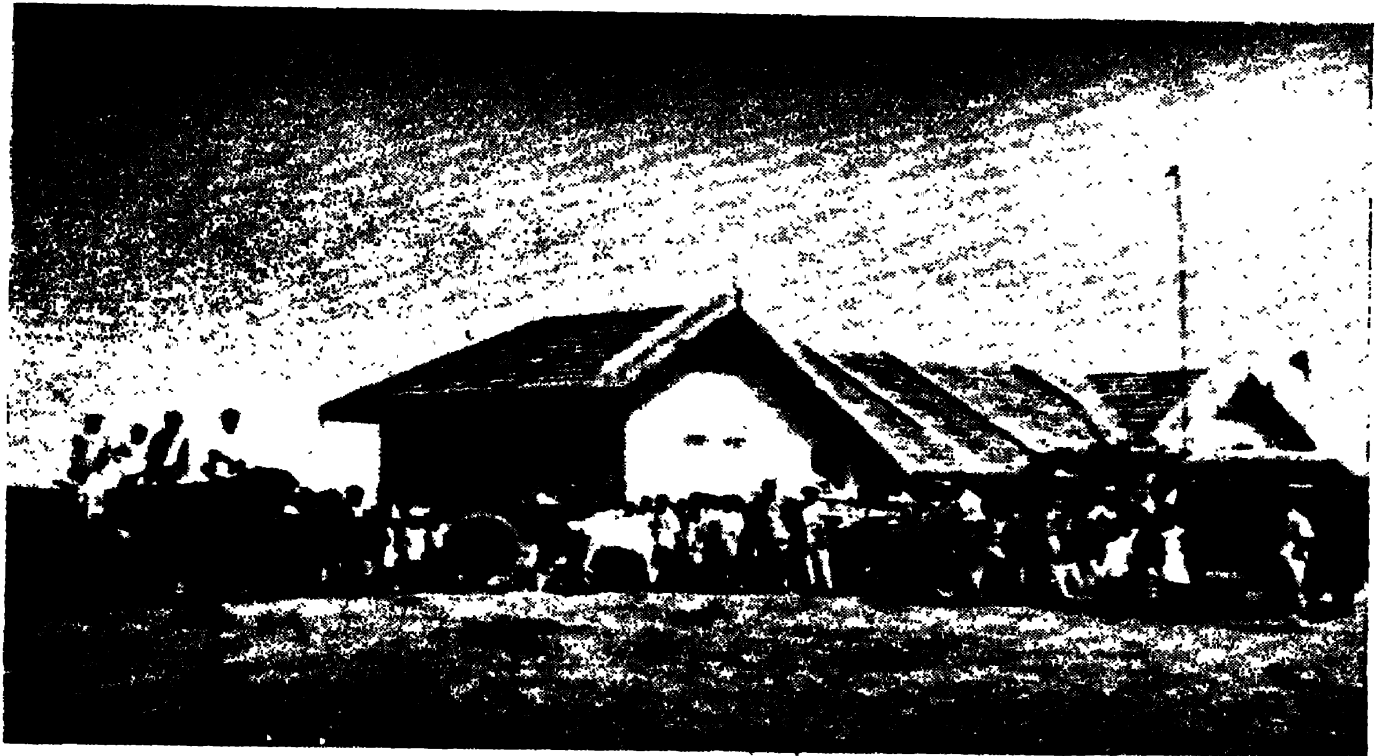
All-metal H. A. L. Coach—Model 407. . .

Photo : Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd.



**A temple minstrel in the guise of Khadgada Vocrabhadra at
Sri Gowrishwara Temple, Yelandur.**

Photo : Sri M. K. Varadarajan.



Polling Station, Jogihalli, in Sorab-Shikaripur Constituency (16-11-54).

Photo : Sri M. K. Varadarajan.

essential staff, a colony has been built near the factory. Other workers are given free transport to the place of work. There are free medical facilities for them and their dependents. The wages are on a monthly basis and the workers get a weekly holiday.

Like the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, there are other coach factories in India which help towards the rehabilitation of

Railways. In 1955 another factory, in Perambur, Madras, will go into production. It will roll out more than one coach every working day when target production is reached. Together these factories will not only meet India's demand but also of many South-East Asian countries, some of which have already made enquiries regarding supply of small-guage coaches.

The views expressed on the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

LABOUR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

by

Sri V. K. R. MENON,

Director, International Labour Office, India Branch

When we talk of relations between two persons or two groups of persons, we may ordinarily say that the relations between them are strained or are cordial. If, in an industrial undertaking, relations are cordial, there is nothing like it, but if they are strained, then there is nothing worse. Fortunately, however, these are only extremes, for while even good relations might be occasionally disturbed, a conflict cannot continue eternally either. And it is the numerous shades in between these two extremes, the shades which are born of mutual adjustments in every day life—that constitute the vicissitudes in labour-management relations. The term which has come in vogue in recent years is human relations in industry.

Like the industrial revolution which ushered the industrial age on this planet, this question of human relations in industry may well be the second event which might lead to an age of prosperity for the common man. As against the material revolution, this is a psychological movement. From the mid-eighteenth century England to this day we have travelled quite a distance. The world has seen many revolutions and the advance of democracy. Although scientific inventions and discoveries have some time moved with a staggering rapidity, we have not seen equal progress in dealing with simple, human problems. It is perhaps the two world wars during this century, the Russian revolution, the Chinese and our own, that have indirectly given this movement a fillip. Yet another reason

why this movement has now taken roots in the minds of managements today and is accepted at least on the ideal plane by all employers worth the name, is the work of the great psychologists of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In effect, however, this is only a translation into practice of that simple and universal principle of religion and morality, namely, do unto others as you would have them do unto you.

It is commonly agreed that it is not conflict but co-operation that should be the keynote in labour-management relations. And that is perhaps the reason why today, instead of using the loose term labour-management relations, we pin down the modern trend by using the definite phrase labour-management co-operation. The course of historical change that has led to this trend at the plant level has been epitomised thus by two authors: "When a union is first organised in a plant", they state, "the relationship is likely to involve a high degree of suspicion and conflict. Usually this 'fighting stage' gradually disappears, and is followed by a relatively neutral stage characterised by a decrease of suspicion, a growth in mutual understanding, and in general mildly friendly atmosphere. This is the stage of successful collective bargaining. Where circumstances have been favourable, a third stage in union-management relations emerges. This is a stage in which suspicion and conflict have disappeared, and in which the atmosphere is one not alone of acceptance, but

of constructive joint effort to solve mutual problems. The term union-management co-operation has been applied to this third stage of the historical process."

Like the complexity of human nature, labour-management relations are complex too. They have social, political and psychological as well as economic aspects. The various social sciences economics, psychology, sociology and political science—are all needed for a full understanding of human relations in industry. The study of these relations is, therefore, no longer confined to students of economics. Certain British universities undertake research in applied Sociology with reference to industrial relations in the undertaking. Similarly, there is a regular exchange of views between the universities in the United States on the one hand and trade, including associations and unions, on the other.

Before I proceed further, let me make a few points clear.

The term 'labour-management relations' is wide enough to cover both industrial relations proper as also the problem of human relations. The former deals mainly with matters regulated by statutory law or the subject of collective agreements which employers arrive at with trade unions and which do play an important part in the sphere of labour management relations. In fact, before good human relations can be established, there should be, already established, reasonable industrial relations. But good industrial relations, by themselves, will not ensure complete success in securing the good will of the workers unless good human relations are also established. Human relations cannot be rigidly regulated by law or even by specific collective agreements. For instance, anger or a bad temper shown by one party might have an adverse effect in his relations with the other but you cannot provide through a

statute a ban against display of these human weaknesses to which most of us may be susceptible some time or the other, much as we would all try to avoid them. This subject of human relations is itself of such importance that I propose to deal only with this aspect in the rest of my talk. I will use either the words 'labour management co-operation' or 'human relations in industry' on the understanding that both, for present purposes, really mean the same.

Secondly, industrial relations proper are normally dealt with in three tiers, namely, at the level of the undertaking, the level of the industry and at the national level. Problems of human relations are, however, most effectively dealt with at the level of the undertaking, this because human relations are far more personal in character. There may well be some matters even within the sphere of human relations which may require discussions at higher levels. But, by and large, the best results are obtained by consideration at the level of the undertaking and after all it is the result rather than the method adopted that really matters.

Incidentally, you will note that in dealing with human relations, the term management which is now being used more and more in place of the term employer is perhaps more appropriate. The term 'capital' which was in common use in the early part of this century, was replaced because, with the growth of industrial organisations, 'capital' had become more and more impersonal. Similarly, it is difficult to be very precise about the term 'employer' today. And so the term management is used for those people who are responsible for the execution of policies in relation to production in an industrial unit. Even the term management is divided into two, top management and the intermediate management, consisting of supervisors, industrial engineers, foremen, etc.

After having made these points clear, let us turn our attention to the purposes which labour-management co-operation serves to promote. One of these is economic, to ensure increased production, the other is moral and social, to secure full recognition of the importance of the human element and, accordingly, to give the staff a greater interest in the general operation of their undertaking. These two purposes are closely related, because one of the most important factors affecting productivity is the atmosphere in the undertaking and because, conversely, increased production remains the essential condition for continued social progress.

Labour-management co-operation can be built on solid foundation, if it takes into account the needs of workers and what the management wants of them. As far as the management is concerned, it wants to put it crudely—maximum production with the minimum wage-bill. It recognises of course that industrial peace is a *sine qua non* for maximum production, and has, therefore, to take into account the physical and mental habits of the worker as an individual and his emotional life, as also his group life. In a Guide for Action sponsored by American Business Leaders, certain broad drives that profoundly influence human conduct are enumerated like this: First, there is man's sense of dignity, the conviction that he has basic human rights that others must respect, Second, there is the need for the esteem of others. Third, there is the basic instinct of survival. This requires assurance that a man and his family can obtain the food, clothing, housing and other essentials of the most modern decent standards of living. Fourth, men desire security. Finally, men have their social instincts.

If the management recognises these broad drives and shapes its personnel policies accordingly, then there cannot be many difficulties in securing the co-

operation of workers for higher productivity. Certain other conditions which are essential for successful labour-management co-operation are: (a) both sides must want to co-operate; (b) good faith must be constantly demonstrated, and there should be no mental reservations on either side; (c) the management should not use co-operation from workers' side to undermine the trade union, nor should any machinery devised for such co-operation be used for settling matters reserved for collective bargaining; (d) it must be clearly understood that this co-operation cannot serve as a substitute for fair wages or decent working conditions; (e) the management should share with workers the gains from higher productivity, and the necessary information for their intelligent participation in the affairs of their undertaking; (f) the management must have the agreement of workers in its personnel policies and should afford opportunities for training and advancement, and so on.

The next question that naturally arises is what type of machinery should be evolved to work out labour-management co-operation. Various types of agencies have been evolved in different countries for joint consultation. The names borne by these agencies vary, such as works committees or councils, management councils, joint production committees, joint advisory committees, labour-management committees, occupational committees, factory committees or councils, works committees, establishment representation committees, etc., to mention only those of general scope. Although these agencies differ considerably as to methods of establishment, operation and functions, the same major concerns usually lie at the root of all of them.

In order to provide an idea of the functions of these agencies, let me give you a list of the functions of a British works council. According to a model

form of constitution, these include the following: (1) promotion of physical welfare and improvement of working conditions, (2) suggestions for improvements in methods and organisation of work and the testing of suggestions; general efficiency, production campaigns, including exhibitions, posters and general news service, (3) accident prevention, (4) general work discipline (including absenteeism and lateness), (5) health services, (6) canteen services, (7) technical and general education and training; technical library; apprentice training; promotion schemes, (8) transport to and from work, (9) holiday arrangements, (10) general amenities, (11) works funds; collections for charities; hospital and savings funds; hardship grants, and (12) recreation.

The results which joint consultation achieves in practice through these agencies may now be briefly listed on the basis of a recent ILO study. They are.—

(a) from the point of view of management.—

- (1) improved utilisation of production facilities as well as increased productivity;
- (2) reduced tension throughout the undertaking and the advantages that result therefrom;
- (3) greater willingness on the part of workers to accept necessary changes because of an understanding of the reasons therefor.
- (4) considerable education in the demands on supervision because of a more general sense of individual responsibility; and
- (5) improved quality of management decisions.

(b) from the worker's point of view.—

- (i) a sense of "belonging", of knowing "where you are going", an increased sense of personal worth and of importance to the undertaking;
- (ii) a sense of effective participation in the operation of the plant;
- (iii) education in an understanding of the problems of the undertaking;

- (iv) a greater sense of emotional security as well as of security in employment; and
- (v) a sense of taking part in the advance of successfully running an undertaking.

It is apparent that these achievements can go a long way in creating an atmosphere for social and economic progress for a country, as a whole, as much as they can give a sense of fulfilment to the members of the management and the working community.

It may be interesting to note that this question of labour-management co-operation in industry which some may think a relatively simple matter, has been receiving increased attention of late, all over the world. At the last annual conference of the International Labour Organisation, several speakers from among the 69 member countries touched on this subject with the result that the Director-General has decided to include this as a special theme in his next annual report to the Conference. The problem has assumed much greater importance after World War II and now, more than ever, the worker is not satisfied with merely good wages, employment security and other measures of social security. He is equally emphatic that human dignity should be recognised and that he should have a feeling that he is an active partner in the successful working of the undertaking where he is employed. To quote the Director-General, "In our approach to labour-management relations, the main emphasis should be on the human factor. The essential thing is to give men a sense of purpose in their work. Only when men have this sense of purpose—only when they understand how by their work they contribute to the well-being of society can they have that confidence in their own true worth which is a mark of freedom". While these observations apply to all countries, they do apply even more to ours. The development of trade unionism

in India is relatively of recent origin and there is still a long way to go. In the absence of strong and healthy trade unions, all that workers could attempt was to secure the best wages and living conditions which the employers would grant. There were and there are a number of good employers who treated their workers generously but in several cases, it was more a case of paternalistic interest. When large-scale industrial development had not taken place, such an interest and direct intimate touch between the employer and the employed were proper and good. But with the greater awakening in the minds of the workers, something more is needed. In any case, the progressive development of large-scale industry has, by itself, been responsible for breaking the former bond between the worker and his job. In the past, I came across quite a few cases where there was friction and unrest even in establishments where workers enjoyed good wages, good housing and other amenities. Some expressed the view that this was because the more the workers got from an individual employer the greater they expected to extract still more from him. Also, that irresponsible persons posing as labour leaders accounted for this attitude of mind. This was true in some cases but it was equally true in others that in spite of all the good conditions of service offered, there were minor causes for friction which could have been easily rectified, had there been a proper machinery for bettering human relations in the particular undertaking concerned. Very often, the trouble started on a trivial issue which, if a properly working machinery had existed, would have nipped in the bud. But when matters had proceeded too far, the importance which each side attached to face-saving, totally eclipsed the subject matter of the dispute itself.

While it is not possible to do full justice to such a vast subject as labour-manage-

ment co-operation in the course of a brief talk, I have no hesitation in quoting from eminent authors on the subject and here is a pertinent passage in the words of Mr. V. M. Clarke in *New Times, New Methods, New Men* :

"This is a time for greatness, a time for courage, for wisdom and purposeful living; a time of great opportunities, tremendous enterprise and magnificent adventure.

"Whether we like it or not, this is a new age demanding new methods and new men; an age in which industry will play a predominant and increasingly important role in contributing to the reshaping of the social structure of the community in which we live.

"The old world failed. It failed because it could not strike a balance between a rapidly advancing scientific and technical skill and the skill which is needed to acquire human co-operation. This involved us in two world wars of increasingly exhaustive effect.

"The time has come for all men of courage and goodwill to revise their thinking and plan for a new world in which men will live and work together in harmony; a world in which the status and dignity of man will be fully acknowledged. The emphasis will no longer be on machines for mass production, or planning new factories, or new designs, new discoveries, but on men-where they like to work together, how they like to work together, when they like to work together and why? These considerations will be a fundamental responsibility and a first principal of any efficient and successful business enterprise.

"Labour relations have become human relations. From now on industry will work to a deliberate plan for security and full employment; it will work to provide greater human satisfaction, that all men may live and live abundantly. The magnificently enterprising industrial

history of the last 150 years must be linked up with an increasing knowledge of the 'humanities', the two should be harnessed for the mutual benefit of all mankind".

Those who know my past will be aware that I have been connected with the administration of labour matters in the country for quite a long period. I know that there is still a lot to be done in the direction of bettering conditions of workers in the country, the limiting factor being a

recognition that these will have to be related to economic progress in general. I am equally convinced, however, that the importance of development of human relations in industry deserves far greater attention than it has received so far. The more this is recognised and acted upon, the greater the chances of our industrial development reaching the goal which we would all like, the building up of a co-operative Commonwealth.

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MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Progress Report for the month of September 1954.

REGULATED MARKETS.

The eight Regulated Markets at Mysore Davangere, Chitaldrug, Tiptur, Arsikere, Shimoga Tumkur and Bellary were, working satisfactorily during the month. The quantities of different agricultural commodities auctioned in the several Regulated Markets during the month are noted below :—

1. Regulated Market at Mysore.—

Groundnut	...	78,722	Pallas
Coconut	...	250,015	
Til seeds	...	4,168	Pallas
Jaggery	...	2,788	Maunds
Tamarind	...	974	Maunds
Horsegram	...	404	Pallas
Soapnut	...	320	Maunds
Coriander	...	151	Pallas
Chillies	...	38	Maunds
Cowpea	...	42	"
Greengram	...	14	"
Avare	...	16	"
Thogari	...	10	"
Niger	...	11	"
Bengalgram	...	7	"
Urd	...	5	Pallas
Castor seed	...	3	"

Market cess and Licence fee ... Rs. 4,866-10-6

2. Regulated Market, Davangere.—

Groundnut	...	82,703	Maunds
Kapas	...	514	Andiges 253 bags
Cotton lint	...	42	bags-
Chillies	...	53	Andiges-

Market cess and License fee ... Rs. 5,384-12-3

3. Regulated Market, Tiptur.—

Copra	...	53,527	Maunds
Coconuts	...	1,054	Carts or 8,65,209
Seegu	...	372	Carts 3,35,800 lbs.
Jaggery	...	310	Bags 90 bungles.

Market cess and Licence fee collected ... Rs. 1,066-6-0

4. Regulated Market, Chitaldrug.—

Small cotton	...	9,954	Maunds
Groundnut	...	19,180	"
Blackgram	...	695	Bags
Big kapas	...	211	Maunds
Coriander	...	90	Bags
Sesamum	...	64	"

Market cess and Licence fee collected ...Rs. 885-4-6

5. Regulated Market, Shimoga.—

Rasi saraku	...	9,462	Bags
Bette	...	2,284	"
Market cess and Licence fee, etc.	...	Rs. 192-4-0	

6. Regulated Market, Tumkur.—

Groundnut	...	40,353	Maunds
Tamarind	...	2,594	"
Soapnut	...	4,102	"
Jaggery	...	9,625	"
Areca nut	...	2,380	"
Honge seed	...	410	Pallas
Market fee, etc.	...	Rs. 1,211-0-0	

7. Regulated Market, Arsikere.—

Copra	...	5,432	Bags
Coconut	...	2,028	Carts or
		17,68,655	
Seegu	...	460	Carts
Coriander	...	1,555	Bags
Til seeds	...	4,895	Bags
Groundnut pods	...	6,600	Bags
Market cess and license fee	...	Rs. 1,714-8-0	

8. Bellary Market Committee.—

Mungari Cotton kapas	...	24	Dokras
Mungari Farm kapas	...	313	"
Lakshmi Cotton kapas	...	189	"
Farm Cotton lint	...	517	"
Lakshmi Cotton lint	...	1,010	"
Peanuts	...	5,095	Bags
Coramandels	...	8,420	"
Fee Collected	...	Rs. 2,654-9-6	

The Government issued a notification under Section 4 of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1929, extending the said Act to "Cotton" in the Regulated Market at Mysore.

Final arrangements were made for starting the Regulated Market for Cardamoms at Saklespur immediately.

Warehousing Activities.

The question of establishing Warehouses under the Mysore Warehouses Act, 1951 and the Mysore Warehouses Rules, 1953 through Regulated Markets and Co-operative Societies in the State was under active consideration of the Department.

Weights and Measures Act

During the month 4,727 units of weights and measures were presented for testing of which 4,395 units of weights and measures were certified for correctness. The total number of weights and measures presented for testing was highest in Shimoga with 775 units, Bangalore City being next with 550 units. A sum of Rs. 648-5-0 was realised as testing fee.

One thousand, four hundred and fifty-

eight units of weights and measures of different denominations of an aggregate value of Rs. 2,501-4-6 were sold by the Inspectors of Weights and Measures in the State.

In addition to 9 cases that were pending, 11 new cases (1 in Bangalore, 1 in Mysore, 4 in Nanjangud, 1 in Chikmagalur and 4 in Hassan) were launched. Out of these 20 cases, 5 cases at Nanjangud ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 205 was realised as fines.

Co-operative Marketing

The working of some of the Marketing Co-operative Societies in several district headquarters during the month is as follows:—

Name of the society	Membership	Share amount	Purchases	Sale	Total turnover
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 The Mysore Provincial Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore.	1,069	42,422 4 0	95,758 3 8	98,774 2 0	...
2 The Provincial Dairy and Farm Products Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore.	371	8,688 0 0	1,180 8 0	1,427 15 0	4,351 0 0
3 The Cardamom Growers Marketing Co-operative Society, Saklespur.	583	28,360 0 0	...	3,5000 0 0	35,000 0 0
4 The Arsikere Cotton Marketing Co-operative Society, Arsikere.	845	25,640 0 0	...	3,142 14 0	4,322 0 0
5 The Bee Keepers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Saklespur.	185	1,750 0 0	4,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	5,200 0 0
6 The Malnad Areca Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Shimoga	9 (enrolled during the month)	1,700 0 0 (Amount collected during month)	...	2,78,612 0 8	23,13,179 0 0
7 The Central Paddy Marketing Co-operative Society, Mysore	312	7,658 0 0	...	...	6,351 3 0
8 The Tumkur Milk Supply Co-operative Society, Tumkur.	97	430 0 0	295 12 0	343 0 0	519 10 0
9 The Fig Growers Co-operative Society, Ganjam.	92	770 0 0	183 12 5	223 6 4	...

Grading Activities

The following three Egg Grading Stations in the State, i.e., The Coorg Orange Growers Co-operative Society, Bangalore, The Government Composite Live-Stock Farm, Hessarghatta, and The Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore were working satisfactorily. The total number of eggs graded during the month at these Grading Stations 55,046. Their value was Rs. 7,156-5-0 and grading fee collected was Rs. 103-8-0.

Market Intelligence

Arrangements made for the collection of daily and weekly market rates of certain

agricultural and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and for broadcasting the same, through the All-India Radio, Mysore, were continued. Arrangements were also made to publish the daily market rates in some of the local newspapers.

Marketing Surveys

The Survey Report on the marketing of Minor Oil Seeds such as Pungam, Mohuwa, Safflower, Niger, Pinnai and Cashew Shell Oil was completed, and printed and copies of the same were sent to the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee, Hyderabad.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, laid the foundation-stone to the Tunga Bhadra Sugar Factory, near Shimoga, on the 1st November, 1954.

* * *

The Chief Minister declared open the Middle School Building at Ayanur, Shimoga District, on the 1st November, 1954.

* * *

The Chief Minister declared open the Labour Housing Colony at Bhadravati on the 1st November 1954.

* * *

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, addressed the gathering on the occasion of the "Gosapthaha" celebrations at Cubbonpet, Bangalore, on the 1st November 1954.

* * *

Sri Kadidal Manjappa, Minister for Revenue and Public Works, presided over the 3rd anniversary of Sri Siddanagar Welfare Association on the 2nd November 1954. Sri T. Channiah, Minister for L. S. G. and Public Health, unveiled the portrait of Sri Gayathri Devi Yavaru.

* * *

The Chief Minister was presented with an address by the Shimoga Municipal Council on the 2nd November 1954.

* * *

Sri Navaratna Rama Row, Ex-Director of Industries and Commerce, delivered a lecture on 'culture and patriotism' at the Town Hall, Bangalore, on the 5th November 1954. Sri C. Rajagopalachari, Ex-Chief Minister of Madras, presided on the occasion. Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, Ex-Dewan of Mysore, Chief Minister and other Ministers of Mysore were present on the occasion.

Sri T. Channiah, Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health, visited Dodballapur on the 10th November 1954 and inspected the Harijans' Colony, the Hospitals and the site for the Town Hall.

* * *

Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home and Industries, laid the foundation-stone of the Mahatma Gandhi School at Davangere, on the 14th November, 1954.

* * *

The Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health inaugurated the Conference of the Presidents of the Kadur Taluk Panchayats at Yagati on the 17th November 1954. The Minister for Revenue and Public Works presided over the Conference.

* * *

The Minister for Revenue and Public Works declared open the new Building of the Law Association, Shimoga, on the 18th November 1954.

* * *

Sri T. Channiah, Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health, laid the foundation stone of the Adikarnataka Hostel Building in Mysore on the 21st November 1954.

* * *

Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, inaugurated the All-India Exhibition of the hand-printed Indian clothes in Bangalore on the 22nd November 1954.

* * *

The Minister for Law and Education presided over the annual meeting of the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills Labour Association in Mysore, on the 21st November 1954.

Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home and Industries, inaugurated the French Cultural Week and declared open the Exhibition of Modern French Paintings at the Indian Institute of Culture, Bangalore, on the 25th November 1954.

* * *

Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home and Industries, laid the foundation-stone for the Police quarters and the Police Station at Mandya on the 27th November 1954.

* * *

Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, presided on the occasion of the 'Founder's

Day' celebrations of the R. B. A. N. M.'s Educational Charities, Bangalore, on the 30th November 1954.

* * *

His Highness the Maharaja inaugurated the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the First Grade College, Mysore, on the 30th November 1954.

Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Law and Education, presided on the occasion of the closing ceremony of the Seva Sibira of the Seva Dal at Siddaganga on the 30th November 1954.

PRESS NOTES AND NOTIFICATIONS

SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER IN RURAL PARTS OF THE STATE.

The question of providing adequate supply of drinking water in rural parts in the State has been engaging the constant attention of the Government. At the inception of the Rural Development Department in 1943-44, it was proposed to sink 10,800 wells as per programme chalked out. Of this programme, 8,540 wells have been completed till the end of the year 1953-54 and of the remaining wells quite a number have already been started and are under various stages of progress. In order to secure speedier progress during the current year, the Government allotted a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs for the provision of drinking water in the villages. In addition, it is proposed to utilise the grants made out of Land Revenue assignments to the Village Panchayets to the extent of Rs. 7 lakhs for this purpose.

The Planning Commission are also keen that this work should be speeded up and have, for this purpose, made a grant of Rs. 8.20 lakhs for drinking water wells in rural parts on the condition that an equal amount will be spent by the State Government.

So far 599 wells at a cost of nearly Rs. 12 lakhs have been sanctioned for execution in seven districts in the State during the year. Proposals are being received for sanction of more works and sanction will be conveyed as and when schemes are ready.

(Press Note, dated 1st November 1954.)

HEALTH OF LIVE-STOCK

During September 1954, altogether 474 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the several contagious and infectious diseases as against 425 villages affected during the previous month. The number of out-breaks was highest in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts while Chitaldrug, Chikmagalur and Bellary Districts were least affected. These diseases accounted for 2,057 attacks of which 1,346 succumbed, as against 1,573 attacks and 1,194 deaths during the previous month. The departmental staff conducted 1,27,102 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except foot and mouth disease which was treated with prophylactic measures.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were reported from 196 villages accounting for 30

deaths. The special staff attached to the Parasitic Disease Control Units of the department dosed 13,598 animals.

Fodder and water were generally available throughout the State.

(Press Note, dated 2nd November 1954.)

WITHDRAWAL OF CASES INSTITUTED UNDER THE PRESS (OBJECTIONABLE MATTER) ACT, 1951.

On the 24th of September 1954, the Members of the Managing Committee of the Mysore State Journalists' Association, Bangalore, waited in deputation on the Chief Minister and presented a memorandum to him, asking for the withdrawal of the cases instituted in Mysore State against certain newspapers under the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951. The Deputation pointed out that in view of the recommendations made by the Press Commission in their report "there will be internal control of the Press by a kind of domestic tribunal" and the Press Council will see "that the Units of the Press publishing objectionable matter are effectively pulled up and publicly ensured". On a careful consideration of all the aspects of the case, Government have now been pleased to direct that all cases filed against the newspapers in the State under the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951, may be withdrawn. The recommendations of the Press Commission are under the consideration of Government. Government hope that when decisions are taken on the recommendations of the Press Commission, a fresh chapter of good relationship between Government and the Press will begin.

Formal orders of Government in respect of the withdrawal of cases will issue separately.

(Press Note, dated 9th November 1954.)

THE STATE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES CENTRAL EMPORIUM.

The Department of Industries and Commerce has opened a Central Sales Emporium for Khadi and Village Industries products in Building No. 57, Subedarchatram Road, opposite to 'Movieland' from 1st November 1954, both for wholesale and retail transactions.

The Badanval Khadi Depot in Avenue Road has since been shifted to the Subedarchatram Road under the new name 'The State Khadi and Village Industries Central Emporium'. The public are

hereby requested to exchange the khadi hundis purchased by them, for khadi at the above Emporium which is a certified institution.

(Press Note, dated 10th November 1954).

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The Employment Exchanges in the State registered 1,139 persons during the month of October 1954, of whom 103 were Ex-service personnel, 78 women and 958 others. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government Departments was 112 and from Private Employers 31, thus bringing the total to 143.

Four Hundred and Ninety Eight persons (94 Ex-service personnel and 404 others) were referred to employers against the reported vacancies.

Forty-four persons were placed in employment during the month as against 53 in the previous month. Of those placed, 11 were Ex-service personnel and 33 other applicants.

The registrations of 110 Ex-service personnel and 1,252 Civilians lapsed during the month. Seven hundred and thirty-seven Ex-service personnel and 7,754 civilians were on the Live Register of the Exchanges at the end of the month

for employment assistance. From the inception of the Organisation up to the end of October 1954, 1,16,271 persons were registered, 38,220 were submitted against reported vacancies and 7,483 were placed in employment.

(Press Note, dated 11th November 1954).

STAMP DUTY ON TRANSFER OF SHARES OF COMPANIES.

Consequent on the revision of rates of stamp duty in the Mysore State with effect from 1st April 1954, the question of payment of proper stamp duty as from 1st April 1954, on transfer of shares of companies situated in Mysore State, has been the subject matter of many enquiries from the public. Hence, it is considered desirable and necessary to keep the public informed of the correct position about the proper stamp duty payable in the above connection.

Proper stamp duty on Transfer (whether with or without consideration) of shares in an incorporated company or other body corporate is one-half of the duty payable on a conveyance (as detailed below) for a consideration equal to the value of the share. It is to be noted that only old rates of conveyance as specified below will apply to Transfer of shares and not the revised rates.

The rate of stamp duty on a conveyance prior to 1st April, 1954.

Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50.					
			...	...	Eight annas
Where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100					
Do	100	do	200	...	One rupee four annas
Do	200	do	300	...	Two rupees eight annas
Do	300	do	400	...	Three rupees twelve annas
Do	400	do	500	...	Five rupees
Do	500	do	600	...	Six rupees four annas
Do	600	do	700	...	Seven rupees eight annas
Do	700	do	800	...	Eight rupees twelve annas
Do	800	do	900	...	Ten rupees
Do	900	do	1,000	...	Eleven rupees four annas
And for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000...					Twelve rupees eight annas
					Six rupees four annas.

Since the Mysore Amusements and Betting Taxes and Stamp Duties (war surcharge) Act, 1944, is repealed with effect from 1st April, 1954, the question of levying war surcharge of 25 per cent on consideration exceeding Rs 2,000, does not arise from 1st April, 1954.

(Press Note, dated 13th November 1954).

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER.

The following statement shows, district-wise, the total number of electric installations serviced during the month of September, 1954.

Serial No.	Installations	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chikmagalur	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Shimoga	Bellary	Total
1	Lighting	273	182	18	27	80	29	60	69	57	59	801
2	Heating	28	4+ 1 DP	2	1	...	1 DP	4	...	...	1	40+ 2 DP
3	Power	26	8	2	6	6	...	1	1	1	1	52
4	I. P. Sets	17	2	2	36	27	...	27	1	1	4	117
5	Cinemas	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6	Street Lights	99	21	...	3	...	18	20	46	1	...	151
7	Villages electrified	5	2	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	14

DP=Domestic Pump.

The total number of installations in the State as on 30th September 1954, was as follows:—

Lighting	...	...	...	1,36,735
Heating	...	...	...	8,313
Power	...	...	...	8,689
I. P. Sets	...	...	...	6,123
Cinemas	...	...	...	197
Street Lights	...	...	...	36,038
Villages electrified	...	...	...	702

(Press Note, dated 15th November 1954).

HEALTH OF LIVESTOCK

During October 1954, altogether 254 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the several contagious and infectious diseases as against 474 villages affected during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur districts while Bellary and Chikmagalur districts were least affected. These diseases accounted for 1,046 attacks of which 785 succumbed, as against 2,057 attacks and 1,346 deaths during the previous month. The departmental staff conducted 1,00,051 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except foot and mouth disease. Other prophylactic measures were adopted against foot and mouth disease.

Diseases caused by internal parasites were reported from 189 villages accounting for 21 deaths. The special staff attached to the Parasitic Disease Control Units of the department dosed 15,059 animals.

Fodder and water were generally available throughout the State.

(Press Note, dated 18th November 1954).

CHANGES IN THE TREASURY ARRANGEMENTS IN KOLAR TOWN.

It is hereby notified for general information that from 1st December 1954 the cash work of the District Treasury, functioning in Kolar Town will be taken over by the local branch of the Bank of Mysore as the agent of the Reserve Bank. The Treasury procedure to be followed there on and after 1st December 1954 will be as under:—

(a) Persons having to pay money on Government account to the District Treasury will hand over the challan at the District Treasury in the usual way and obtain a direction of the District Treasury Officer thereon to the Bank to receive the money. They will then proceed to the Bank, pay the money and obtain the Bank's acknowledgment. The transaction is thus completed. Those having to draw money from the District Treasury will likewise obtain an authorisation of the District Treasury Officer on the bill or cheque and receive payment at the Bank.

(b) In a number of cases, however, the public having to pay or draw money need not obtain the authorisation of the District Treasury Officer, and

may complete their transactions at the Bank direct. The following are the cases of the kind:—

(i) *Payments into the Bank.*—Remittances of Sales-tax, Forest, Revenue, Civil and Criminal Court Deposits, Income-tax, Union Excise Duties, amounts due to the Government Insurance Department, Vehicle Taxes and fees payable under the Motor Vehicles Act, and other amounts on chalang scrutinised by the Departmental Offices or on special chalan forms prescribed for the purpose.

Withdrawals from the Bank.—All kinds of cheques drawn by the Government officers and payable at those places, Refund Orders of the Income-tax Department, Refund Orders of the Union Excise Department and cheques of the Government Insurance Department.

Note.—1. Collections of Land and Excise Revenue repayments of land improvement and Takavi loans, receipts and payments of Revenue Deposits, Muzrai Funds, Village Panchayat Funds, General Stamp Refunds, etc., closely connected with the taluk accounts will be transacted at the headquarter taluk treasury finally. The public need not go to the District Treasury or the Bank in such cases.

Note.—2. Savings Bank Transactions, issue and repayment of treasury savings certificates and fixed deposits will be centralised and attended to at the District Treasury only from 1st December 1954. As such transactions will have to be registered at the Treasury invariably, arrangements have been made to receive or pay cash in these cases, at the District Treasury itself. The public need not go to the Bank

except at their option to finalise such transactions.

Note.—3. Motor Vehicle taxes and fees payable at the place will be collected at the Bank itself from 1st December 1954. They will not be received either at the District or the Taluk Treasury. The amounts may be remitted to the Bank direct on chalan forms in duplicate which will be supplied at the Bank. One copy of the chalan duly receipted by the Bank for credit of the amounts should be presented along with the application forms and other relevant records to the authorities concerned for issue of licenses, etc.

2. In the case of transactions to be finalised at the Bank, whether previous authorisation of the District Treasury Officer is required or not, public do not have to wait at the District Treasury or the Bank longer than is absolutely necessary as the accounting work will be done afterwards and not before receipt or payment as at present. In case of documents which can be presented direct at the Bank, the transactions will be completed expeditiously as at any Bank.

3. Before payments are claimed at the Bank on cheques, Refund Orders, etc., the Payees should, in order to avoid inconvenience to them at the Bank, get their signatures on the cheques, orders, etc., previously attested either by the cheque drawing officer, or by any other Government officer drawing bills or cheques on the District Treasury or the Bank. As the Bank has to satisfy itself as to the identity of the claimants before payment, strict adherence to the above instructions will save time and inconvenience to the payees.

4. Cheques drawn by the Government Officers on the Bank are negotiable.

(Press Note, dated 23rd November 1954).

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

I. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, BANGALORE

- | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|---|
| 1. Chief Minister | ... | ... | Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, B.A., LL.B. |
| 2. Minister for Law and Education... | ... | ... | Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., LL.B. |
| 3. Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government. | | | Sri T. Channiah, B.Sc. |
| 4. Minister for Revenue and Public Works | ... | ... | Sri Kadidal Manjappa, B.A., LL.B. |
| 5. Minister for Home Affairs and Industries | ... | ... | Sri H. Siddaveerappa, B.A., LL.B. |
| 6. Minister for Agriculture | ... | ... | Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, M.Sc., Ph.D. (U.S.A.) |

II. THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|----------------------------------|
| 1. Speaker | ... | ... | Sri H. S. Rudrappa, B.Sc., LL.B. |
| 2. Deputy Speaker | ... | ... | Sri R. Chennigaramiah. |

III. THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|--|
| 1. Chairman | ... | ... | Sri K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L. |
| 2. Deputy Chairman | ... | ... | Sri P. Gopalakrishna Setty, B.A., B.L. |

IV. HIGH COURT OF MYSORE, BANGALORE

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|-------------------------------------|
| Chief Justice | ... | ... | Sri P. Medapa, B.A., B.L. |
| 1. Judge | ... | ... | Sri R. Venkataramaiya, M.A., LL.B. |
| 2. Judge | ... | ... | Sri N. Balakrishnaiya, B.A., LL.B. |
| 3. Judge | ... | ... | Sri T. N. Mallappa, B.A., LL.B. |
| 4. Judge | ... | ... | Sri B. Vasudeva Murthy, B.A., LL.B. |

V. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BANGALORE

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|--|
| Chairman | ... | ... | Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda, B.A., B.L. |
| 1. Member | ... | ... | Sri George Matthan, B.Sc. |
| 2. Member | ... | ... | Sri H. M. Mallikarjunappa, B.A., LL.B. |

VI. THE PALACE, MYSORE

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. | Sri Safi Darashah, B.A., I.A.S. |
| 2. Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. | Sri H. N. Pallegar, M.A., LL.B., I.A.S. |

VII. SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT, BANGALORE

- | | | |
|--|--------|--|
| 1. Chief Secretary to Government | ... | Sri N. Puttarangaswamy, B.Sc., I.A.S. |
| 2. Financial Secretary to Government | ... | Sri N. Madhava Rao, B.A., I.A.S. |
| 3. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. | | Sri K. Thipperudriah, B.A., I.A.S. |
| 4. Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electrical Departments. | | Sri D. K. Srinivasachar, B.Sc. (Hons.), I.A.S. |
| 5. Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government and Planning Departments. | | Sri G. Venkatakrishna Rao, B.Sc. (Hons.), I.A.S. |
| 6. Secretary to Government, Home, Agriculture and Forest Departments. | | Sri K. Mohamed Ahmed, B.A., I.A.S. |
| 7. Secretary to Government, Development Department. | | Sri R. J. Rego, M.A., I.A.S. |
| 8. Law Secretary to Government | ... | Sri U. V. Channappa, B.A., B.L. |
| 9. Secretary to Government, Education Department. | | Sri B. M. Krishnan, B.A., I.A.S. |
| 10. Additional Secretary | ... .. | Sri M. Sadasivayya, B.A., B.L. |
| 11. Secretary, Mysore Legislature | ... .. | Sri G. S. Venkataramana Iyer, B.Sc., M.L. |
| 12. Chief Electoral Officer and <i>Ex-officio</i> Joint Secretary to Government. | | Sri M. K. Varadarajan, M.A., B.L. |

VIII. UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE, MYSORE

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------|---|
| 1. Vice-Chancellor | ... .. | Sri V. L. D'Souza, B.A., B.Com. (Lond.) |
| 2. Registrar | ... .. | Sri F. J. Noronha, M.A. (Lond.) |

IX. LIST OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Revenue Commissioner and <i>Ex-officio</i> Commissioner for Distress Relief in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore. | Sri G. N. Nagaraja Rao, M.Sc., I.A.S. |
| 2. Director of Industries and Commerce and Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri S. Muninanjappa, B.A., B.L., I.A.S. |
| 3. Excise Commissioner in Mysore, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri A. C. Nirvani Gowda, B.A., I.A.S. |
| 4. Special Officer, efficiency Audit, <i>Ex-officio</i> Director of Food Supplies, Bangalore. | Sri K. P. Ramanathaiya, M.A., I.A.S. |
| 5. Commissioner for Local Self-Government and Chairman, Mysore Labour Housing Corporation and <i>Ex-officio</i> Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri N. S. Hirannayya, M.A., I.A.S. |
| 6. Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri J. B. Mallaradhya, M.A., I.A.S. |
| 7. Commissioner for Food Production, Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore. | Sri M. K. Appajappa, B.A., I.A.S. |

8. Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri J. Devasahayam, I. P.
9. Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore	Sri Mohamed Rahmathulla, M.A., LL.B.
10. Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri M. A. Muthanna, B.Sc., I.F.S. (Dip.).
11. Commissioner for Depressed Classes, Bangalore.	Sri B. Rachappa, B.A.
12. Registrar of Co-operative Societies I/c and Chief Marketing Officer in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri K. R. Marudeva Gowda, B.A., LL.B.
13. Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri George Chandy, M.S.E.E.
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17. Chief Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore (Officiating).	Sri H. Ananthachar, B.E., A.M.I.E.
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19. Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications, Bangalore.	Sri D. S. Gurubasavappa, B.Sc.
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27. Joint Secretary, the Mysore Government Insurance Department.	Sri C. B. Shankara Iyer, B.Sc.
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30. Principal Information Officer to Government, Bangalore.	Sri B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons.)

Edited by Sri B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons.), Principal Information Officer.

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MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XVIII]

Bangalore, December 1954

[No. 9

THE BHADRA RESERVOIR PROJECT

General Policy

River Valley Projects, costing several crores of rupees, have been started by the Government of India to make the country self-sufficient in food. The Bhadra Reservoir in Chickmagalur District, sponsored by the Government of Mysore, is one in the chain of such projects.

The two important river valleys in the State of Mysore are the Cauvery valley in the South and the Tungabhadra valley in the North. With the construction of the Krishnarajasagara dam across the River Cauvery, the arid tracts of Mandya, Maddur and Malavalli have been converted into ever-green spots of plenty. The realisation of the full benefits in the Cauvery valley will be complete with the contemplated reservoirs in the Kabini, Hemavathi and Lakshmanathirtha valleys. The Tungabhadra valley had so far not been developed except for an anicut across the Bhadra River near Gopala village for irrigating an extent of 20,800 acres.

River Bhadra

The River Bhadra rises, along with the River Tunga, at Gangamula in Mysore State in the Western Ghats and flows for nearly 120 miles, before it joins the Tunga near Kudli, nine miles east of Shimoga. This river is to be classed among the main rivers as, unlike other tributaries, its name is retained even after it joins the main river, Tunga.

The River Bhadra has a very rich catchment area with an annual rainfall of 200 and more inches and carries heavy discharges during the monsoon months from June to October. The dependable annual water yield for this river is on an average about one lakh million cubic feet.

It is interesting to note that the idea of forming a large scale reservoir on the Bhadra River for affording irrigation facilities to the dry areas of Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts was first thought of as early as 1856; and several alternative proposals were examined from time to time. Detailed investigations were taken up in the year 1927; and by 1939, a comprehensive scheme for the development of both power and irrigation from the Bhadra waters was drawn up. A committee of officials and non-officials who examined this scheme in detail recommended that the work should be taken up, as it would insure the dry areas of Chitaldrug and Shimoga Districts against famine and add to the wealth and prosperity of the State. The starting of this project was hastened with the taking up of the construction of the dam across the Tungabhadra River near Mallapuram by the Madras Government.

Early Impediment

With the proposals for the dam at Mallapuram, the question of allocating the Tungabhadra waters cropped up. After long correspondence and discussion, an agreement was reached that the Mysore

Government be permitted to utilise annually 57,000 million cubic feet of water for irrigation and to store any additional quantity required for power generation, such quantity being returned undiminished into the river the same year. Permission was also accorded to utilise the Bhadra waters for the irrigation of 20,800 acres from the anicut lower down and to take up other irrigation works in the Tungabhadra valley to utilise 15,000 million cubic feet of water. In pursuance of the latter condition, the construction of an anicut across the River Tunga was started and completed. Already about 6,500 acres have been brought under irrigation by that project and another 10,000 acres will be added by June 1955.

The Beginning

Thus, in order to implement the policy of making the State self-sufficient in food and to conserve the rights of the State over the waters of the Bhadra River, the Government of Mysore accorded administrative sanction during November 1946 for a project estimated to cost Rs. 888.48 lakhs to irrigate 1,80,000 acres in the dry parts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts and to generate 17,000 H.P. of electric power. With the rise in the prices of labour and materials, a revised estimate of Rs. 1,775 lakhs has since been sanctioned to irrigate 2,24,200 acres.

Details of the Project

The site for the Bhadra Project is situated at latitude 13°-42' and longitude 75°-33'-20'', a mile South of Lakkavalli village in Tarikere taluk, Chikmagalur District. At this place the river flows over a rocky bed within defined banks which rise in steep hills on either side. The width of the river at the dam site is 320 feet and the catchment area 760 sq. miles.

The dam in the river portion will be built of rubble masonry to a height of 192

feet above the average river bed level, the depth of water being 186 ft. The height of the dam at the deepest foundation will be about 235 feet. There are two saddles on the left bank. The first saddle for a length of 1,340 feet and the second saddle for 700 feet will be bunded with earthen embankment. The reservoir will have an effective storage of 63,035 million cubic feet above plus 100 level to meet the requirements of both irrigation and power. Provision has been made for flood discharge over the spillway, and through sluices to be built in the dam in the river portion, of a total quantity of 1,20,000 cusecs of water, which is 1.5 per cent over the maximum flood that has passed in the year 1924 at the site, calibrated as 94,500 cusecs.

Compared with the Krishnarajasagara dam, the length of the Bhadra dam is about 1/6, while the maximum height and the storage capacity are one and a half times. The irrigable area is twice that of Krishnarajasagara.

The reservoir submerges a total area of nearly 36,000 acres, the major portion of which forms the forest area which is proposed to be cleared in stages, as the works progress. Twenty-five small villages come under submersion, as also 17 miles of the Tarikere-Mangalore Road and 12 miles of Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway.

High level irrigation sluices are to be located at plus 100 on the right bank and a low level irrigation sluice at plus 36 on the left bank. The right bank canal runs for a length of about 51 miles from the reservoir and then crosses the Ubrani range of hills by a tunnel, three miles long, with seven and a half miles of deep-cut approach and draft channels. Two channels are taken after the tunnel—one towards Davangere and the other towards Malebennur.

The left bank channel comprises 30 miles of main channel from the reservoir and a tail-end distributary of 20 miles.



The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.



General view of the Bhadra dam site.



A view of the excavation for foundation of masonry
of dam on left bank—Bhadra Reservoir.



A view of the R.C.C. bridge from left bank— Bhadra Reservoir.



Excavation work in progress on right bank channel—
Bhadra Reservoir.

Power is proposed to be generated at the dam itself where suitable turbine sluices will be located and the water so let down for power generation is utilised for irrigation also.

It is tentatively proposed to levy a contribution of Rs. 300 per acre of dry land recoverable in ten equal annual instalments. A water rate of Rs. 15 has been proposed to be levied per acre of dry land to be converted into wet. As regards permanent semi-dry lands, the rate of contribution is Rs. 100 per acre and water rate Rs. 7 per acre, respectively. For sugarcane, the water rate is Rs. 25 per acre.

Progress of Work

Preliminary works were started during the year 1947. Formation of colonies in the south and north banks to house the staff and labour was first taken up. To provide quick communication to the north bank, and as a measure of deviation of the Tarikere-Mangalore Road that would be submerged by the Reservoir, a road has been formed at the 11th mile on Tarikere-Mangalore Road and a bridge has been constructed on the Bhadra River at a cost of Rs. 3.45 lakhs. A new road of 10 miles connecting the work spot with the Shimoga-Umblibyle Road has been formed. This road has brought the industrial town of Bhadravati and the district headquarters town of Shimoga nearer to the work spot.

The river bed was tackled during the working season of 1949. Excavation at the flanks was first started in 1947-48; and after construction of suitable coffer dams both in the up-stream and down-stream sides, the excavation at the river bed for the foundation was started. The summer flow in the river was diverted in a channel excavated at the left bank.

The project work was started in 1947 with the intention of completing it in a

period of 10 years. But, for want of adequate funds there was a move to close down the works at the end of 1949. But later, it was decided to proceed with the project under a 'GO SLOW PROGRAMME.' This continued till the end of November 1953. At this stage a loan of Rs. 3 crores was received from the Central Government for the remaining period of the First Five-Year Plan, with a view to accelerating the progress on this major irrigation project which would make the State self-sufficient in food. According to the modified programme, it is proposed to incur an outlay of Rs. 628 lakhs by the end of the First Plan period, namely, 1956. It is programmed to raise the dam to plus 45 level in the centre and plus 67 level at the flanks. The left bank low level channel is proposed to be completed in all respects so as to irrigate an area of 20,000 acres by the end of the First Plan period. The right bank channel is also expected to be nearly completed for the first 30 miles and works started in the remaining reaches, concentrating mainly on the 3-mile long tunnel and 7½-mile long deep-cuts at the end of the 46th mile of the main channel. The quantity of masonry involved for the first stage is 141 lakhs c.ft. and that for the completion is 225 lakhs c.ft.

The work is proposed to be completed during the Second Five-Year Plan period; and, according to the programme already laid out and sent to the Planning Commission, the dam, the channel and other connected works will be completed by the end of June 1961. This project has to an appreciable extent solved the unemployment problem. About 25,000 persons are at present employed on this project.

Conclusion

One special feature of this project is that, unlike other irrigation projects, the soil, health and economic surveys have

been completed even before the construction began. In the commanded area under the channels, the soil is found to be retentive and the country also fairly flat. Detailed soil surveys have been made to decide the nature of crops best suited to the various soils in the irrigable areas and thus draw up a programme of crop-planning. The health survey has made it possible to study the present conditions and to formulate proposals to

improve them by taking the necessary precautions.

The economic survey takes stock of the present conditions of the population and proposals to utilise them for improving the economic well-being of the area are drawn up. Thus, by the time the area is served by the channels from the reservoir, a definite programme of action to suit the conditions of each area will be readily available.

NEW TECHNIQUES TO UTILISE FOOD MATERIALS

Research Work in the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore

One pound of groundnut yields about 8 pounds of milk. Its price is about one-third of cow's or buffalo's milk and it is nutritious.

This is one of the discoveries made by the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, which has been working since October 21, 1950, to find better and newer techniques to utilise India's food materials and to conserve them.

Six-fold research

The Institute has to its credit various new and economical methods introduced in: (i) the storage and preservation of food materials; (ii) the processing of food stuffs to improve their conservation; (iii) the treatment of coarse food materials to improve their food value; (iv) the study of new and hitherto unfamiliar processes of food materials; (v) the preparation of concentrated food, vitamins and other food accessories, and (vi) training in food technology.

In each field the Institute has made various researches and has passed them to farms and factories for the people's benefit. For instance, the Institute has devised a formula whereby treating grains with mercury vapours and storing them in jute bags, impregnated with an insecticide solution, their life is lengthened. Similarly, optimum conditions of temperature and humidity have been determined in the storage of potatoes, mangoes, oranges, limes, cauliflowers, etc.

Methods have been standardized for canning vegetables and preparations from fruits like juices, powders and concentrates. Techniques have also been worked out to

remove the bitter after-taste of orange juice and squashes.

Processed food

To augment food production a cheap and nutritive product called "Mysore flour" has been made from tapioca and groundnut cakes.

One-fourth of India's consumption of rice, wheat or millet can be replaced by extensively-grown tuber products like tapioca without any adverse effect on health. Synthetic rice, for instance, has been prepared from it and groundnut cake flour. It tastes like rice but is cooked in about a third of its time. Tapioca has also yielded *suji* of good quality.

Methods have also been developed for the preparation of edible and industrial starch from the banana stem, hitherto a waste. Each stem yields $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 3 lbs. of starch and makes good quality of custard powder. The fibre can be used as fodder.

Experiments have been made with indigenous fruits to prepare beverages. For example, the ginger cocktail, a non-alcoholic beverage, has become popular. Similarly, a good squash called 'Jack Nectar' has been prepared from ripe jack fruit.

Pilot plants

To translate the results of laboratory work into commercial production, there are pilot plants in the Institute. The laboratories, spread in 180 rooms, are among the best in the world and are equipped with all the necessary facilities, including cold-storage, for research.

Attached to the Institute is a 150-acre farm where crops like tapioca are grown for research purposes. There is also a museum containing samples of processed food products, manufactured in India as well as those standardized at the Institute. The products include biscuits, fruit juices, cordials, syrups, jams, chutneys, pickles, oils, canned fruits and vegetables.

While methods are being developed for the preservation, processing and utilisation of food materials, equipment and machinery have also been designed and built for research purposes. These include equipment for pasturization of beverages, pilot plants for the extraction of alcohol from oil seeds and the preparation of synthetic grains, etc.

The Institute conducts a Post-Graduate Diploma course in food technology. For

a year students work in the Institute and for three months they are attached to a factory for practical training.

Probably the most important department of the Institute is the Information Section which answers about 150 enquiries everyday. The enquiries are from housewives who want to know how to prepare jam, from industrialists who want to buy the patent of rice substitute and from agriculturists who want better storage methods for their produce.

The Food Technological Institute is thus helping the nation in its search for new foods. A similar job is being done in other fields by 10 more laboratories and research institutes which have been set up under the Five-Year Plan to analyse and develop indigenous materials for their better and cheaper use.

***ORGANISATION OF COMPULSORY ADULT LITERACY AND SOCIAL EDUCATION IN JAILS**

Our country is passing through an important period of its history. It is a period in which we should carefully lay the foundation of true democracy. But this cannot be accomplished when 91 per cent of the adult population of a country is steeped in the morass of ignorance and illiteracy. We should realise that literacy is not an end in itself, but is only a means to an end. It is to be regarded as a convenient medium to impart knowledge. There is yet another means by which the adult population of our country could be educated, and that is social education.

The object of the scheme is to make literate the educable illiterate prisoners and also to train the uneducable illiterates in social education which implies a dissemination of the knowledge of a citizen's rights and privileges and the duties and responsibilities to the State.

Such a knowledge would naturally lead them to develop their personality, increase their usefulness and enable them to pursue a course of conduct consistent with and conducive to the progress and welfare of society.

Its advantages

Literary education in Jails is neither compulsory nor it includes all the prisoners who could be made literate. There is no provision to educate the prisoners on social life, as contemplated in the scheme through a regular and systematic course of instruction on subjects pertaining to general principles of civil and social life, and the system of Government, under which they live.

Our national leaders, legislators and the authorities are unanimously agreed that educating the masses to develop an understanding of the duties and responsibilities of the democratic way of life is necessary to safeguard our freedom. However earnest we may be to make all the illiterate adult population of our country literate, it is not going to be an easy task. But all of them may be enlightened through social education so as to make them understand the basic and fundamental principles of the democratic way of life.

There is, therefore, a great opportunity for the Department of Education to introduce a system of compulsory Adult Literacy and Social Education programme in all the Jails of the State, where prisoners can easily be educated during their detention without much difficulty.

Condition of Prisoners

It is an indisputable fact that the majority of the prison population in India are not only illiterate but are found quite ignorant of even an elementary knowledge of the constitution of the State in which they live.

However, all the prisoners cannot be made literate for reasons of old age or low mental calibre. But even such uneducable illiterates can be educated socially, as a result of which a great percentage of the Jail population could be reformed.

It is their anti-social behaviour, lawlessness, unemployment and inability to

* Contributed by : Sri C. Doraiswamy, Superintendent, Alipuram Jail.

support themselves and their families by normal means that lands people behind the prison bars as convicts. Under the law, all programmes and attempts meant to reform such convicts should therefore, deal with the culture of the mind and soul, besides building up their physical, social and recreational aspects of life.

A general classification of prison work

Prison work may broadly be classified into four main divisions of which the last three are the concern of the authorities of the Jail Department and the first is the concern of the Education Department. They are as follows :—

1. *Literacy and Social Education.*—Compulsory Adult Literacy day classes and social education by oral instruction classes in the schools of the prisons may be established. They are primarily meant to teach those who can become literate, and educate others socially to become law-abiding citizens.

2. *Vocational Training and formation of work habits.*—Industry and other occupations that are already provided in jails are not only meant to give prisoners a specific training in certain vocations available in the Jail, but also to train them in the formation of regular work-habits and to be earning members of society.

3. *Health and Hygiene.*—Physical health of prisoners is maintained by giving them the standard diet, proper outdoor activities and providing well-ventilated and clean living accommodation and medical treatment.

4. *Moral and spiritual training.*—Religious and moral instruction programmes will really help the prisoners to develop their mental, moral and spiritual life and thereby improve their attitude and outlook towards life and society.

A general classification of prisoners

The problem of educating prisoners in the jails of our State is essentially a problem of socialization and orientation in the simple way of democratic life.

The starting of Adult Education Schools in jails should fall into the following two main divisions of work.

1. Making educable illiterate prisoners to become literates for which regular adult literacy classes during day time are essential.

2. Making uneducable illiterates and old aged prisoners to understand their duties and responsibilities, besides educating them on the new trends in social and political policies of our country. A limited period of classes during evening is necessary when instructions will be imparted through lectures and visual aids.

The existing provisions for education in jails

There is already a provision as per the Jail Manual to educate prisoners not above the age of 30 years up to the elementary stage. This roughly covers about 50 per cent of the population of jails in the State. Out of this percentage, only about 4 per cent are given education actually as attendance to the schools in jails is not compulsory but purely voluntary.

Under the circumstances, it is essential that Government should introduce a compulsory education scheme, immediately, applicable to all prisoners up to the age of 40 years at least. This will bring about 60 per cent of prisoners in all the jails of our State under the scheme.

Organisation of literacy and social educational classes

(a) The Adult Literacy Classes and the Adult Education Classes may conveni-

ently be arranged by grouping the prisoners according to their intelligence and aptitudes in two or three batches and allow them to attend classes by shift system for one and a half hours a day. This programme may be extended to all those prisoners who are sentenced to six months' imprisonment and above.

Those who have already had some education prior to their admission to jails and whose sentence may be below six months may also be included.

If one and a half hours time is allotted for school work in the prisons besides industrial work, and other Occupational Programmes, the curriculum for the three "R's" can be arranged. Here it may be added that educationists have been neglecting one of the most important "R" which may be called the fourth "R" to include in the curriculum of the schools. That is, the 'R' of Human Relationship.

Subjects of social studies such as, Civics, Citizenship and other topical subjects are closely allied to Human Relationship.

(b) Social Education and re-orientation classes may be conducted for the sake of prisoners who are old and uneducable and whose term of imprisonment is less than six months and who cannot attend the day classes. They may be grouped in convenient and manageable numbers and given instructions. A complete and systematic course of instruction may be planned and carried out for the whole period of their detention in the jails through oral instruction and with audio-visual aids.

This course can also be extended to other prisoners twice a week.

Special Points for Consideration

In order to secure the best possible results in Literacy and Social Education, the following points should be specially taken into consideration when planning or executing a programme of education in jails.

1. Social Education to prisoners means pruning, culturing or cleaning every thought that is unsocial or anti-social by engaging their mind and time with healthy and wholesome activities so that they may bear proper and expectant results.

2. The contents of these lectures are designed to elevate their spirit and improve their character and attitude towards life.

3. Anything that tends to debase the prisoners, however bad they may be, should be resisted at all cost.

4. The lectures should lay a great emphasis on civic subjects, calculated to impart to an adult in general a clear idea about political and social thoughts of the country.

5. Efforts should be made, at the same time, by the propagation of scientific knowledge and the promotion of industrial and vocational opportunities that are available to prisoners in accordance with the local requirements and conditions.

6. It would have a lasting effect on the lives of the prisoners, if concrete examples of prisoners who are educated and trained in a vocation in jails and who have settled down respectably in life after leaving prison could be shown to them.

7. The system should be formulated on a sound knowledge of psychology, and only then, the social and environmental factors will yield good results.

8. This system of education should, therefore, virtually be based on practical not on theory. Upon human facts and nature, as it is, not as some one fancied. It ought to be based upon an appeal made to the best instincts and the reason of the prisoners.

9. This system should again be based upon recognition and belief that God can still work miracles in human hearts, if we did not obstruct the process with narrow and selfish notions of vengeance and retribution.

How adult literacy and social education can be carried out in jails

There are 15 Central and several Subsidiary jails in the country detaining a fluctuating population of about 3,48,000 prisoners.

A systematic educational programme undertaken by the Education Department to educate this large number of adult prisoners, will give a great fillip and benefit to the problem of nation-building. It is, therefore, suggested that the Director of Public Instruction may start along with different branches of educational work a section for the compulsory education of prisoners in the jails of the State.

1. The educational programme in jails should be independent and should have no connection with the jail routine work and jail staff.

2. As it is, it is too much to expect a Jail Superintendent to carry on the compulsory Adult Education work in jails, in addition to his regular and multifarious duties and responsibilities.

3. The Superintendent is only responsible for the attendance of prisoners to classes and their discipline.

In this way a large percentage of population, will not only be made literate but it will also give an opportunity to educate all the prisoners in social subjects.

Experimentation of the scheme in a Central Jail

The daily average number of prisoners in the Central Jail during the year 1950 was 1,240. The average number of prisoners at one time during a year will be anywhere, between 800 to 1,000. Taking the prison population of a Central Jail roughly as 1,000, out of which 60 per cent, whose ages are below 40 and half of which may be arranged to attend education classes at the beginning of the day and the other half may attend in the afternoon.

The staff.—Eight teachers of Secondary Grade qualification are required at the rate of 30 adults per class. The same teachers may be made available for the evening social education classes and supervision of recreational hours.

One out of the eight teachers proposed should be an Intermediate Trained teacher, who may be appointed as the Headmaster of the Jail School.

The scale of pay.—The teachers who are employed in jails may be paid as teachers in any other Government institution according to their grade, besides giving them rent-free quarters and Rs. 10 as special pay; and Rs. 20 to the Intermediate Trained Teacher who will be the Headmaster of the Jail School, so that it may serve as an incentive for this special type of educational work in jails.

An Experiment.—This programme of Adult Literacy and social education classes may be conducted by introducing it on an experimental basis in one of the Central Jails to find out the actual merit of the scheme and also improve the system of education which can only be realised after a serious attempt is made.

Limitation of Industry.—This would mean limiting the industrial and other occupational work by prisoners to two hours duration. It is but obvious that the out-turn of industries and the profits made by jails will consequently be affected but the country stands to gain by imparting education to the prisoners and enabling them to live a respectable life after release from prisons. It also saves an avoidable expenditure by keeping them behind the bars without creating a desirable change in their outlook on life. The temporary jail is monetary loss to the Government, due to the introduction of the Adult Literacy and Social Education programmes in jails

will be negligible when compared with permanent benefit to society.

Financial Implications.

	<i>Per annum</i>
	Rs.
Pay of 8 Secondary grade teachers in the scale of Rs. 45-3-60-2-90, i.e., Rs. 45×8×12.	4,320

Craft allowance Rs. 10 p.m. for 8 Secondary Teachers—Rs. 10×8×12.	960
Special pay for 7 Secondary grade teachers at Rs. 10 p.m.—Rs. 10×7×12.	840
Special pay for one Intermediate Trained teacher who acts as Head-master of a Jail School at Rs. 20 p.m.—Rs. 20×12.	240
	6,360

N.B.—Books, periodicals and stationery required for the school will be an addition to the estimate shown here.

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DEVELOPMENT WORK DONE IN NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCK, GUNDLUPET

The progress achieved under several heads in the National Extension Service Blocks, Gundlupet, in the month of November 1954, was as follows :—

Agriculture.—Standing crops like paddy, pulses were good. The paddy crop was slightly affected with pests in some parts and necessary precautionary measures were taken to prevent them. Two hundred and fifty seers of seed paddy and 2½ mds. of ammonium nitrate were distributed to the raiyats. Twenty-four new compost pits were dug and 90 old ones were renovated. Lands near Padugur, Hangala and Chikkathuppur have been acquired for forming model compost yards. Thirty-seven Urine conservation pits and 25 model cattle sheds have been formed. Four bags of cement were given as subsidy to four sheds.

Fifty glycecidia plants were supplied free of cost and 100 fruit plants were distributed at cost price. Ploughing 30 acres across the slope, plugging 8 gullies and 50 feet contour-bunding were done during the month. Sixty-one acres of land were ploughed with tractor and two acres were treated with green manure. Thirty members were enrolled for the crop competition.

Two mango plants, two acres of vegetable garden and 4 acres of tobacco field were treated against pests and diseases.

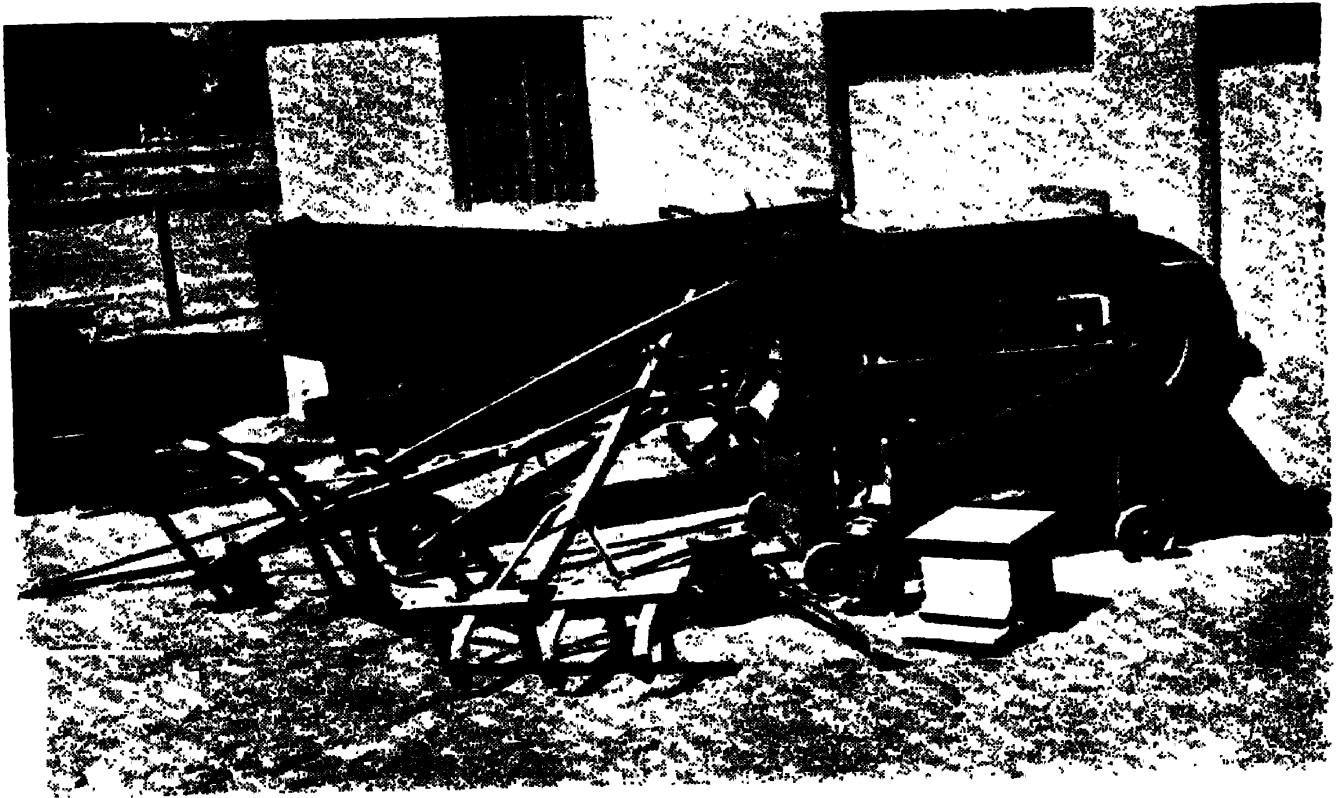
Irrigation.—Repairs to three minor tanks are under progress. Four irrigation wells at Depapura, 5 at Veeranapura, 4 at Bheemanabeedu and two at Mookahalli have been dug and the parties are urging for the supply of electric power for irrigation purposes.

Sericulture.—Twenty acres of land have been brought under sericulture cultivation

during the month. Two applicants of this Block have been sent to the Channapatna Sericulture Farm to specialise themselves in grainage technique as suggested by the Assistant Director of Sericulture. One Sericulture Supervisor has been posted to this Block by the Department to improve and encourage sericulture cultivation, as a result of which the area under sericulture has increased from 288 to 420 acres. The Departmental authorities are investigating the possibilities of breeding Pure Mysore Breed seed cocoon in the Begur Hobli.

Animal Husbandry.—Seven hundred and seventy-three scrub bulls and 406 other animals have been castrated, 1,772 animals were treated against several diseases, and 36 hatching eggs (pedigreed) were supplied. Two thousand one hundred and twenty birds were protected against raniket disease. Construction of Rural Veterinary Dispensary building at Kabbahalli is progressing rapidly. It is proposed to open a Veterinary Dispensary in the Village Panchayet Hall at Hangala. Necessary alterations as proposed by the Department have been effected and the Department has been requested to take further steps in the matter. A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been deposited by the people of Terakanambi towards the construction of a new Veterinary Dispensary and the construction of the building will be taken up during this year, meeting the rest of the cost out of the Development Grants. One hundred rupees worth of medicine was supplied to the Veterinary Department to control the new disease.

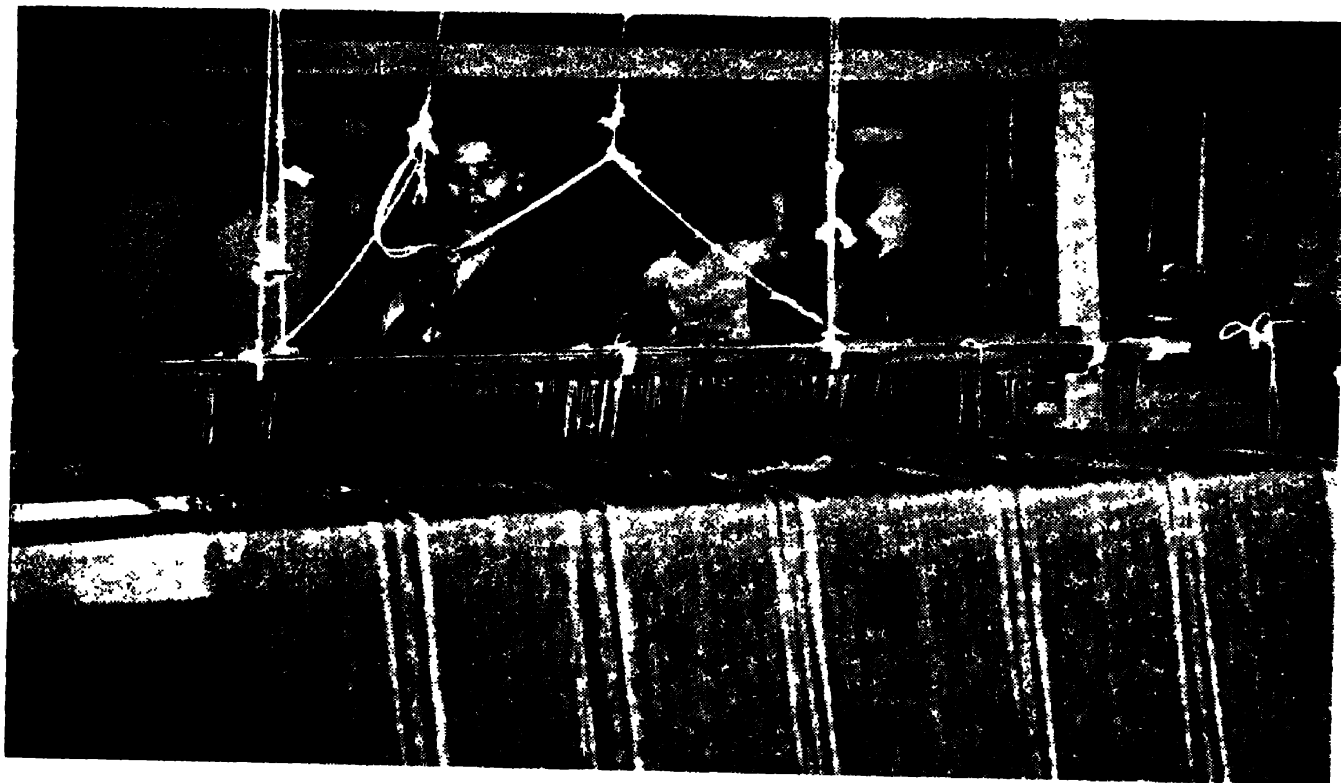
Health and Sanitation.—All the villages in the Block were sprayed with D.D.T. (second round). It is gratifying to note



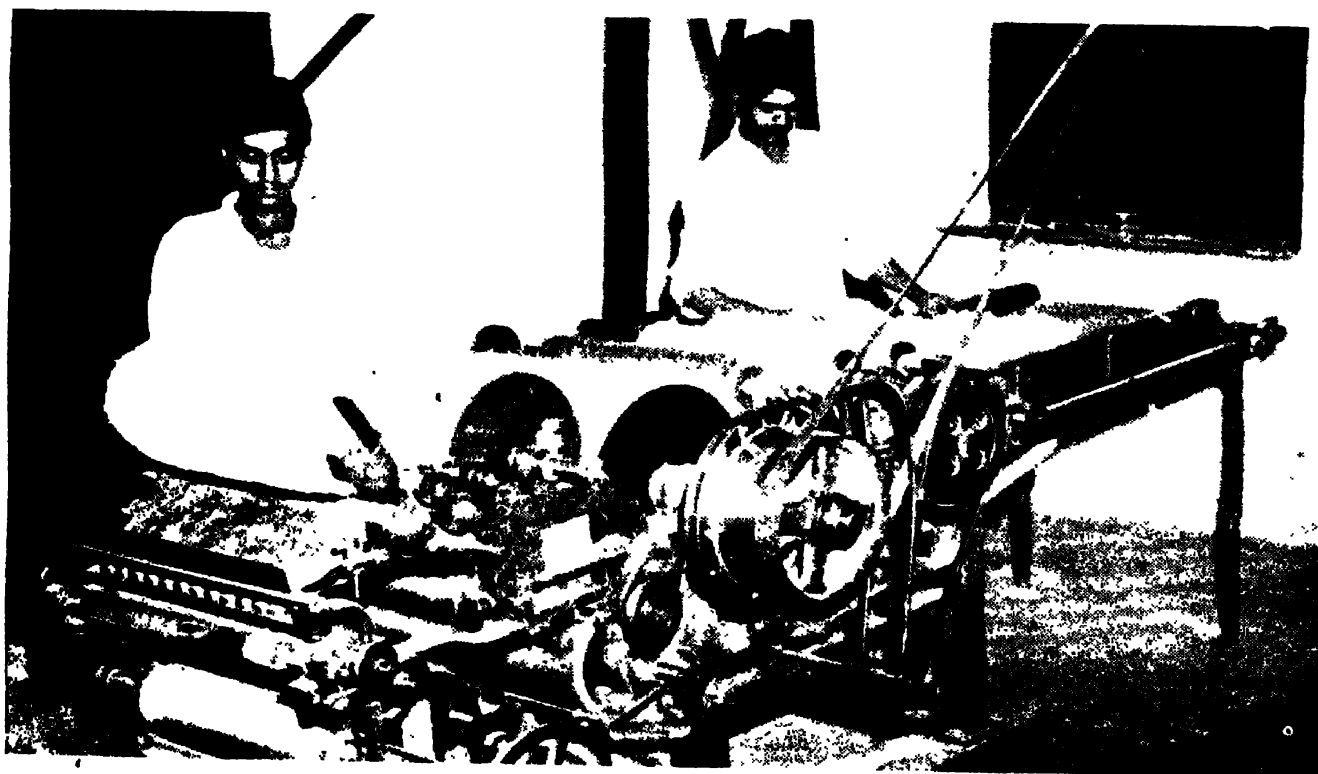
Agricultural Implements used in the Community Project area, Shimoga District.



Educational Films being shown to the villagers at Salur, Shimoga District.



Weaving blankets at the Kolar Wool Spinning Centre.



Cording machine at work at the Kolar Wool Spinning Centre.

that three Health Units have been sanctioned by the Government. These Units will be located at Gundlupet, Terakanambi and Begur. Seventeen soak pits have been constructed. One hundred and one hand-flush lavatories have been introduced in 10 villages. The cost of each will be Rs. 4-8-0 including masonry charges. Pucca drainage work at Channananjiahna Hundi, Nenekatte, Padugur and Alahalli are in progress. Improving interior roads in 32 villages has been done. It is interesting to note that villagers of Hangala have taken up the village improvement work very enthusiastically and work costing nearly Rs. 3,000 has been done within a week. Twenty-four well works are in progress and 8 wells have been taken up for repairs. Forty model thatched houses have been constructed in Hangalada Hosahalli Agriculture colony and 25 houses have been improved by providing better ventilation. Six rat-killing campaigns were conducted during the month.

Medical.—One L. F. Dispensary at Hangala has been opened on the 12th of December 1954. Construction work of the hospital buildings at Alathur and Nenekatte is in rapid progress.

Social Education.—Three Adult Literacy classes were opened during the month. Sixteen schools, previously started, are working satisfactorily. Four hundred and two adults are attending the schools. The construction of Community Recreation Centres at Chikkathuppur is complete and the work at Mudgur, Mookahalli, Alahalli, Kodihalli, Mangala, Doddahundi, Hirikati, Kilagere are in progress. Six community entertainment Programmes like Mahabharatha reading, Kolata, Byla-Nataka were arranged and six young farmers' clubs were opened during the month, making the total to 20 and 384 persons have been enrolled as members. It is proposed to start a ladies' club at Panjanahalli.

Education.—A Proposal to start 10 schools in the Block area was sent to the Education Department. Construction of Primary School building donated by Patel Sri Puttappa of Dodthuppur is in progress. Sri Linganniah of Panjanahalli has generously agreed to pay Rs. 1,000 as donation for the construction of a Primary School in his village and Sri Siddasetty of Kuthanoor also has promised to donate bricks, size-stones, door and window-frames required for the school building.

Local Works.—Four-mile metal road has been completed during the month, making the total to 10 miles. Three miles katcha road which has been formed by the villagers, was estimated to cost Rs. 1,500.

Sixteen road works, 3 drainage works, 3 cause-ways and culverts, 4 school building repairs, 2 go-kattes work and 4 Community Hall works were in progress during the month. A sum of Rs. 25,200 has been paid out of the N.E.S. Funds and works costing Rs. 53,000 were done by the people by way of labour. The cost of works was Rs. 78,000 under Local Works.

Electricity.—Laying electric power line from Begur to Terakanambi was in progress. Six village Panchayats have agreed to have street lights to their villages. It is proposed by the Development Commissioner to allot a sum of Rs. 40,000 as out-right grant to Electrical Department from N.E.S. Funds to facilitate drawing power line from Gundlupet to Hangalapura.

Co-operation.—Of the 12 co-operative societies selected for dispensation of short term credit, amendments of Bye-laws of four Co-operative Societies were effected to facilitate issue of short term loans. Twenty-eight loan applications for Rs. 9,400 were received in the said Societies, and after necessary preliminary work, investigation by the Inspector of

Co-operative Societies attached to the N.E.S. Block was taken up. During visits to the Co-operative Societies the scheme of short term credit to the people was explained to the people assembled and arrangement to convene the general body meetings and other selected Co-

operative Societies, to effect the necessary amendments were made.

The N.E.S. personnel with the hearty co-operation of the other Departments have gained the confidence of the villagers and there is very good response from the villagers for N.E.S. activities.

FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE

Progress Report for the Month of November, 1954

The following are some of the activities of the Department of Food Production during the month of November 1954 :—

Works Schemes

Sinking of Irrigation Wells.—In Bangalore District, 14 wells are reported to have been completed and a subsidy of Rs. 4,325 was sanctioned during October 1954. In Tumkur District, 23 wells were completed and a subsidy of Rs. 5,767-8-0 was sanctioned. In Hassan District, a subsidy amount of Rs. 125 was granted.

Construction of Big Tanks.—The works of all the big tanks coming under the food production drive were in progress. Against the budget grant of Rs. 16.07 lakhs for the year, the expenditure during the month of October 1954 was Rs. 2,02,344 and the total outlay was Rs. 16,74,748. The breach-filling work of Sangenahalli and Thuppadahalli tanks was in progress. The work of constructing an anicut across Suvarnamukhi in Kanakapura Taluk, Bangalore District, is in full swing. The Belagumba Tank work is completed and water has been made available for developing irrigation. The outlay on the work during the month was Rs. 4,492.

Restoration of minor tanks.—All the incomplete works were in progress and an outlay of Rs. 1,51,987 has been incurred during the month of October 1954. The total outlay during the year is Rs. 8,36,998 against the budget grant of Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

Desilting of tanks.—The expenditure during the month of October 1954 was Rs. 1,567 and the total outlay during the year is Rs. 52,814.

Construction and improvement of River, Tank and Feeder Channels.—The outlay incurred during the month of October 1954 is Rs. 28,725 and the outlay for the year so far is Rs. 3,22,057.

Land Improvement Schemes.—The expenditure incurred during the month of October 1954 on Hebbahalla pick-up is Rs. 18,975 against the budget grant of Rs. 3.00 lakhs. This is the only work which has been taken up under this category. One more work taken up under this head is the work of contour bunding taken up at Hagari in Bellary District. This work is stated to have been completed as programmed originally. The question of taking up further area is under consideration.

Extension of power supply to irrigation pump sets.—During the month of October 1954, 86 irrigation pump sets (Electrical) of varying horse-power were serviced in the State. Nine electrical pump sets, 3 Diesel Oil Engine pump sets and one Persian Wheel were supplied to the raiyats under Hire Purchase System during the month.

Distribution of Improved Seeds.—Improved varieties of paddy measuring 2,499 pallas and 54 seers, ragi—4 pallas, 14 seers, jola—2 pallas, 14 seers, wheat—4 pallas 73 seers and sunnhemp seeds—20 pallas, 61 seers were distributed during October 1954.

Distribution of fertilisers.—Ammonium Sulphate weighing over 876 tons, Super-phosphate of over 183 tons, Paddy Mixture of over 1 ton, Ammonium Nitrate of over 5 tons, and Triple Super of over 7 tons were distributed.

Plant Protection Work.—Paddy crops were protected from stem borer, case-

worm, leptispa, grass-hopper, field rats, and paddy blasts; jola from *Holothis Obsoleta* and cabbage from aphids.

Urban Compost Scheme.—The number of municipal and other local bodies operating the scheme is 113. The total quantity of compost produced during the month is approximately 4,000 tons. Arrangements are stated to have been made to open an additional compost yard for Mysore City with a capacity of 30,000 tons per year.

A meeting of the several officers connected with the executions of the Grow More Food Plans in the State was convened in the chambers of the Minister for Agriculture on the 15th November 1954. The progress achieved during 1954-55 (up to the end of September 1954) was reviewed. The programme for 1955-56 was discussed in detail and finalised for being sent to the Government of India for approval.

The views expressed on the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

GEOLOGICAL PROSPECTS

Progress Report for the Months of September and October 1954

Due to depression in the mineral market, the public did not evince any keen interest to apply for mineral concession. The following statement shows the number of applications received from the public (including Bellary District):—

	Sept.	Oct.
1. No. of applications for Certificate of Approval	4	9
2. No. of applications for Prospecting licence	10	14
3. No. of applications for Mining lease	3	6
4. No. of applications for Quarrying licence	9	4
5. No. of applications for assignment	2	1
Total	28	34

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts including all items of revenue

for the month of September 1954, were Rs. 69,981-10-3 and Rs. 24,368-3-9 for the month of October 1954. Out of this, a major portion of income is received from royalty.

The total expenditure is as follows:— (Including Pay, T. A. and other items) for the month of September 1954, Rs. 31,088-5-6 and Rs. 34,934-11-6 for the month of October 1954, respectively.

Bellara Gold Mines.—The expenditure during the months of September and October 1954 was Rs. 4,690-10-6 and Rs. 5,362-11-3, respectively.

Bureau of Mineral Development

Production and sale of minerals during the month of September 1954, are noted below:—

Production	Quantity	Sale value	Progressive	
			Tons	Value
	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.
Kaolin—Raw at Rs. 9 per ton	580	5,220	3,455	31,095
Kaolin—Washed at Rs. 90 per ton	56½	5,085	318	28,620
Alum clay at Rs. 20 per ton	124	2,480	698	13,960
Chromite at Rs. 80 per ton	400	32,000	1,512	1,20,960
Manganese at Rs. 25 per ton	650	16,250	1,500	37,500
<i>Soapstone Bricks.</i> —				
Small size at Rs. 2 each	...	...	1,247	2,494
Bigger size at Rs. 8 each	123	984	1,954½	15,638
Total	...	62,019	...	2,50,265

Sales during the month ... Rs. 17,760-9-0.

Progressive ... Rs. 1,21,954-10-0.

For the month of October 1954.

Production	Quantity	Sale value	Progressive	
			Tons	Value
	Tons	Rs.	Tons	Rs.
Kaolin—Raw at Rs. 9 per ton ...	500	4,500	3,955	35,595
Kaolin—Washed at Rs. 90 per ton ...	51	4,590	369	33,210
Aluminium clay at Rs. 20 per ton ...	116	2,370	814	16,280
Chromite at Rs. 80 per ton ...	475	38,000	1,987	1,58,960
Manganese ore at Rs. 25 per ton ...	550	13,750	2,050	51,250
<i>Soapstone Bricks.—</i>				
Small size at Rs. 2 each ...	...	...	1,247	2,494
Bigger size at Rs. 8 each ...	...	...	1,954½	15,636
Total ...	...	63,160	...	3,13,425

Sales during the month ... Rs. 29,805-8-0.

SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

The following are the activities of the Department of Labour for the fortnight ended 15th November 1954 :—

Industrial Relations

1. The Hindustan Aircraft Employees Association, Bangalore, have placed with the management 18 demands in respect of dearness allowance, bonus, house rent allowance, etc., which are under examination.

2. The Mysore Commercial Union Employees' Association, Bangalore, have placed with the management 15 demands relating to minimum wages, increment, gratuity, etc. A report on these points is called for from the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bangalore Division, Bangalore.

3. The Department is examining the Notice of demands issued by the Corpora-

tion Labour Union to the Commissioner, Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

4. A settlement between the workers and the management of the Standard Tile Co., Ltd., Yelahanka, regarding suspension of several workers, payment of wages during the strike period, was reached on the 3rd November 1954.

Awards of Industrial Tribunals

The dispute between the management and the workers of the Bangalore Silk Factory, Lalbagh Road, Bangalore, has been referred to the Industrial Tribunal.

The award of the Industrial Tribunal in respect of the dispute between the workers and the management of the Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd., Chickbanavar, near Bangalore, and the award of the Industrial Tribunal in respect of the dispute between the workers

and the management of Sri Gowri Silk Mills, Ltd., Bangalore, have been published.

The award in respect of the industrial dispute between the workers and the management of the thirteen Cinema Theatres in Bangalore and the award in respect of the industrial dispute between the workers and the managements of several hotels and restaurants of Mysore City have been published.

A night shift allowance of As. 2 per employee of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, has been sanctioned.

The resolution of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore to pay a house rent allowance of Rs. 2 p.m. for the period from 10th October 1951 to 25th March 1953, to the sweepers and scavengers of the City who were not provided with quarters, has been approved by Government.

The Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd., Channapatna, have submitted their Draft Standing Orders under the Act to the Commissioner of Labour and Certifying Officer for Settlement.

The Draft Standing Orders of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., Bangalore, and the Bangalore

Transport Co., Ltd., Bangalore, were heard during the fortnight.

Registration of Trade Unions

The following Trade Unions were registered during the fortnight:—

- (i) Vimanapuram Sanitary Board Workers' Union, Bangalore.
- (ii) Steel Construction Co., Ltd, Labour Union, Bangalore-2.

Administration of Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

The following are the details of work done under the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, in the urban area of Bangalore City, Bangalore Civil Area, Mysore City, K.G.F., Kolar, Tumkur, Davangere, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Bellary and Hospet:—

(1) Number of shops and establishments visited and inspected	...	1,166
(2) Number of show Cause Notices issued	...	204
(3) Number of Warnings issued	...	73
(4) Number of compromises and settlements effected	...	13
(5) Number of petitions received	...	10
(6) Number of prosecutions launched	...	21
(7) Number of irregularities noticed and instructions issued	...	2

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE-STOCK PRODUCTS

REGULATED MARKETS

The eight Regulated Markets at Mysore, Davangere, Chitaldrug, Tiptur, Tumkur, Arsikere, Shimoga and Bellary were working satisfactorily during this month. The quantities of different agricultural commodities auctioned in the several Regulated Markets during the month are given below :—

1. Regulated Market, Mysore.—

Groundnut	...	1,15,527	Pallas
Coconut	...	1,81,463	Units
Til seeds	...	1,897	Pallas
Jaggery	...	1,248	Maunds
Chillies	...	488	"
Tamarind	...	124	"
Soapnut	...	22	"
Castor seed	...	113	Pallas
Horsegram	...	326	"
Coriander	...	37	"
Cowpea	...	13	"
Greengram	...	11	"
Urd	...	5	"

Market cess, Licence fee, etc.,
collected ... Rs. 4,054 0 6

2. Regulated Market, Davangere.—

Groundnut	...	1,72,956	Maunds
Kapas	...	136	Andiges
			and 67 bags.
Chillies	...	4	Andiges
			and 104 bags.

Market cess, License fee, etc.,
collected ... Rs. 7,191 0 9

3. Regulated Market, Tiptur.—

Copra	...	27,456	Maunds
Coconuts	...	1,061	Carts or
		7,46,876	nuts.
Seegu	...	403	Carts or
		3,65,000	lbs.
Jaggery	...	110	Bags and
			800 bundles.

Market cess, Licence fee, etc.,
collected ... Rs. 826 0 6

4. Regulated Market, Chitaldrug.—

Small cotton	...	9,181	Maunds
Big kapas	...	595	"
Lint	...	1,925	"
Groundnut	...	11,952	"

Coriander	...	227	Bags
Sesamum	...	1,040	"
Blackgram	...	922	"
Mustard	...	372	"
Market cess, Licence fee, etc., collected	...	Rs. 789 14 0	

5. Regulated Market, Shimoga.—

Rasi saraku areca	...	4,032	Bags
Betta areca	...	953	"
Market cess, Licence fee, etc., collected	...	Rs. 610 5 0	

6. Regulated Market, Tumkur.—

Groundnut	...	70,631	Maunds
Tamarind	...	1,582	"
Soapnut	...	2,559	"
Jaggery	...	20,080	"
Areca nut	...	4,810	"
Honge seed	...	416	Pallas
Market cess, license fee, etc., collected	...	Rs. 1,385 5 0	

7. Regulated Market, Arsikere.—

Copra	...	2,960	Bags
Coconut	...	2,039	Carts or
		15,10,583	nuts.
Seegu	...	356	Carts
Coriander	...	1,966	Bags
Til seeds	...	3,643	"
Groundnut	...	11,200	"
Market cess, License fee, etc. collected	...	Rs. 1,385 10 9	

8. Bellary Market Committee.—

Mungari Cotton	...	25	Dokras
Farm Cotton	...	123	"
Lakshmi Cotton	...	171	"
Farm Cotton lint	...	956	"
Lakshmi Cotton lint	...	1,814	"
Peanuts	...	13,648	Bags
Coramandels	...	4,156	"
Market cess, License fee, etc., collected	...	Rs. 2,314 0 0	

Panel of names of important growers of agricultural produce from the taluks of Chintamani, Bagepalli, Srinivasapur, Sidlaghatta, Kolar, Chickballapur and Gauribidanur were called for from the concerned authorities for recommending to Government the nomination of eight producers' representatives to serve on the

Market Committee to be constituted for Chintamani.

Elections were held during the month for electing the five representatives of traders to serve on the Market Committee to be constituted for Nanjangud.

The Regulated Market Committee, Sakleshpur met for the first time during the month and framed the Bye-laws to be adopted for the Market Committee.

Weights and Measures Act

During the month 3,155 units of weights and measures were presented for testing and of which 2,816 units of weights and measures were certified for correctness. A sum of Rs. 407-9-0 was realised as testing fee.

One thousand and sixty-two units of weights and measures of different

denominations of an aggregate value of Rs. 2,286-14-8 were sold by the Inspectors of Weights and Measures during the month.

In addition to 15 cases that were pending, 9 new cases (1 in Bangalore City, 1 in Bangalore Civil Area, 3 in Mandya, 3 in Nanjangud and 1 in Chikmagalur) were launched. Out of these 24 cases, 10 cases (1 in Bangalore Civil Area, 3 in Mandya, 1 in Mysore, 1 in Nanjangud, 2 in Chikmagalur and 2 in Hassan) ended in conviction. A sum of Rs. 247 was realised as fines.

The total number of Weights and Measures presented for testing was the highest in Hassan with 344 units, Bangalore City being next with 340 units.

Co-operative Marketing

The working of some of the Marketing Co-operative Societies in several district headquarters during the month under report is as follows:—

Name of Society	Membership	Share amount	Purchases	Sale	Total turnover
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1 The Mysore Provincial Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore.	1,069	42,445 0 0	106,966 13 0	94,556 8 3	130,486 5 0
2 The Provincial Dairy and Farm Products Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore.	371	3,688 0 0	990 9 0	1,256 15 6	3,256 1 0
3 The Arsikere Cotton Marketing Co-operative Society, Arsikere.	845	25,640 0 0	1,320 0 0	2,230 0 0	3,550 0 0
4 The District Marketing Co-operative Society, Hassan.	49	4,137 0 0	5,482 10 0	...	5,482 10 0
5 The Fig Growers' Co-operative Society, Ganjam.	92	770 0 0	233 11 0	4,283 16 4	...
6 The Tumkur Milk Supply Co-operative Society, Tumkur.	97	480 0 0	295 12 0	343 0 0	539 6 9

Grading Activities

The following three Egg Grading Stations in the State continued to work satisfactorily. The numbers of eggs graded during the month at these Egg Grading Stations are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Grading Station	No. of eggs graded	Their value	Total Grading fee collected
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	The Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society, Bangalore.	4,818	634 5 0	...
2	The Government Composite Live-stock Farm, Hesar-ghatta.	3,866	621 12 0	...
3	The Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore	42,855	5,147 1 0	89 4 0
	Total	51,539	6,403 2 0	89 4 0

Sixty bales or 14,400 lbs. of Virginia flue-cured cigarette tobacco were graded during the month by the Mysore Tobacco Co., Ltd., Bangalore, at their Grading Station at Whitefield.

Market Intelligence

Arrangements were made for the collection of daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and for broadcasting the same through the All-India Radio, Mysore. Arrangements were also made to publish the daily market rates in some of the local newspapers. The weekly market rates of arecanuts received from Madras were furnished to the Areca Marketing Co-operative Society at Sringeri, Shimoga, Arkalgud and also to the Regulated Market Committee, Shimoga, and those of coconut products, received from Delhi and Kanpur were furnished to the Secretaries of the Regulated Market Committees of Arsikere and Tiptur and the Arsikere Coconut and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Arsikere. The auction rates of Coffee prevailing at Chickmagalur were furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, New Delhi. The weekly market rates of different varieties of arecanuts

prevailing at Bangalore were furnished to the Director of Statistics, Madras.

Information relating to the arrival of butter and ghee in the important centres in the State was collected and furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, Delhi. A monthly report of weekly market rates of Copra, Coconuts and Coconut Oil in the Tiptur and Arsikere Markets was sent to the Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee, Ernakulam for publication in their monthly Bulletin. Fortnightly wholesale and retail prices of all commodities both agricultural and live-stock products, prevailing in the various District Headquarters in the State were collected, consolidated and furnished to the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi, in addition to publication in the *Mysore Gazette*.

Marketing Surveys

The collection of information for revising the report on the marketing of groundnuts in the State was continued during the month.

Supplementary information on the marketing of pulses in the State was collected and furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, New Delhi.

PROGRAMME OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS IN THE STATE

It is only by familiarising the idea of planning in the community and by canalising enthusiasm for the development of the rural areas of the country, that wide public support for the Five-Year Plan can be assured. In pursuance of this, the Planning Commission are making grants to State Governments for undertaking small works of local utility. The general idea is that for any work of local utility, sponsored by local bodies and the State Government, for which some measure of local effort by way of cash or work is forthcoming, the Planning Commission makes a grant up to 50 per cent of the cost of the work, subject to a maximum grant of Rs. 10,000 in respect of any one work.

Mysore State was allotted a sum of Rs. 69.07 lakhs during 1953-54 for this purpose. During 1954-55 a sum of Rs. 16.40 lakhs has been granted with a stipulation that not less than half of this amount should be spent on Rural Water Supply Works. Under the scheme, works like the construction of school and dispensary buildings, roads, bridges and culverts, etc., have been approved for being taken up by the District Boards, Municipalities and Village Panchayets, the total cost of each of the works not exceeding Rs. 20,000 ordinarily. Out of the total cost of each of the works, 50 per cent is paid by the Planning Commission as grant, 25 per cent is met by the State Government and the balance of 25 per cent is met by the local bodies and local effort in equal proportions. The people and the local bodies concerned readily came forward to take up such works and of the proposals received, sanction has so far been accorded to the taking up of 1,662 works at a total cost of Rs. 40,69,117 for execution, inclusive of Water Supply Schemes. Under the

scheme, the districtwise break-up and the cost are as follows:—

Sl. No.	District	No. of Works	Total Cost
			Rs.
1	Bangalore	180	4,84,280
2	Tumkur	247	4,13,128
3	Kolar	337	4,65,300
4	Mysore	96	2,82,000
5	Mandya	169	3,81,776
6	Hassan	65	2,56,898
7	Shimoga	182	3,88,425
8	Chitaldrug	196	4,82,240
9	Chickmagalur	149	5,42,620
10	Bellary	41	3,67,450
	Total	1,662	40,69,117

Of the 1,662 works, 735 are drinking water wells, 58 represent construction and improvement of school or dispensary buildings, 116 form works of rural health and sanitation and 493 relate to the construction of roads, bridges, culverts, causeways, etc. Miscellaneous works sanctioned number 260.

Eradication of Untouchability

The practice of untouchability has been abolished as per Article 17 of the Constitution of India; but it cannot be said that this reform has been a complete success, particularly in the rural areas. The various measures that have so far been taken by Government to attain this objective have no doubt been effective, but it is now considered very necessary to make a vigorous and sustained drive in all parts of the State to remove all vestiges of untouchability. The Central Depressed Class Policy Committee also considered this question on the 28rd November 1954.

The surest foundation for social equality between the Scheduled Castes and the

other communities can be laid if the problem is tackled at the stage of education of boys and girls in the schools. Efforts made to make these boys and girls feel that they are citizens of one country and are on an equal footing will yield lasting results. In all the colleges and schools run by Government or aided by Government, admission is now open to members of all communities. Untouchability as such does not exist in the schools and colleges. Government feel that this can be usefully extended to hostels also which are managed or aided by Government and have passed orders that as many students as possible belonging to Scheduled Castes should be admitted into these hostels. There are some hostels which are maintained only for Scheduled Castes. Action is now being taken to admit non-scheduled caste students also into these hostels. Government are issuing a circular to the officers concerned that the above

decisions may be given effect to in all sincerity.

Drinking Water Wells for Harijans

At present, there are not adequate drinking water facilities for Harijans in many villages of the State. Government have a definite programme of providing water supply in rural areas and have sunk over 8,500 wells during the last 10 years. During the current year 692 wells at a cost of Rs. 13 lakhs have been sanctioned; 105 of these wells are for the Depressed Classes. Government are anxious that drinking water facilities should be made available to everybody in the rural areas and particularly to the Harijans. In pursuance of this, they have ordered a special survey to be conducted of all the Harijan areas in the State which are without wells. Immediately after the survey, action will be taken to sanction wells to these places.

IMPORTANT EVENTS—

His Highness the Maharaja declared open the new Swimming Pool at Ulsoor constructed by the Madras Engineering Group on the 2nd December 1954.

His Highness the Maharaja inaugurated the three-day Centenary Celebrations of Hardwicke High School, Mysore, on the 4th December 1954.

Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home and Industries, presided over the 35th anniversary celebrations of the Short-hand Writers' Association of Mysore on the 5th December 1954 in Bangalore.

His Highness the Maharaja inaugurated the "Cultural Day Celebrations" on the Geetha Jayanthi Day, that is, 6th December 1954, in Bangalore. The Chief Minister presided on the occasion.

The Chief Minister presided over the celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of the Vysya Co-operative Bank on the 7th December 1954, at the Vasavi Dharma Sala, Bangalore.

Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, presided over the Fifth Anniversary Celebrations of the Bangalore Corporation on the 8th December 1954, at the Town Hall.

Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, inaugurated the 43rd Conference of the Trained Nurses in Bangalore, on the 15th December 1954.

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, presided on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Engineering College Co-operative Society, Bangalore, on 18th December 1954.

Sri Kadidal Manjappa, Minister for Revenue and Public Works, presided over

the Union Day Celebrations of the Students' Union, Municipal High School, Kanakapura, on 18th December 1954.

The Minister for Revenue and Public Works visited Nagasandra, Gauribidanur, Chikballapur, Sidlaghatta, Chintamani and K. G. F. on 19th December 1954. He also addressed the Raiyats' Conference at Pillenahalli and at Lakya, Chikmagalur District on 23rd December 1954.

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, visited Bellary on 19th, Siraguppa on 20th and laid the foundation stone of the Veterinary Dispensary at Siraguppa.

The Revenue Minister visited Chikmagalur on 24th and presided over the meeting of the members of the Mysore Legislature and Officers of the Revenue, Public Works, and Sales-tax Departments. He also visited Mudigere on 24th, Attigonda Estate on 25th, Basarikatte, Jayapura, Sringeri on 26th, Narasimharajapura, Tarikere on 27th December 1954.

Sri Kadidal Manjappa, Minister for Revenue and Public Works, presided on the occasion of the anniversary of the Basappa Intermediate College, Bangalore, on 22nd December 1954.

The Chief Minister visited Mandya and laid the foundation-stone of the new Convent Middle School building on 23rd December 1954. He also inaugurated the Social Service Camp of Mandya Town Schools on the same day.

The Chief Minister visited Kolar and addressed the Bar Association and presided over the Cultural function on 25th December 1954.

PRESS NOTES AND NOTIFICATIONS

Commercial Information Circular No. 27

(2)

IMPORT OF CERTAIN GOODS INTO SWEDEN

With effect from 1st October, 1954, the following goods and provisions can be imported into Sweden without a licence. Interested Indian exporters are advised to contact the Legation of India, Stockholm for suitable trade connections :—

Chemical products, hides and skins, leather and skin manufactures, rubber products, wooden goods, shoes, hats, stone, clay and glass products, dried fruits, fish and fruit preserves, fruit juices, syrups and other miscellaneous provisions.

Commercial Information Circular No. 28

EXPORT OF SHELLAC TO ETHIOPIA

Exporters of shellac in India, if they are desirous to establish commercial contacts for the export of shellac to Ethiopia may address the following firms in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) :—

1. A. Boveros, P.O.B. 317.
2. Hagop Dardorie, P.O.B. 506.
3. Ratilal Chhaganlal Sheth, P.O.B. 83.
4. Avedia Terzian, P.O.B. 1363.
5. Velissarios Velissario P.O.B. 133.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT INDIAN PAINTS AND VARNISHES EXPORTED TO BURMA

It is reported by our Commercial Representative in Burma that the import of Indian Paints and Varnishes has dwindled to a considerable extent. The general complaint being that the Indian paints and varnishes, though cheaper, are not of standard quality. These materials are now being manufactured in large quantities in India and it is advisable that the manufacturers should improve their quality in order to have a strong hold in foreign markets.

EXPORT OF GOODS TO ARGENTINA AND BOLIVIA

Prospects for Indian Goods In Argentina

According to information received from the Embassy of India, Buenos Aires, exchange permits to the extent of 34,000,000 pesos have been authorized by the Central Bank of Argentina for the importation of certain essential goods, e.g., cotton yarn, surgical instruments, industrial acids, paints, varnishes and fertilizers. Indian exporters of these goods, desirous of establishing business contacts in Argentina, may contact the Embassy of India, 462, Lavalle, Buenos Aires.

Prospects for Indian Goods In Bolivia

It has been reported that it may be possible to market cotton bags, jute goods, tea and spices in Bolivia. Firms interested in exporting these goods to Bolivia may contact the Embassy of India, Buenos Aires for further information.

(3)

Hint to exporters to Bolivia

Under the present system of granting import licences, the Government of Bolivia invites tenders from foreign suppliers' local agents to import and provide certain specified commodities which are considered by them to be worth importing. It would therefore be worthwhile for Indian exporters to promote direct business relations with Bolivia by appointing their own local agents in Bolivia.

CENTRAL ACTS & STATE ACTS

From the dates of accession of the Mysore State to the Dominion of India and of the commencement of the Constitution of India, a number of Central enactments has been extended to the Mysore State, many of them superseding the corresponding laws in force in the State. A list of Central Acts extended to the State up to 1st April 1951, was published in a Press Note issued in 1951. Since then other Central Acts have been made applicable to the State.

From 1st October 1953, the District of Bellary forms a part of Mysore State; but, under the Andhra State Act, the laws applicable to the District prior to 1st October 1953, continue to be applicable in that area until otherwise provided by a competent legislature or other competent authority.

As there is no compilation of the list of laws now in force in the State, for purposes of reference, the Revision of State Laws Department have prepared two volumes containing the list of Central Acts and State Acts applicable to the State.

Volume I contains a chronological list of Central Acts which have been extended to Mysore indicating their effect on the relevant Mysore Acts together with a chronological list of Mysore Acts in force in the State.

Volume II contains a chronological list of Central Acts and Madras and Mysore Acts applicable to Bellary District and the adaptation of laws, orders issued under the Andhra State Act by the Government of India and the Government of Mysore.

The two volumes are kept for sale at the Government Central Book Depot, Bangalore.
(Press Note, dated 1-12-1954)

PROCEDURE RELATING TO ACCEPTANCE AND CUSTODY OF SECURITIES

The Accountant General, Mysore, Bangalore, has pointed out that requests for information regarding the acceptance of Government and other Securities, fixed deposit receipts, saving certificates etc., offered as security by Government Servants and Contractors, safe custody thereof and of Trust Deeds, Agreements relating to Loan Scholarships, etc., are being received in his office frequently from the public, etc.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public and officers that in pursuance of the instructions already issued in Notification No. FL (R) 5052-B & T 22-53-5, dated the 12th December 1953, all references from the public, Government Departments and Local Bodies relating to such matters should be ADDRESSED TO THE CONTROLLER, STATE ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT, BANGALORE, and not to the Accountant General, Mysore, Bangalore.

(Press Note, dated 3-12-1954.)

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

The Employment Exchanges in the State registered 1,979 persons during the month of November 1954, of whom 218 were ex-service personnel, 95 women and 1,666 others. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government Departments was 238 and from Private Employers 16 thus bringing the total to 254.

Five hundred and forty persons (153 ex-service personnel and 387 others) were referred to employers against the reported vacancies.

Seventy-two persons were placed in employment during the month as against 44 in the previous month. Of those placed 13 were ex-service personnel and 59 other applicants.

The registrations of 112 ex-service personnel and 816 civilians lapsed during the month, 829 ex-service personnel and 8,610 civilians were on the Live Register of the Exchanges at the end of the month for employment assistance. From inception of the organisation up to the end of November 1954, 1,18,250 persons were registered, 38,760 were submitted against reported vacancies and 7,555 were placed in employment.

(Press Note, dated 8-12-1954.)

EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF ENTERTAINMENT TAX

With a view to encourage the promotion of cultural activities, Government have already

exempted dramatic performances and circuses from the payment of Entertainment Tax. Representations have been made by some institutions formed for the dissemination of music, that performances conducted under their auspices might also be similarly exempted from the payment of Entertainment Tax. The Corporation of Bangalore which was consulted was in favour of such exemptions being granted. Government feel that there is a real need to encourage and promote such cultural activities. They have, therefore, passed orders exempting music performances given in aid of charities, and also those conducted by non-profit making organisations devoted to the encouragement of music.

(Press Note, dated 10-12-1954.)

ALLOTMENT OF SYMBOLS TO POLITICAL PARTIES

The Election Commission has since decided that the symbol assigned to the Indian National Congress should appropriately be described as "Two bullocks with yoke on" instead of "Two bulls with yoke on". A notification to this effect is being issued by the Commission.

This will not involve any change in the design of the existing symbol.

(Press Note, dated 16th December 1954.)

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS IN MYSORE

The Mysore Educational Reforms Committee recommended the reorganisation of the pattern of education in the State as follows :—

1. 6 years ... Primary
2. 6 years ... Secondary
 composed of 4
 years ... Junior Second-
 ary and
 2 years ... Senior Secondary
3. 3 years ... University
 (Degree Course)

This recommendation was under consideration. Meanwhile, the Report of the Secondary Education Commission which was appointed by the Government of India and which was presided over by Dr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar was received. The Commission recommended the following organisational pattern :—

1. 4 or 5 years ... Primary or Junior
 Basic
2. 3 years ... Middle or Junior
 Secondary or
 Senior Basic
 with a curriculum integrated with the
 Primary.
3. 4 years ... Higher Secondary
4. 3 years ... University
 (Degree Course)

The Central Advisory Board of Education presided over by Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Education Minister of the Government of India and consisting of the Education Ministers of all the States and eminent educationists considered the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission at their 21st Meeting held in February 1954 and suggested the following educational pattern :—

1. 8 years Integrated Elementary (Basic) Education
2. 3 or 4 years of Secondary Education
3. 3 years—University (for the Degree Course) after the Higher Secondary Course.

After examining the question of Educational pattern in all its aspects in the light of the various recommendations referred to above, Government have now decided that the future educational pattern in the State be as follows :—

1. 8 years ... Integrated Primary (Basic)
2. 4 years ... Secondary
3. 3 years ... University (Degree Course)

Measures are being taken to implement the above decision on a planned basis in all the three educational sectors—Primary, Secondary and University.

EXPANSION OF FACILITIES FOR COMMUNITY LISTENING

In August 1953, the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, suggested to this Government the expansion of the facilities for community listening by utilising our own resources and also getting the Village Panchayets and Local Bodies to instal more sets. The Government, while welcoming the proposals for expansion, stated that the first requisite is the development of the station in the State into a powerful transmitting station and its transfer to Bangalore, as it was the main Kannada Broadcasting Station for the entire South. It was also suggested that as this Government has already spent large sums from the general revenues for providing community receiving facilities, it could not bear the entire burden of the expansion itself and as the Village Panchayets are poor, they could not be expected to contribute much. The Government of India was therefore requested to bear half of the expenditure on expansion. The Government of India replied in December 1953 that the matter of installation of a 50 K.W. transmitter at Bangalore is receiving its urgent attention.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has now intimated, with reference to the proposals for expansion, that they are prepared to give a subsidy of 50 per cent of the price of a standard set, including the cost of battery, loud-speaker and aerial equipment if the State Governments undertake to meet the balance of 50 per cent of the capital outlay. They also suggest that the State Government may recover a small part of the capital cost from the people of the villages. The sets should be maintained in efficient working order and the entire expenditure in this connection should be borne by the State. This Government has intimated that it is ready to participate in the scheme on the above basis and to purchase 500 standard radio sets during the next year for the purpose. These sets will be distributed to the more populous of the Village Panchayets.

WORK RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN MYSORE

The Government of India in the Ministry of Education set up in January 1953 a Central Board of Editors in connection with the compilation of the History of the Freedom Movement in India. All the State Governments were requested by the Board to appoint State Committees to assist it in its work. Accordingly, the Government of Mysore constituted a committee on 13th October 1953 consisting of six members, one of whom is a regional member, *Ex-Officio*, of the Central Board. Sri T. T. Sharma was appointed to be in charge of the work of the State Committee. He assumed charge on 16th October 1953 and the first meeting of the Committee was convened on 10th January 1954. So far, four meetings have been held, one at Bangalore and three at Mysore.

Tentative Plan of Work.—The whole history has got to be covered in three volumes. A plan of work covering all the three phases of political development in Mysore has been prepared by the State Committee under the following categories.—

1. 1760 to 1868.—General survey of the political condition in Mysore in the 18th century ending with the death of Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III.

2. 1869 to 1919.—Developments in Mysore during the period of the British Commissioners, ending with the reform of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council under Seal Committee's recommendations.

3. 1920 to 1947.—Growth of the Indian National Congress and its influence on Mysore, ending with the achievement of Independence and the grant of Responsible Government.

Progress of work.—A Questionnaire has been prepared both in English and Kannada and they have been distributed amongst the members of Legislature as also representatives of the public. A member of the staff of the Secretariat was deputed to the National Archives, New Delhi, to study the methods of arranging records. Immediately the records are so arranged and indexed, a systematic examination of records of the Mysore Government Secretariat and the preparation of digests would be taken up. Efforts are being made to examine the manuscript records in the Mysore Palace. Administrative Reports of the periods covering the British Commissioners in Mysore, the R.A. and L.C. Proceedings from 1881 to 1925 were studied and digests made. The Officer-in-charge visited the National Archives, New Delhi and the Madras Records Office. Proposals are submitted to Government to depute a person to examine the relevant records at these places, and to take out copies of the same wherever necessary. Attempts are being made to secure notes on the "Press in Mysore" from the President of the Mysore Journalists' Association and others. The Harijan movement, the women's awakening and the youth movement are being studied. Leaders, both in Mysore and outside, are being approached for memoirs dealing with their part in Mysore Public life. Nearly 100 items of materials have been collected so far, covering all the three phases of political development from 1760 to 1947.

LITERARY AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN MYSORE

The movement of literary and cultural development was inaugurated throughout the State on "Gita Jayanthi day" in 1952. A Central Advisory Council consisting of 27 members, duly approved by the Government, has been constituted to plan and implement this great movement. This Council has so far held five meetings. The last meeting was held on the 22nd December 1954 under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister, who is also the Chairman of the Central Advisory Council, and the following decisions were taken :—

1. Publication of Kumara Vyasa's Bharata and Jaimini Bharata, making these two books available to the public at reasonable prices.
2. Publication of a book on Gita with original Sanskrit verses (printed in Kannada script) and a Kannada translation thereof. Sri K. V. Puttappa, Professor of Kannada, Maharaja's College, Mysore, and a Member of the Central Advisory Council, have been entrusted with this work.
3. Publication of a Kannada Encyclopaedia. This would be a monumental work and its

compilation would take 8 to 10 years. The Director of Public Instruction in Mysore and Vice-Chairman of the Council, has been requested to formulate proposals in this regard.

4. Lavani on cultural matters will be got composed and made available to artists for their recitals. This work has been entrusted to the Publications Committee.
5. A Conference of Lecturers, Gamaka Vidwans and Lavani Vidwans, who have been participating in the cultural programmes under the Scheme, will be convened shortly, with the object of exchanging views and impressing on them the primary need to blend the ancient and modern trends of thought in their lectures and recitals.
6. Sayings of great Seers and Saints will be got engraved on the cornices of the Vidhana Soudha and a sub-Committee consisting of Sriyutha Masti Venkatesa Iyengar, Asthana Vidwan Keerthanacharya Panditharathnam B. Sivamoorthy Sastry, K. V. Puttappa, A. N. Krishna Rao and C. K. Venkataramaiya has been constituted to go into this question.

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN MYSORE DURING NOVEMBER 1954

The Employment Exchanges in the State registered 1,979 persons during the month of November 1954, of whom 218 were ex-service personnel, 95 women and 1,666 others. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government Departments was 238 and from Private Employers 16 thus bringing the total to 254.

Five hundred and forty persons (153 ex-service personnel and 387 others) were referred to employers against the reported vacancies.

Seventy-two persons were placed in employment during the month as against 44 in the previous month. Of those placed 13 were ex-service personnel and 59 other applicants.

The registrations of 112 ex-service personnel and 816 Civilians lapsed during the month, 829 ex-service personnel and 8,610 Civilians were on the Live Register of the exchanges at the end of the month for employment assistance. From the inception of the Organisation up to the end of November 1954, 1,18,250 persons were registered. 38,760 were submitted against reported vacancies and 7,555 were placed in employment.

(Press Note, dated 8th December 1954.)

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

I. COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, BANGALORE

1. Chief Minister	...	...	Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, B.A., LL.B.
2. Minister for Law and Education...	...	...	Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., LL.B.
3. Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government.			Sri T. Channiah, B.Sc.
4. Minister for Revenue and Public Works	...		Sri Kadidal Manjappa, B.A., LL.B.
5. Minister for Home Affairs and Industries	...		Sri H. Siddaveerappa, B.A., LL.B.
6. Minister for Agriculture	...	...	Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, M.Sc., Ph.D. (U.S.A.)

II. THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

1. Speaker	...	...	Sri H. S. Rudrappa, B.Sc., LL.B.
2. Deputy Speaker	...	...	Sri R. Chennigaramiah.

III. THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

1. Chairman	...	...	Sri K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L.
2. Deputy Chairman	...	...	Sri P. Gopalakrishna Setty, B.A., B.L.

IV. HIGH COURT OF MYSORE, BANGALORE

Chief Justice	...	...	Sri P. Medapa, B.A., B.L.
1. Judge	...	...	Sri R. Venkataramaiya, M.A., LL.B.
2. Judge	...	...	Sri B. Vasudeva Murthy, B.A., LL.B.
3. Judge	...	...	Sri K. N. Padmanabhiiah, B.A., LL.B.
4. Judge	...	...	Vacant

V. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BANGALORE

Chairman	...	...	Sri H. B. Gundappa Gowda, B.A., B.L.
1. Member	...	...	Sri George Matthan, B.Sc.
2. Member	...	...	Sri H. M. Mallikarjunappa, B.A., LL.B.

VI. THE PALACE, MYSORE

1. Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.			Sri Safi Darashah, B.A., I.A.S.
2. Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.			Sri H. N. Pallegar, M.A., LL.B., I.A.S.

VII. SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT, BANGALORE

1. Chief Secretary to Government	...	Sri N. Puttarangaswamy, B.Sc., I.A.S.
2. Financial Secretary to Government	...	Sri N. Madhava Rao, B.A., I.A.S.
3. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.		Sri K. Thipperudriah, B.A., I.A.S.
4. Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electrical Departments.		Sri D. K. Srinivasachar, B.Sc. (Hons.), I.A.S.
5. Secretary to the Chief Minister and Secretary to Government, Planning Department.		Sri T. Rangamalliah, B.Sc.
6. Secretary to Government, Home, Agriculture and Forest Departments.		Sri K. Mohamed Ahmed, B.A., I.A.S.
7. Secretary to Government, Development Department.		Sri R. J. Rego, M.A., I.A.S.
8. Law Secretary to Government	...	Sri C. V. Channappa, B.A., B.L.
9. Secretary to Government, Education and Local Self-Government Departments	...	Sri B. M. Krishnan, B.A., I.A.S.
10. Additional Secretary	...	Sri M. Sadasivayya, B.A., B.L.
11. Secretary, Mysore Legislature	...	Sri G. S. Venkataramana Iyer, B.Sc., M.L.
12. Chief Electoral Officer and <i>Ex-officio</i> Joint Secretary to Government.		Sri M. K. Varadarajan, M.A., B.L.

VIII. UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE, MYSORE

1. Vice-Chancellor	Sri V. L. D'Souza, B.A., B.Com. (Lond.)
2. Registrar	Sri F. J. Noronha, M.A. (Lond.)

IX. LIST OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

1. Revenue Commissioner and <i>Ex-officio</i> Commissioner for Distress Relief in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore.	Sri G. N. Nagaraja Rao, M.Sc., I.A.S.
2. Director of Industries and Commerce and Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri S. Muninanjappa, B.A., B.L., I.A.S.
3. Excise Commissioner in Mysore, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri A. C. Nirvani Gowda, B.A., I.A.S.
4. Special Officer, Efficiency Audit, <i>Ex-officio</i> Director of Food Supplies, Bangalore.	Sri K. P. Ramanathaiya, M.A., I.A.S.
5. Commissioner for Local Self-Government and Chairman, Mysore Labour Housing Corporation and <i>Ex-officio</i> Inspector-General of Prisons in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri N. S. Hirannayya, M.A., I.A.S.
6. Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri J. B. Mallaradhya, M.A., I.A.S.
7. Commissioner for Food Production, Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri M. K. Appajappa, B.A., I.A.S.

Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri J. Devasahayam, I. P.
9. Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, Bangalore	Sri Mohamed Rahmathulla, M.A., LL.B.
10. Chief Conservator of Forests in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri M. A. Muthanna, B.Sc., I.F.S. (Dip.).
11. Commissioner for Depressed Classes, Bangalore.	Sri B. Rachappa, B.A.
12. Registrar of Co-operative Societies I/c and Chief Marketing Officer in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri K. R. Marudeva Gowda, B.A., LL.B.
13. Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri George Chandu, M.S.E.E.
14. Director of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services in Mysore, Bangalore.	Dr. P. M. Narainswamy Naidu, B.Sc., L.V.P., Sc.D. (Ger.), F.F.A.S. (Fr.).
15. Director of Geology in Mysore, Bangalore ...	Sri Charles S. Pichamuthu, D.Sc. (Glas.), Ph.D., etc.
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17. Chief Engineer in Mysore, Bangalore (Officiating).	Sri H. Ananthachar, B.E., A.M.I.E.
18. Director of Medical Services in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri B. R. Ramalinga Reddy, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., etc.
19. Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications, Bangalore.	Sri D. S. Gurubasavappa, B.Sc.
20. <i>Ex-Officio</i> Director of Archaeology in Mysore, Mysore.	Sri K. A. Nilakanta Sastry, M.A.
21. Director of Literary and Cultural Development in Mysore, Bangalore.	Sri C. K. Venkataramaiah, M.A., LL.B.
22. General Manager, Government Road Transport Services, Bangalore.	Sri A. Visvanath, B.Sc., B.L.
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26. Secretary, Mysore Government Insurance Department.	Sri C. Narasimha Moorthy, M.A., I.A.S.
27. Joint Secretary, the Mysore Government Insurance Department.	Sri C. B. Shankara Iyer, B.Sc.
28. Special Chief Engineer (Officiating) ...	Sri T. Ramaswamy Iyengar, B.A., B.E.
29. Director, Rural Industrialisation, Bangalore.	Sri B. Beerappa, B.A., I.A.S.
30. Principal Information Officer to Government, Bangalore.	Sri B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons.).

Edited by Sri B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons.), Principal Information Officer.

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